The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7335. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS ON THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION—THE NOMINATION OF PARDEE FOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE AT NEW-ORLEANS—A SUSPICIOUS RECORD, IF TRUE—A COURT MARTIAL MISSING FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT—GEN. BRISTOW AND THE GOLD CLIQUE—THE POLITICAL HOSPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The caucus of Republican Senators reassembled this morning, and again after the executive session this evening. The last caucus lasted two hours. The Committee on Louisiana appointed yesterday reported that they could not agree. Over a dozen resolutions touching Louisiana affairs were offered in caucus. Only one of them developed much strength. It was presented by Mr. Conkling, and expressed the approval of the Senate of the action taken by the President in preserving peace, preventing disorder, and in sustaining Kellogg as Governor. The resolution was so framed as to carefully avoid committing the Senate to any recognition of Kellogg as the legal Governor of the State. An informal canvass showed that all but three of the Republicans present would vote for this resolution if it were brought before the Senate. The discussion in caucus was for the most part upon the advisability of taking up any resolution upon the subject. There was much difference of opinion and much opposition, on the ground that the passage of a resolution was unnecessary and useless. The Democrats are certain to oppose it to the extent of their endurance in speech-making, and few of the Republicans can see any good reason why a contest of the kind should be begun, or any good to be gained by the results. The resolution would probably be introduced and pushed to a vote except for the absence of several Republican Senators, which makes the obtaining of a majority apparently hopeless. Six Republicans have been summoned away within a day or two; some by important private business, and one or two by sickness in their families. Another caucus will be held to-morrow, and it will then be determined whether the resolution shall be taken up, or whether the Senate shall adjourn *sine die.*

THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Senate spent most of the executive session to-day in considering the nomination of Don Pardee for Judge of the United States District Court at New-Orleans. Senator West made a warm speech in opposition to Pardee's confirmation. He charged that Pardee was morally unfit for the position. During the war he was Lieutenant Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and was with Gen. Banks when that officer was in command of the forces operating in Louisiana. While on duty at New-Orleans Pardee took advantage of his position and engaged in various speculations, including clandestine dealings with the enemy in cotton. For that offense he was tried by a Court-martial and acquitted, although his guilt was made morally apparent. Senator West said that he had made application at the War Department for the records of the court martial, and had been informed by the Secretary that they had been misplaced or stolen. That fact, he thought, was suspicious. He further charged that Pardee's confirmation was being pressed only by the political jobbers and adventurers at New-Orleans, who were mainly responsible for the turmoil that has existed in Louisiana, and that he was obnoxious to all respectable and well-meaning men. He denied having any personal motive in opposing Pardee. He had no candidate for the place. Before the appointment was made the President had asked his advice, and he suggested the names of several gentlemen, but declined to recommend any one particularly. He informed the President he merely wanted a competent and honest man to be appointed. The President promised not to make a nomination without consulting West, and shortly after Pardee was nominated promised to withdraw his name. It was known to the Senate that he had never asked for favors in the matter of Federal officers in Louisiana. He had not a single Federal officer appointed. That business was monopolized by Casey, Packard, and others of the New-Orleans Ring, who were now here clamoring at the doors of the Senate for Pardee's confirmation. Behind this New-Orleans Ring are the men who were prominent in the rebellion against the State Government, while every colored member of the Louisiana Legislature and every Republican of respectability had united in protesting against Pardee's appointment. The court over which Pardee is nominated to preside will have before it for adjudication many important cases, involving large sums of money. All the lawyers suspected of corrupt practices want Pardee. Senator West said it was significant that Casey, Packard, and others had been here for weeks lobbying for Pardee's confirmation, and were working with great industry among the Democratic Senators. He read numerous communications and protests against confirmation, and produced several letters written by Pardee, one of which admitted that he made several hundred dollars in trading at New-Orleans while serving in the Army, but claimed that the operations were legitimate. He would not complain if the New-Orleans mob named the officers for Louisiana, but he would insist upon having men with claims to respectability; and, in the case of a judicial officer, he desired above all things that he should be a man of unquestioned integrity. Senators Sherman and Thurman defended Pardee, who, they claimed, had been a respectable citizen of Ohio. Senator Logan opposed confirmation, and believed after the array of evidence against Pardee he should not be considered with favor by the Senate. Without disposing of the matter the Senate adjourned. The case will be resumed to-morrow. If the charges made against Pardee are true he ought not to be confirmed, and there is very strong opposition to him. It is thought, however, he will be confirmed, if a vote is reached before adjournment. But if the Senate fails to act upon the nomination Pardee cannot be appointed by the President, after the session has closed. Pardee has been recommended by some excellent men, who are greatly deceived if he is not a fit man for the position. He is also urged upon the Senate by Casey and Packard.

THE VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO NEW-YORK.

The visit of Secretary Bristow to New-York has been supposed to have some significance in connection with the gold speculations. It is announced, however, as coming from him that he has gone to seek medical advice concerning a throat disease. Of course, if he has any plans for suppressing the Gold Ring they will not be prematurely disclosed. The Treasury Department has long known of the gold clique, which was understood to be organized about the time the Finance bill passed the House in December last. Its working has been narrowly watched, and there is no doubt the Secretary has considered what, if anything, he can and will do if Government interference should become necessary. He is not understood to expect the price of gold to advance greatly or permanently. He is not likely to attempt to control the market hastily, nor ineffectively, if he should do anything at all.

"TAKEN CARE OF."

Jasper D. Ward was to-day nominated by the President to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Ward was a member of the Forty-third Congress, and is the tenth member of that body thus far "taken care of." All the Congressmen previously nominated have been confirmed, and Mr. Ward will be equally successful. It was Mr. Ward who made a minority report in opposition to the report made by Judge Poland on Arkansas affairs. The next ex-Congressman who is said to be in the line of promotion is John Q. Smith, of Ohio. Mr. Smith, it is reported, will be tendered the position of Commissioner of Customs, vice Johnson, removed. Lorin Blodgett has been in practical charge of the Customs Bureau for some months. Henry M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, who was to-day nominated for Commissioner of Pensions, is a son-in-law of ex-Senator Tipton.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

JUDGE HOAR AT HARTFORD—EULOGY OF GEN. HAWLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19.—Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, addressed a very large meeting of Republicans in Allyn Hall to-night, making an elaborate argument in favor of sustaining the party. He closed with a fervent eulogy of Gen. Hawley, whose defeat, he said, would be a misfortune, not only to his district and his State, but to the whole country. This portion of the speech was greeted with prolonged applause.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT NORWICH—INDICATIONS OF A THOROUGHLY AROUSED SPIRIT IN THAT SECTION—THE MEETING ADDRESSED BY HON. MR. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., March 19.—The Republican campaign was opened in this city this evening, Hon. Julius C. Burrows, member of the Forty-third Congress from Michigan, making the address. It was expected that the meeting would in a great measure indicate the extent to which the awakened feeling in the Republican Party in Eastern Connecticut has gone, but no one anticipated such a gathering as assembled. Breed Hall was crowded with the leading men in the city, and there were a large number of those who, for a year or two, have taken no active interest in politics, and of those who have voted the Prohibition ticket. Very many were unable to get into the hall, and the immense audience was kept by Mr. Burrows for nearly two hours in perfect silence, except at such times as he was interrupted by applause. The meeting is taken here as indicating that the Republicans of this section are really stirred up as they have not been since the election of 1872. On the platform were James Lloyd Greene, the Republican candidate for Governor; H. H. Starkweather, member of Congress; Hon. Amos W. Prentice, Col. Joseph Selden, Willis R. Austin, and other prominent citizens. Ebenezer Learned, Esq., in a short speech, introduced Mr. Burrows, who began by stating that this year either a Republican or Democrat will be elected in this State; either a Republican or Democrat will be elected President in 1876. Those who take part in any outside issue; those who ally themselves to the Temperance Party, to the Woman's Suffrage Party, or to any other, however sincere they may be, or however good their principles, may defeat principles which they hold as dear as those they now advocate. This point was dwelt upon at some length by Mr. Burrows, who then repeated that the canvass of 1876 had begun. The importance of the campaign is therefore not confined to Connecticut. Its influence will be felt everywhere. If Connecticut shall now speak for the Democracy, it will send terror to the heart of every loyal man in the South and will cheer every Kuklux and White League.

From this the speaker went on to take up the issues of the canvass, and the line of his argument took him back to 1860. The action of the Democratic Party then, in permitting those acts which culminated in the firing on Sumter, its opposition to resistance, its discouragement of enlistment, its demand that the war be fought constitutionally, its declaration in 1864 that the war was a failure, its plan of reconstruction, the plan expressed in the sentiment of "shaking hands over the bloody chasm," and its demand that the Southern States be received back without any security that it submitted to the results of the war; all these points were vividly brought to notice, as well as the opposite position taken by the Republicans. The Republicans in the reconstruction policy had insisted simply on security, and therefore had added the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which wiped out slavery; the fourteenth, which gave an earnest citizenship; and the fifteenth, which gave ballot to these freedmen. These acts the Democratic Party declared in the National convention in 1868, "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," a declaration which shows what the reconstruction acts of the party would have been had they been successful in 1868. The speaker then referred to the remarkable change of the Democracy in 1872 in admitting that the Republicans had been right before, and the Democracy wrong; but the people had no confidence in their pledges. The Republican Party had kept its pledges mad in 1872, all of them, and what reason can there be, therefore, for taking from it the control of the Government. But the Democratic Party insists that the Republican Party ought to be overthrown because it was corrupt. This the speaker denied. There were corrupt men. These the party has sought out and repudiated again because it passed the salary grab. This was a mistake, but the party in response to public demand had at the first opportunity repealed the act? and, lastly, because of the third term. But they can point to no act of the Republican Party indicating such a desire. The people will elect whom they choose for President and no other, can be. The Democratic Party was sketched. It has two wings—the Southern, which took an active part in the rebellion, and the Northern wing, which sympathized with them. They had driven out the Liberals, as is shown by their treatment of Schurz, Trumbull, Blair, and others, and their choice of such men as Cockrell and Eaton. The purposes of this party were thus portrayed. It opposes civil rights as shown by its opposition to the Civil Rights bill, and it has repudiated its platform of 1872. These, briefly sketched, are the main points of Mr. Burrows' speech. None has ever been made here which has made a more profound impression.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—The trial of Treasurer Cardoza is in progress before the Legislature at Columbia. The argument of the counsel for the defense was concluded to-day.

Speaker Elliott, of the House of Representatives, rules that Gov. Chamberlain's veto of the bill to settle the floating debt of the State is void, the bill having become law through the Governor's failure to return it within the specified time. This view being opposed by the Governor's supporters, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who reported that they were unable to agree upon the status of the bill.

The Legislature yesterday ordered the arrest of Mr. Thompson, editor of the Columbia *Union Herald*, for contempt, but released him to-day.

THE SWOLLEN RIVERS.

CONDITION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA AND ITS BRANCHES.

THE SITUATION AT COLUMBIA, BAINBRIDGE, AND OTHER PLACES—RAILROAD TRACKS COVERED WITH ICE AND BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY—LARGE QUANTITIES OF CORN AND LUMBER DESTROYED—A TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN RUINS.

COLUMBIA, Penn., March 19.—The Susquehanna at this point is now nearly clear of ice. This evening the mill-pond banks of T. S. Bletz were completely torn out and all his rafts destroyed. His loss is estimated at $15,000. The bridge was closed this morning to the passage of trains and heavy wagons, as it was deemed unsafe. One span of the bridge on the York County shore was badly injured, and the chords were knocked from under several others and carried away. Six or eight piers have also been injured, but to what extent cannot be told until the water lowers. Between the tunnel and Collins' Station the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have at least nine or ten canal-boats on their tracks, and also tons of old rubbish. The ice is piled from five to fifteen feet on the tracks. A very large force of men has been engaged to clear them, but it will take several days before trains can pass, as a great part of the track has been completely turned over. The abutment of the Tidewater Canal Company at Wrightsville is badly injured, and the basin gorged full of ice, canal-boats, and logs. The winding bridge was raised off its abutments and carried about 300 yards by the ice, and landed on the bank of the canal with one end lying over a canal-boat. In Marietta the loss was very heavy. Miller & Musser's saw mill was ruined. One canal-boat is lying against a large tree in front of a private residence, the tree being the only thing that saved the house from being crushed in. Ice is piled up over the tow-path at some points from twenty-five to thirty feet high.

SERIOUS LOSS OF PROPERTY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BAINBRIDGE, PENN.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 19.—A Western Union line repairer returned here from Bainbridge at an early hour this morning, and reports a great amount of damage done by the ice and the high water yesterday in that vicinity. A warehouse containing 5,000 bushels of corn was swept away. The depot was forced across the track on the hill. The telegraph office was completely demolished. Four canal-boats and a frame house were forced on the track, and six or seven houses badly injured. The track from Collins' Station to Chickies is covered with ice to the extent of from eight to twelve feet at many points for a distance of a mile or more. The telegraph lines are destroyed for eight or ten miles.

A family on the island above Bainbridge were forced to the roof of their residence, the water rising to the second story. They remained on the roof until the water receded. They were saved. On another island a family took to a barn for safety, fearing the house would not stand. The barn was forced a distance of 100 yards or more, but the family were rescued. It is reported that a man who attempted the rescue of the latter family was carried down the river by the ice, and has not since been heard from. It is feared he was drowned. The whole of Front street, a mile and a quarter long, in Marietta, is reported filled with ice to a height of from thirty to thirty-five feet. Many houses were damaged.

THE DAMAGE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MUCH EXAGGERATED—THE LINES SIMPLY COVERED WITH ICE AND DRIFTWOOD—BRIDGES SAFE.

HARRISBURG, Penn, March 19.—The damage to the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the ice was very much exaggerated. There was no damage sufficient to cause a delay to the trains except on the river line between Columbia and Middletown, and as all the trains were run around by the short cut, via Mount Joy, there was really no detention on this account. No permanent damage was done to the river line, the track being simply covered with cakes of ice and driftwood; two or three canal boats were also swept across the tracks, and as soon as these, together with the ice and driftwood are removed, the track will be opened, and no further detention to freight or passenger trains will occur. No damage of any consequence was done to the bridges. The Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad bridges across the west branch of the Susquehanna, at Northumberland, were struck by several small bridges across that stream which had been swept down from points above, but no serious damage was done. Columbia bridge was damaged by the ice, but was immediately repaired, so that a locomotive passed over it a short time after the occurrence.

THE ICE GORGES AT WILKESBARRE AND PITTSTON.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 19.—The water continues to fall slowly, but the ice remains the same, and communication across the flats to Kingston is still cut off. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad to-day ran passenger trains across the Delaware and Hudson bridge, three miles down the river, thus bringing the Harrisburg and other mails here. This railroad also connects Wilkesbarre with the Lehigh Valley Road, and as soon as that is cleared it will run upon it to Pittston Junction, where connection can again be made with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road. The Lehigh Valley Company succeeded in re-establishing their telegraph line to-day, and the connection is again complete from Waverly to Philadelphia. A force of 300 men have been engaged in removing the ice from the track above Pittston. The Philadelphia and New-York Division of that road is cleared. A train came through from Towanda to Pittston Junction at 6:15 this evening. To-morrow up trains Nos. 30 and 4, and down trains Nos. 7 and 29, will run over that division, and on Monday all the passenger trains will be put on. The track was covered for two miles with ice from six to thirteen feet deep. The road between here and Pittston is yet partially covered with ice and water, but Assistant General Superintendent Goodwin states that by Monday trains will be running through. Attention is again directed to the gorge above Pittston, which is more threatening than the one at Wilkesbarre. It begins two miles from Pittston and extends to Falls Station, a distance of nine miles, and is formed of heavier and stronger ice than that which destroyed the bridges at West Pittston.

The inhabitants of that place are alarmed, fearing that they may have a heavier visitation than before. It is the general opinion that this gorge must go first, and be precipitated upon the one at Wilkesbarre. The more these gorges are contemplated the greater the danger appears and the more frightened the inhabitants grow. The weather remains very cold. The Pittston bridges, imbedded in the ice three miles above, were destroyed to-day to prevent their being swept down against the one here; a force of 100 men was engaged most of the day in taking them apart and removing what was valuable. What remained was saturated with benzine and fired.

THE SCENE AT MARIETTA.

MARIETTA, Penn., March 19.—It is impossible to imagine the scene presented here now. For a mile along Front street immense cakes of ice are piled from ten to forty feet high, filling the canal and covering the railroad track, and in many places tearing out the rails. Several canal boats are lying across the track. They were only prevented from demolishing houses by large trees that were firm enough to stop them. About $20,000 worth of lumber was carried away. Miller & Musser's steam saw mill was completely demolished, and great damage was done to houses by the water filling the first floors and cellars. Hundreds of men are working to clear the railroad track. It is estimated that it will take 2,000 men from three to five days to clear the tracks, but all the trains are running regularly via the Mount Joy branch. The water in the river was several feet higher than in the flood of 1865.

PORT JERVIS.

THE ICE IN THE DELAWARE—INCIDENTS OF WEDNESDAY'S FLOOD—COMMUNICATION REOPENED BETWEEN PORT JERVIS AND MATAMORAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Friday, March 19, 1875.

The ice has passed out of the Delaware as far down as Easton. The damage between Port Jervis and the Water Gap was comparatively slight, being confined principally to the destruction of fences and the carrying away of lumber at different points. At the Water Gap the ice became blocked for a short time, but finally broke through without doing much damage. At Easton nineteen rafts were carried out of the eddy, but a portion of the lumber can be recovered. A portion of the Barrett bridge, swept away from this place, was carried beyond Milford, eight miles below here, and passed between the wire suspension bridge a mile below Milford, fortunately missing the pier and clearing the floor of the bridge by a few inches. The people of this place, and others in the vicinity, are aware of the fact that the flood of Wednesday was not the annual Spring flood, but an ice freshet of more than ordinary proportions. The high water of the season is yet to come. The condition of the river now is what it would have been if no ice had covered its surface—an ordinary rafting freshet. Along the Beaver Kill, the East Branch, the West Branch, and all their feeders the snow is still three feet deep. The ice in the Lackawaxen River, the Wallenpaupack, the Neversink, and other tributaries of the Delaware is still unbroken, but there can be no damage from it, as in all probability when it goes out it will be on high water. The ice is piled up on each side of the Delaware its entire length in walls of an average height of twenty feet. At this place it is fifty feet high at some points. In nine cases out of ten the water that follows the breaking up of the ice will rise as high as the ice that is left along the banks. If that occurs this year—and twelve hours' warm rain with wind from the south will bring it about—the story of the highest water in the history of the Delaware will have to be written. The damage it will do may not be worth the mentioning, but there is deep apprehension still in the minds of the dwellers along the stream.

The scene at this place remains unchanged. Men and women are still peering among the ice, trying to uncover at least something that belonged to their stock of household goods two days ago. The town is filled with strangers from all parts of the country coming to visit the extraordinary scenes to be witnessed in the inundated districts. These scenes it will take many days of Spring sunshine, as well as hard labor, to materially efface. The thousands and thousands of tons of ice, covering a large part of the place, will not melt at the first warm day, and if the month of May passes and leaves heaps of it still intact, the fact will surprise no one.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

Many touching and interesting incidents occurred during the flood. Among the hundreds of families who were forced to desert their homes there were some whose removal was attended with unusual circumstances. One of these, the most touching, was the carrying of Mary Ann Kelley from her mother's house in Sussex street. Miss Kelley had been a helpless invalid. She was taken from her very death-bed and conveyed to the Children's Home, in Ball street. A Sister of Charity walked by the side of the sleigh in which the dying girl was placed, and held her hand while she comforted her with cheering words.

A poor widow, living in Germantown, the morning of the flood, came to this place to order a coffin for her baby, which had died the night before. She left her house and the corpse with her daughter, aged five years. While the bereaved mother was absent the flood came rolling down the flats. A man living near ran to her house, and endeavored to induce the little girl to leave it. She refused to leave her dead brother. The man picked her up, and carried her, weeping and screaming, to a place of safety. When he released her she ran swiftly back to her mother's deserted house and re-entered it. She remained but an instant, and then ran out with the dead baby in her arms. The flood was but a short distance away, and bearing down upon the ground the little girl had to cross with her burden. She reached a safe position before the wave of ice rolled by, and, looking back to see her humble home crushed to atoms in the mass of ice, she started in search of her mother. The latter, when the alarm was sounded, hastened to return home, and met her little girl carrying the lifeless baby in the midst of the crowd that thronged the high ground. The scene that followed is indescribable.

The wife of Patrick Creighton, a cripple, carried him out of their house, which was battered in by the ice before they knew of its near approach. In doing this she at the same time maintained control of nine small children, bringing them all to safe places. An old lady living alone refused to leave her house at all, and was carried with it twenty-five feet among the ice, and landed high up on a huge cake. She remained in the house during the whole of the terrific strife of the elements about her. Hundreds of similar incidents occurred, and they still are topics of general conversation throughout the place. Communication has been reopened with Matamoras, across the river, small boats being run to and fro. A rope ferry will be in running order in a few days. The Erie Railway Company is constructing a ferry across the river near the site of the late bridge, by which passengers will be readily transferred.

One hundred locomotives and over 800 men are rendered idle by the destruction of the Erie Railway bridge over the Delaware. The Erie Company have over 200 men at work day and night erecting a temporary bridge over the Delaware at Saw Mill Rift, three miles west of this place, which they expect to have completed inside of two weeks.

THE FLOODS IN MARYLAND.

THE STREETS OF PORT DEPOSIT FILLED WITH WATER—THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE ABANDONED—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 19.—The water in the Susquehanna here is very high. In the streets it is from five to fifteen feet deep. Nothing like it was ever seen here before. Nearly the whole town is flooded, and there is great destruction of property. Fortunately no lives have been lost thus far. The railroad depot is full of water, as well as the telegraph office, which was abandoned last night by the operator, who was taken away in a small boat and carried to his residence, where he continues the service.

HAVRE DE GRACE THREATENED.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 19.—The ice has gorged about five miles below Havre de Grace. The wharves there are all flooded, and large piles of lumber have been swept away. Large numbers of men are engaged in saving the property. The street next to the river above the bridge is completely blocked with ice, wood, and lumber. The water is about ten inches deep in the street. The canal tow-path at the upper end of the town is covered with ice, which is at present stationary.

CANADIAN RAILROADS BLOCKADED BY DRIFTING SNOW.

QUEBEC, Canada, March 19.—The drifting snow has again blocked up the railway tracks. The train from Montreal due yesterday morning remained at Black River all night, and is expected to arrive here to-day. The mails were brought down in vehicles. No trains left for Montreal last night or this morning. The announcement of trains for River Du Loup has also been canceled, and the mails were forwarded by sleigh. The storm at River Du Loup is described as unparalleled in violence.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 19.—The perfumery manufactory of Eugene Rimmel, at No. 96 Strand, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

JOHN MITCHEL'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, March 19—Midnight.—A dispatch from Newry states that Mr. Mitchel is worse. He is sinking fast, and his life is despaired of.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT INDIA.

LONDON, March 20—5:30 A. M.—The London *Times* says the Prince of Wales will go to India during the next cold season.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

RATIFICATION BY BELGIUM AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, March 19.—Belgium and Portugal have ratified the Postal Convention.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 19.—The Ministers stated at a meeting of the bureaux to-day that the question of dissolution was subject solely to the decision of the Assembly, but that it would be dangerous to foreign and domestic relations to fix the date long before the event.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 19.—The coalition in the Assembly which supports the Constitutional laws have a majority of eleven in the Permanent Committee appointed to sit during the recess.

GERMANY.

PROGRESS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL IN THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG.

BERLIN, March 19.—In the Landtag to-day all the clauses of the Ecclesiastical bill were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

A DEMAND ON CHINA FOR THE PLUNDERING OF THE BARK FURST BISMARCK.

BERLIN, March 19.—The frigate Ariadne has been ordered to Swatow to support the demand for indemnity for the plundering of the bark Fürst Bismarck.

SPAIN.

THE DEFECTION OF CABRERA FROM THE CARLIST CAUSE.

PARIS, March 19.—Cabrera's convention with the Alfonsists has produced a deep impression on the Carlists. Several officers suspected of favoring King Alfonso have been arrested at Estella.

AUSTRIA.

APPROPRIATION FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

VIENNA, March 19.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has approved a grant of $25,000 for 1875, and one of $50,000 for 1876, to defray the expenses of the representatives of Austria at the Centennial Exhibition.

INDIA AND CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESTERN CHINA SURVEY EXPEDITION AT RANGOON—AFFRAY WITH THE CHINESE FRONTIER OFFICIALS—TWENTY CHINAMEN KILLED.

LONDON, March 20.—A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* says: The Indian Government expedition sent out to survey Western China, a member of which was recently murdered, has arrived at Rangoon. An attack was made on it by the Chinese frontier officials, and in the fight twenty Chinamen were killed and many wounded. All communication with China on the frontier has been stopped by large bands of armed men. Strong suspicions exist as to the instigators of the attack, but the proofs are at present insufficient.

The King of Burmah is sending 4,000 troops to the Aracan frontier.

RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL TICKET AND PASSENGER AGENTS' ASSOCIATION—ABSENCE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI REPRESENTATIVES SEVERELY FELT—IGNORING THE RAILROAD MAGNATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—The twentieth annual meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association was begun in the parlor of the Grand Hotel here this morning. Of a membership of 115 the following-named gentlemen answered to the roll-call: E. J. Brooks, General Ticket Agent, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad; P. A. Brooks, Petersburg; C. H. Foye, Portland and Ogdensberg; M. Grant, Alabama and Chattanooga; C. R. Howard, Chesapeake and Ohio; C. K. Lord, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern; C. P. McFadden, New-Jersey Southern; W. A. Mills, Columbus and Hocking Valley; George Nason, Mobile and Montgomery; P. W. Nathan, Green Bay and Minnesota; M. L. Sargent, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; J. L. Welch, Hudson River Day Line of Steamers; H. T. Frary, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg; A. Anderson, Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis; C. P. Atmore, Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern; Thomas Badger, Raleigh and Gaston: Allan Bourn, Missouri, Fort Scott and Gulf; D. M. Boyd, Jr., Pennsylvania; J. W. Brown, Indianapolis and Bloomington; S. E. Carey, New-Orleans, Western, Jackson and Great Northern; J. W. Carey, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; James Charlton, Chicago and Alton; Ellis Clark, Northern Pennsylvania; George L. Connor, Old Colony Steamboat Company; G. A. Dodman, Providence and Warren and Bristol; G. H. Daniels, Chicago and Pacific; Thomas Dorwin, Missouri, Kansas and Texas; L. W. Filkins, Stonington Steamboat Line: Charles L. Fitch, Mobile and Ohio; E. A. Ford, Atlantic and Pacific; J. D. Foster, Sheboygan and Fond du Lac; C. H. Hancock, Philadelphia & Reading; S. K. Hooper, Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw; W. J. Houston, Atlantic and West Point; M. S. Jay, Memphis and Charleston; W. P. Johnson, Illinois Central; B. R. Keim, Kansas Pacific; T. L. Kimball, Union Pacific; J. H. Kingsbury, Marietta and Pittsburg; Ray Knight, Selma and Dalton; W. L. Malcolm, Toledo, Wabash and Western; F. R. Myers, Pennsylvania and Grand Rapids, Indiana; J. P. Nenroe, Flint and Père Marquette; W. L. O'Brien, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; S. S. Parker, Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington; John H. Perry, Memphis and Little Rock; S. F. Pierson, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia and Indianapolis; Samuel Powell, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; J. A. Robert, Georgia Railroad; E. St. John, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; W. B. Shattuc, Atlantic and Great Western; Jacob Sprague, Jr., Old Colony Railroad; Henry Starring, Chicago and Iowa; W. H. Stennett, Winona and St. Peter; Samuel Stevenson, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; W. A. Thrall, Chicago and North-western; H. C. Townsend, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw; W. H. Weed, New-York and Oswego Midland; Frederick Wild, Western Minnesota; C. E. Follett, Vandalia Line; Frederick A. Follett, St. Louis and Iron Mountain; John W. Moss, St. Louis and South-western; A. Pope, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta; Robert Rillie, Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati; J. H. Page, Grand Rapids, Ind.

Business was opened by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: D. M. Boyd, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, President; C. P. Atmore, Louisville, Nashville Great Southern Railroad, Vice President; Samuel Powell, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Secretary. Organization only was effected in morning session, and in the afternoon the whole time was taken up in figuring up on Summer rates of travel. The absence of a general ticket agent from either of the great thoroughfares, the Baltimore and Ohio and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads is severely felt by the meeting, and remarked upon not a little. It was hoped that delegates from all the warring roads would be present with instructions to make overtures for peace, to at least effect a compromise. All such hope seems now to be abandoned, and the agents, ignoring all the railroad magnates, are figuring and fixing rates independently. Considerable jangling prevails. Work progresses very slowly, and nothing definite is expected to be reached before next Tuesday or Wednesday.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN VINELAND, N. J.

THE EDITOR OF THE LOCAL PAPER SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD BY A NEIGHBOR—CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE TOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, Friday, March 19, 1875.

At about 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Carruth, the editor of the Vineland (N. J.) *Independent*, a weekly paper, was shot in the head and mortally wounded by Charles K. Landis, known throughout the southern section of the State of New-Jersey, from the fact that he founded the settlement, as the "Father of Vineland." He was formerly the editor of a Spiritualistic paper called the *Moonly Voice.*

Several years ago Mr. Carruth and Mr. Landis had a personal disagreement of some nature, and most bitter animosities resulted from it. Carruth has frequently made irritating references to Landis in the columns of the *Independent*, and has more than once made Mr. Landis' domestic troubles, which were many, the subject of a newspaper article. In the last issue of the paper the following article appeared:

"A prominent Vinelander sat down by the side of his loving wife on the sofa and looked up in her eyes and called her a duck and a birdie, rabbit, and all the other endearing names. Then he told her he wanted she should learn the use of a revolver, so that in his absence she could protect their home and silverware, and defend the honor of Vineland. Then he went off and bought an elegant seven-shooter and a nice target. Then he set up the target in one end of the parlor, and gave her a first lesson in shooting. Then he told her he wanted she should practice every day. Then he went away for a week. When he returned he found the revolver on the other side of the looking-glass. The parlor door resembled a bad case of small-pox, and the furniture looked as though it had been indulging in a wrestle with a Burlington County hail-storm. Did he walk up to his wife and sicken her with the endearing names of the birds and four-footed beasts? Not much! He marched out into the street in his shirt-sleeves, with but one boot on, and that patched over the big toe. Then he went galloping up and down, telling every man he met, confidentially, that his wife was crazy. Then he went off and tried to get her into a private insane asylum. Yes, he did, the wretch!"

This morning Mrs. Landis called the attention of her husband to the article, and he immediately started out to find its author. Entering the office of the *Independent* he asked to see Mr. Carruth. The unfortunate man had a few moments before stepped out into the street, and Henry Wilbur, the foreman, sent a boy to call him back. When the editor entered his business offices, Landis drew a revolver from his pocket and cocked it. Mr. Carruth fled for safety into the printing room, but Landis followed him and fired. The ball entered the back of Carruth's head, and penetrated the brain. He sank to the floor. Landis, holding in his hand a slip of paper containing the obnoxious article, pointed to the prostrate body, and excitedly exclaimed: "My poor, crazy wife showed me this, and that is the result." Officer Corlies, who was sent for, took Landis into custody and carried him before Justice Loughran. The accused waived an examination, and was committed to the jail at Bridgeton to await trial. His wife accompanied him to the jail.

Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but the physicians, discovering with the aid of the probe that the ball had penetrated the brain, decided that nothing could be done to save Carruth's life. He recovered consciousness shortly after the shooting and retained it during part of the day. He relapsed into insensibility in the afternoon, and though he was still alive at 8 o'clock this evening, there is no possibility of his recovery.

The excitement created by the affair was very intense. People flocked in groups to the office of the *Independent*, and frequent threats of lynch law were uttered. It is likely that if Landis had not been removed at once to jail he would have suffered violence at the hands of the citizens.

EXECUTION OF THE BANDIT VASQUEZ.

HANGED AT SAN JOSE, CAL., YESTERDAY—NO ATTEMPT AT RESCUE—HE IS COOL TO THE LAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19.—The bandit Vasquez was executed to-day at San José. No attempt was made at a rescue, though one was feared a day or two ago. Everything passed off quietly. Vasquez asserted to the last his innocence of the crime of murder at any time during his career, but acknowledged the justice of his fate, having been the leader of a murderous band. The coolness he displayed throughout his imprisonment did not desert him, but he maintained his fortitude to the last. The execution took place at 1:35 P. M. He died without a struggle. The body was given to his friends for interment.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen, except in New-England and Western Texas. The area of lowest pressure extends from Louisiana to Kentucky. Easterly winds, with rain, prevail from Virginia to the Gulf coast. North-east winds, with snow, over the Ohio Valley and Lake Erie. The rivers have risen at Louisville and fallen at Pittsburg and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Eastern Gulf States, north-east to southerly winds, falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloud and rain.

For the Western Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, north-east to north-west winds, colder, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain or snow, with falling barometer, except rising in Texas.

For New-England, stationary or falling barometer, north-west to north-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly, on the coast, rain or snow.

The rivers will continue rising slowly below Cincinnati and Cairo, but fall above.

Cautionary signals are ordered for stations between Wilmington and Sandy Hook.

SMASH-UP OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN IN DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—The 3 o'clock express from New-York for Baltimore ran off the track near Newport to-day. The locomotive and first four cars were overturned. The engine, falling across the tracks and sliding about fifty feet, was badly broken. The track was torn up entirely part of the distance, and badly damaged a couple of hundred feet. The end of the Pullman car, the second in the train, was jammed into the end of the baggage car, and both were partly buried in the bank. The next two passenger coaches were thrown over on the side and the trucks broken off all but one. Five cars were left on the track. No one was killed. The engineer and one passenger were slightly hurt. The cause of the accident is unknown, but is supposed to be from a displaced rail. Travel is suspended for the night. The cars are badly damaged.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

BESSIE TURNER'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

MR. HALLIDAY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CLOSED—A PORTION OF HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—THE TILTON HOME AS MISS TURNER SAW IT—ALLEGED BRUTALITY OF THE PLAINTIFF—FORMER STORIES INTENSIFIED.

Bessie Turner took the stand yesterday. Her appearance was a surprise to all in the court-room, and when her name was called by Mr. Shearman, a genuine sensation was produced. Mrs. Tilton and her friend Mrs. Anna Fields, were in court early. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and their son, Mr. Harry Beecher, filled their accustomed places. Frank Moulton sat among the plaintiff's counsel. The cross-examination of Rev. Mr. Halliday was continued by Mr. Fullerton. It began with Mr. Fullerton's demanding a precise answer to the question asked by him at the closing of the court on the preceding evening. Mr. Shearman objected, and there seemed to be a prospect of a renewal of the war of words between the two counsel, but the Judge speedily ended the discussion by directing that the witness should answer. The matter of the West charges before the Church was then taken up, and Mr. Halliday admitted having told the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw would not appear; that she had told him she would not add one pang to Elizabeth's heart, which had suffered enough already.

Mr. Halliday's personal history was then reviewed. In reply to questions he answered that he was ordained a Congregationalist clergyman at Lodi, N. J., twelve years ago; prior to that he had been engaged for fifteen years in missionary work in New-York City; prior to that he had been a clerk in a Pearl street house, and during the year 1831 kept a grocery store at Spring and Thompson streets, where he failed and made an assignment. He was in Providence, R. I., for fifteen years, part of the time as agent of the Young Men's Tract Missionary Society. For two or three years he was in the coal business in Providence, at first having as partner a Mr. Bullock, and then a Mr. Baker; he also had a farm in the suburbs; was agent for the Narragansett Manufacturing Company for making fish guano, which failed after a brief existence; he held stock in it. He also failed in the coal business. Mr. Halliday was next questioned regarding his connection with the Five Points Mission-house, and emphatically denied having had any charges made against him. He knew the Juvenile Guardian Society to be one of the biggest frauds in existence; was never connected with it; did visit two of its schools; did not visit them under an assumed name, but might have refused to give his name when asked; he was connected with the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless; never had any financial trouble in connection with that institution, and challenged proof. This concluded Mr. Halliday's examination.

Mr. Shearman then called "Miss Elizabeth A. Turner." She rose from her seat by Mrs. Tilton's side, and was escorted to the witness chair by Mr. Caldwell, the usher of Plymouth Church. Miss Turner is about twenty-three years old, of medium stature, and regular and pleasing features, with dark auburn hair, blue eyes, and oval face. Her style of speaking is correct, and often very emphatic. Judge Porter, who conducted the direct examination of Miss Turner, evinced, in his manner, the utmost deference and respect, and Mr. Beach, who, on the part of the plaintiff, occasionally objected to an answer, refrained from any comment on the manner of the witness. Her evidence was listened to with the greatest attention by every one in court, and though at times the audience laughed, such expressions of comment were at once and sternly repressed by Judge Neilson, who directed the court officers to remove any person so offending. Miss Turner said she came to live with the Tilton family in 1864, when she was thirteen years old; she was not a servant, but was treated as a daughter by Mrs. Tilton; and sent to the Packer Institute, and given private tuition. In the early years following 1864 Tilton's manner was kind; he used to kiss her and read to her, the same as his own children. Mrs. Tilton's character was a lovely one, devoted to her children and home, and very kind and loving to Mr. Tilton. Tilton became changed on leaving Mrs. Morse's and beginning to keep house; he became variable and moody, walking about the house, looking solemn and making every one unhappy. Once one of the children refused to eat meat, and he said it was Mrs. Tilton's—orthodoxy. On another occasion he said he hoped his children would not grow up and speak such bad grammar as their mother. And at a woman's rights party, Tilton said, "Elizabeth, stand aside, I don't want you with me. The contrast is too great." He used to go around the house in his night-clothes changing the position of pictures and going from one bed to another. When little Paul was dying he was away all night. Mrs. Tilton staid up listening for him to come in. When he came she asked him how he could have staid out, knowing the condition of little Paul, and he said "It didn't make any difference." At this point Judge Porter said, with great emphasis, "And little Paul died?" Miss Turner answered, "Yes, he died." Tilton used to keep Mrs. Tilton locked up in a room with him for two or three hours. When she came out her eyes would be red, as if she had been crying. Mr. Beecher visited the house occasionally, and was received by Mrs. Tilton the same as other gentleman callers. Never saw any impropriety in the conduct of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. Three books presented by Mr. Beecher usually were in the parlor. Miss Turner then described two occurrences which happened during her stay in Tilton's house, and her attention was next directed to her going on a visit to Keyport, N. J., and on her return going to the residence of Mrs. Morse, and not returning to the Tilton household until she had learned that Mrs. Tilton had returned from the country. She then alluded to her visit to Mrs. Putnam's, in Marietta, Ohio, and Mrs. Tilton fainting away on receiving a letter from Tilton. On coming back to Brooklyn, Mrs. Tilton found her place at the table usurped by Miss Dennis, the housekeeper, and left the dining-room crying. Tilton said, "Bessie, don't you think Elizabeth is getting crazy?" and she answered that it was a wonder he had not driven her into the lunatic asylum years ago. Tilton then went into the room where Mrs. Tilton was and tried to close the door. She followed, and heard Tilton cursing his wife. She said, "You shall not swear at her for my sake." He said, "Leave the room," and on her refusing knocked her down. He then said, "Bessie, dear, why, you have tripped." He then took her on one side and told her that Mrs. Tilton had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Ovington. She told him she did not believe one word of it

Miss Turner then described Tilton's coming to Mrs. Morse's to take away Mrs. Tilton, and on seeing Mrs. Morse saying, "Good evening, grandma," when Mrs. Morse answered, "I'll grandma you, you infernal hypocrite. I'll publish you from Dan to Beersheba, you scoundrel." This recital of Mrs. Morse's language created great merriment in court. Miss Turner described Mrs. Tilton stealing away from Tilton's house in the dead of the night, and seeking refuge with her mother. She recollected Mrs. Tilton being ill on Dec. 24, 1870. She recollected Tilton coming home on Wednesday and saying he was a ruined man. The nurse, Mrs. Mitchell, was present. Mrs. Tilton was so ill that Mrs. Mitchell would not allow the witness to speak to her. At this point Miss Turner spoke to Mr. Caldwell, who informed the counsel that she felt very faint. It was proposed to suspend the examination, but Miss Turner, after drinking a glass of water, said she would continue. She further testified that, on the same night, Mr. Beecher came to see Mrs. Tilton, and that Mrs. Mitchell was in bed with Mrs. Tilton. The further examination of Miss Turner was then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:05 the court said: Mr. Mallison, call the jury. The jury having answered to their names, Mr. Shearman said:

"Shall we go on, Mr. Fullerton?"

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Halliday, will you please take the stand?

The cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Fullerton was resumed.

Q.—Mr. Halliday, I place in your hands again the West charges, as perfected, with the addition of specification third, and I ask you now whether, after these charges were in the shape in which you now find them, you gave any advice to the Examining Committee in reference to their prosecution? A.—I never saw them in this shape.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the question which I asked you, and I beg of you to answer the question which I did put to you.

Mr. Shearman—I object to that, if your Honor please.

The Court—Well, we will proceed with this examination without interruption.

Mr. Shearman—That is a very fair answer to the question.

The Court (determinedly)—Sit down, Mr. Shearman. I am inclined to think it is a fair answer. At any rate, it is an answer that any layman may very well make, and now we will proceed. I don't propose that any check or interruption of this kind shall cause any delay. I think he has answered your question.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your pardon, Sir, I don't think he has. I did not ask him if he saw the charges.

The Court—I think he may answer as he did.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask you whether these charges were perfected, and in the shape you now see them, when you gave any advice to the Examining Committee with reference to their prosecution?

Mr. Shearman—I object to the question, if your Honor please, as being once asked and answered.

The Court—It is allowed, Sir; I will not have any discussion about these little things; answer the best way you can answer, Mr. Halliday.

Witness—I regard it, then, as a double question, and can't answer it otherwise.

Mr. Fullerton—Give us a double answer then? A.—In the first place, I did not regard this at all as perfected; I never saw them in this shape, and I am confident, in regard to the other part, of what I did—

The Court—Whether you gave the advice?

Witness—No; I never gave any advice about anything I knew nothing about.

Q.—Did you give any advice to the Examining Committee after Oct. 16, which appears to be the date, not to prosecute these charges? A.—I can't remember what I said unless you allow me to refer to the minutes.

Mr. Beach—Certainly.

Mr. Fullerton—Any minutes you have you can refer to.

Witness—I have not them; I have got the minutes I told you I would bring yesterday.

Q.—Were you not directed to serve a copy of these charges yourself as now perfected? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are quite positive of that. A.—I am.

Q.—Did you go on to New-Haven upon any business? A.—I did.

Q.—With reference to these charges? A.—I did.

Q.—Before going to New-Haven did you not receive instructions from the committee to serve a copy of these charges that were then in existence? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you serve a copy of them? A.—I did not, before I went.

Q.—Did you at all? A.—I did.

The Court—That is, you did not serve them? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you cause them to be served? A.—I was directed not to serve them.

Q.—By whom? A.—By the committee.

Q.—What member of the committee gave you those instructions? A.—The committee itself.

Q.—Was it after you came back from New-Haven? A.—It was.

Q.—At what meeting of the committee were these instructions given to you? A.—I can't answer unless you let me refer to the minutes.

Mr. Fullerton—You may refer to any minutes you have.

The witness then took some papers from his pocket and looked them over. After a moment saying to Mr. Fullerton: "Excuse me for not turning to them immediately, for I have not had time to—" [Continuing after a moment,] It was at a meeting held, Sir, July 14, 1873.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. Can you state who were present at that meeting? A.—Messrs. Belcher, Ropes, Brush, Duncan, White, Garbutt, Day, Moody, Tilney, Manchester, Hawkins, Morton, Howard, Deaconesses Pratt and Halliday.

Q.—Did you state to any person at that meeting, or to the body assembled at that time, that it was the wish of Mr. Beecher that the charges should not be prosecuted? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you state anything in substance like that? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw were relied upon as witnesses to prove one of the charges against Mr. Tilton? A.—I cannot speak from my recollection; my impression is I did, decidedly.

Q.—Well, did you ever have a talk with Mrs. Bradshaw upon the subject of her testimony, or going before the committee as a witness? A.—I did not; she did with me.

Q.—You did not talk with her, then? A.—I did not.

Q.—You said nothing to her upon the subject, as I understand you? A.—No, Sir: I simply listened to her, and made no reply to what she said.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. Well, did—where did that conversation take place? A.—In my parlor.

Q.—Did she say anything about appearing before the committee? A.—She did.

Q.—What did she tell you on that subject? A.—I think I can give her exact language.

MR. SHEARMAN OBJECTS TO THE CONVERSATION.

Mr. Shearman (interrupting)—One moment, one moment, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The conversation between this gentleman and Mrs. Bradshaw, at which Mr. Beecher was not present, we object to.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to follow it up by showing, if I can, what he communicated to the committee after it assembled—immediately succeeding that.

Judge Neilson—Well, if you have the fact that it was understood that Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw were to be witnesses, would not that cover the ground?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, it does not.

Judge Neilson—I do not see how you are helped by anything, Mrs. Bradshaw may have said on the occasion of that—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, whatever Mrs. Bradshaw said to the witness, if he communicated it to the committee, will become evidence in this case.

Judge Neilson—Do you expect to connect it with that?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Go on.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, we have had a uniform ruling that as the principal rules of evidence excluded conversations not between the parties, that the connection should be first disclosed, and it is enough to show, whenever they have a witness that will show it; whatever was said to the committee, provided it comes in as a part of the transaction of the committee that is properly in evidence, will then appear. And as the whole significance is not what was said by Mrs. Bradshaw to this gentleman, but what was said by him or any one else to the committee, that is the subject of the evidence, and not the conversation between Mrs. Bradshaw and him. We have repeatedly had occasion to consider that point, and your Honor has certainly, in answer to our offers of similar evidence, said that it could not be admitted. In Mr. Schultz's case, your Honor remembers that he was not allowed to give what passed between him and Mr. Carpenter, although he was going to connect it with what he said to Mr. Tilton. The answer was, "Very well; say what you said to Mr. Tilton;" that is all there is of Carpenter's that rightly comes in."

The Court—Speaking of what I have ruled, I think it would be naturally in your mind that I applied that rule at your instance very frequently at the early stages of the case.

Mr. Evarts—I did not intend to be understood otherwise, if your Honor please.

THE COURT DECIDES NOT TO TAKE THE CONVERSATION.

The Court—You cited it as a late instance. I I think I will not take Mrs. Bradshaw's conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—This witness is put upon the stand for the purpose of showing that the action of Plymouth Church, through its organized committees, was entirely independent of the Pastor—that he had no connection with the action. Now, I propose to show that after these charges were made by Mr. West, perfected as they are now, as they appear before the court here in evidence, Mr. Halliday, the witness upon the stand, stated in substance to the committee, as a reason why that prosecution should not be enforced, that Mrs. Bradshaw would not appear before the committee, and that that was in reply to a statement or an assertion by one of the members of the committee, that there were two good witnesses to prove the truth of the charges contained in the specifications against Mr. Tilton, naming Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, and that the committee were deterred, as I have observed, from prosecuting those charges from information given to them by Mr. Halliday, that Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw—that Mrs. Bradshaw would not appear before the committee. I propose to show that what Mr. Halliday said and did in reference to the prosecution of those charges was at the suggestion and instigation of Mr. Beecher himself—that he was his mouthpiece.

The Court—As to that part of it, there has been no objection.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, there has been no objection. But I state that fact to show what my object was in introducing this evidence. I want to show that this witness had a conversation with a witness to be produced for the purpose of proving charges against Mr. Tilton, and knew what that evidence was, if it was produced, and yet the charges were not prosecuted.

The Court—I don't think the conversation of Mrs. Bradshaw is necessary for the purpose. I cannot take her conversation.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Did you say to the committee at any time that Mrs. Bradshaw had told you that she would not appear before the committee?

Mr. Shearman—One moment. To that, your Honor, we object. Mr. Beecher is not yet connected with this in any way. This relates to meetings of which no inquiry has been made on our side. The meeting we did make inquiry of was a meeting produced by the other side with which it was attempted to connect Mr. Beecher. All that we have done has been to disconnect Mr. Beecher. We have gone no further. That is the meeting of Oct. 30, 1872. Now, this relates to meetings taking place in 1873; Mr. Beecher is in no way connected with them.

The Court—My impression is, having let you show what occurred at a meeting, though Mr. Beecher was not there, and, what was more important, Mr. Tilton was not there, yet I allowed it as a part of the official action, determining not to prosecute in the matter, he has a right to refer to any subsequent meeting of the same body and to anything that occurs there in respect to the same matter. The objection is overruled. Go on, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, will you answer the question, Mr. Halliday?

Mr. Beach (Not understanding the ruling of the Court)—If your Honor please, this witness I understand has testified—

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will note our exception.

Mr. Beach—I misunderstood your Honor's ruling.

Mr. Fullerton—Will you answer the question? A.—Was the question as to whether I stated to the committee at any time that Mrs. Bradshaw said she would not appear as a witness?

Q.—Yes. A.—I repeated Mrs. Bradshaw's own words, if I may state what they were.

Q.—Won't you state in reply to my question whether you said that? A.—I don't know that I did anything except simply to repeat what Mrs. Bradshaw said to me.

HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT MRS. BRADSHAW WOULD NOT APPEAR.

Q.—I am not at liberty to show what Mrs. Bradshaw said to you, by the ruling of the court. Did you tell the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw said in substance that she would not appear? A.—I did; I think I did. I am not positive. I stated it to individual members. I am not quite confident I did to the committee.

Q.—Did you state to the committee that Mrs. Tilton had been to see Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—I did not that I remember. I don't remember stating anything of the kind.

Q.—Did you know at the time that Mrs. Tilton had been to see Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—I don't recollect now that I knew anything about it; according to my best recollection, I did not know that Mrs. Tilton had been to see Mrs. Bradshaw.

Q.—Did you know that Mrs. Tilton had been to see Mrs. Bradshaw and said to her, in substance, "How can you go before the committee and give evidence?"

Mr. Evarts—If we take his answer to "Do you know that Mrs. Tilton went to Mrs. Bradshaw?" I do not think it is competent to introduce a conversation between Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Bradshaw. He asked him if he did not know the fact.

The Court—It is by the way, possibly, of reminding the witness of what he might not remember. He may answer that.

The Witness—Judge Fullerton, alluding to that, has refreshed my memory on one point, and it is that of Mrs. Bradshaw making a call on Mrs. Moulton—Mrs. Bradshaw making a call on Mrs. Tilton—

Mr. Shearman—One moment. I object, unless the witness was there. This question which the counsel asked is, did he know?

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—Only of what Mrs. Bradshaw told me.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, answer my question whether you knew, or had heard at the time, that Mrs. Tilton had seen Mrs. Bradshaw and said to her, in substance, "How can you go before that committee?"

Mr. Shearman—Wait a moment. Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Evarts—We object to that question. He has asked him if he knew. He has stated that to the best of his recollection he did not know. Now, anything that will tend to recall the witness' recollection may be put, provided he does not transgress any of the rules of evidence, which are, that conversations between other parties are not to be introduced, are not to be insinuated in the form of a question to obtain an answer that includes them, any more than they can be introduced in any other form. Evidence in any form is inadmissible as to what passed between Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Bradshaw, or between Mrs. Bradshaw and this witness. It is hearsay and has nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to follow it up by showing that he communicated the fact to the committee.

Mr. Evarts—Then we come upon the same rule which your Honor has sought to enforce.

The Court—Ask what he communicated to the committee.

Mr. Beach—I was about suggesting, a while ago, Sir, that I understood this witness to have testified that one of the reasons why he advised the non-prosecution of these charges was that the witnesses had not been seen, that no inquiry had been made as to what they would testify to, that the charges were not in a proper shape, under the rules and custom of proceeding before the committee, to be prosecuted. And now, we propose to show that this gentleman had personal knowledge that these charges could not be followed up by the presentation of the witnesses whose names were attached to the specifications.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please—

The Court—I think the statement of the witness related to these charges at an early stage of the proceedings, and when he thought the brother in default had not been dealt with as the Scriptures required, and when he thought the witnesses had not been named, and had not been seen as required; that was at an early stage of the proceedings, and that matter was perfected afterward.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, we propose to correct him in that particular.

Mr. Shearman—And it was in relation also, if your Honor please, to certain other charges which were joined with charges against Mr. Tilton—charges against some person not named. It was with reference to those charges.

The Court—That person was finally omitted in the charges.

Mr. Shearman—No, Sir; it was in regard to some other person not named, and Mr. Halliday distinguished between the charges against Mr. Tilton and the charges against some other person who was not named, and they were brought together in one. That is the ground of the objection he stated. He has stated a different reason with regard to the charges so far as they relate to Mr. Tilton, and has said that he uniformly opposed the prosecution of those charges in the committee upon a different ground.

The Court—On the ground that it was needless; that Mr. Tilton's name ought to be dropped.

Mr. Shearman—And these inquiries, therefore, relate to Mr. Halliday's action with regard to other charges, and not charges against Mr. Tilton at all.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Fullerton. Repeat your last question.

THE QUESTION REPEATED.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Stenographer, will you repeat the last question?

The Stenographer—Is this it? "Did not you know that Mrs. Tilton had been to see Mrs. Bradshaw, and said to her in substance, 'How can you go before the committee and give evidence?'"

Mr. Fullerton—That is the question.

The Court—Later than that.

Mr. Fullerton—It is the same question.

Mr. Evarts—That is the question we objected to.

Mr. Fullerton—Before you told the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw would not appear as a witness, had you heard that Mrs. Tilton had seen Mrs. Bradshaw, and asked her in substance how she could go before the committee and give evidence?

Mr. Evarts—That is the question we objected to.

The Court—I ruled that out, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you state in substance that Mrs. Tilton had seen Mrs. Bradshaw, and asked her how she could go before the committee and give evidence?

The Court—Answer that, Mr. Halliday.

The Witness—I think I stated decidedly that Mrs. Bradshaw told me that she had seen Mrs. Tilton; she did not tell me anything about what she told Mrs. Tilton, but she told me that she could not appear before the committee—that she would not.

Mr. Fullerton—Now answer my question.

The Court—That is what you communicated to the committee?

The Witness—That is what I communicated to the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—Did not she at the same time say to you that Mrs. Tilton had asked her, "How can you appear before the committee?"

AN OBJECTION BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—That we object to. That is the conversation between the witness and Mrs. Bradshaw.

Mr. Fullerton—A part of which he has given.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir; he has not given any of the conversation; he has told us what he told the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Reporter, will you go back and give the last answer. You will see you are mistaken.

Mr. Evarts—It that is the point of my friend's inquiry, it is objected to. Your Honor excludes in terms the conversation between Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Tilton, and the conversation between Mrs. Bradshaw and this witness. Your Honor admits statements of what this witness said to the committee. Now, what the witness said to the committee is now, in effect, as being evidence, admitted—part of a conversation between Mrs. Bradshaw and the witness—and it is claimed that that gives the right to get the rest of the conversation. How it could carry that consequence when it is their own line of examination is not an inquiry we have to put; my learned friends can put that better than I. But the point falls—why the conversation between this witness and Mrs. Bradshaw is evidence at all. It may never have occurred. It is only what he stated to the committee that has been produced, and if he followed that by further statements which included further conversation between Mrs. Bradshaw and himself.

Mr. Fullerton—Very Well.

The Court—That I understand.

MR. BEACH SAYS A WORD ON THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Beach—Well, your Honor, allow me to say a single word on the subject; I am not going to make any lengthy discussion. This witness has testified that the only reason why he opposed the proceedings of the committee against Mr. Tilton is that he thought that his name should be dropped from the roll of membership. Cannot we show that instead of being operated on by that motive, that knowledge that Mrs. Tilton had been to Mrs. Bradshaw—the principal witness—and implored her not to appear, and that Mrs. Bradshaw for that reason refused to appear; that this witness went before the committee and made a partial and suppressed statement in regard to that matter?

The Court—Under my ruling, you can show anything this witness communicated to the committee.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir; but when he pretends that all his motive for not prosecuting Mr. Tilton was his opinion that he should be dropped from the roll of membership, cannot we contradict him by showing that he had other knowledge, and was influenced by a different motive?

The Court—I understand Mr. Halliday's judgment to have been, in any event, that the true course and policy was to drop Mr. Tilton's name.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, and we understand Mr. Halliday to say that that was the reason he opposed the prosecution of Mr. Tilton.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Beach—Now, we propose to prove a different reason, to show that he had different motives, to show that he had further information, and that the reason why he did not urge the prosecution before the committee was knowledge which had been communicated to him through Mrs. Bradshaw that Mrs. Tilton did not desire Mrs. Bradshaw to appear before the committee, and that he spoke and acted before the committee with that knowledge and under the influence springing from that information. It goes to the credibility of the witness, Sir. It does not prove the fact that Mrs. Tilton made any such communication to Mrs. Bradshaw. It does not prove any of the facts which were in the communication made by Mrs. Bradshaw to this witness, but does assail his motive, Sir, and his credibility as a witness. And we contradict him—if we prove this, I submit we contradict him in a most important point of this evidence—as to the very point to which he was called by the defense, and it would be singular if we cannot show a different motive influencing the action of this witness from the one he has already given upon the stand.

The Court—I think all that can be shown without calling in that conversation, if such be the fact, and that the counsel ought to confine themselves to what was communicated by Mr. Halliday to the committee, and in that connection he is at liberty to interrogate him as to his knowledge of any fact bearing upon the case.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, having—

Mr. Beach—I am sure your Honor does not apprehend the course of my argument. It is not what the witness communicated to the committee; it is what he knew and what he suppressed. The question is as to what motive influenced him in his action before the committee in opposition to this inquiry. He gives one motive. We now propose to show that he had information, communicated from the witness attached to the specifications in the charges against Mr. Tilton, showing altogether a different motive; and it is not for the purpose of proving the fact or any fact disclosed by that conversation, but by proving the motive—the real motive—under which this witness acted.

The Court—He has already stated that he learned from the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw would not appear and could not appear.

Mr. Beach—Yes; but that is not the important point. Suppose Mr. Beecher had made a communication to Mrs. Bradshaw, which was communicated by him to this witness, under the influence of which he acted; why, it would be competent to show that in his proof of the fact that Mr. Beecher did make that statement to Mrs. Bradshaw, he is conveying the information which was communicated to this witness, which led him to take the action he did before the Examining Committee upon this subject, and showing that he was operated upon by different motives and considerations than the one he has given. And it is, Sir, I repeat, it is directed entirely to the credibility of this witness upon cross-examination, we disclaiming that the communication made by him to Mrs. Bradshaw was of the slightest importance to prove the facts which were contained in that communication.

The Court—I think the counsel, in his inquiries, must confine himself to the communications made to the committee by this witness. He may interrogate him in that connection—whether he did know this, or that, or the other thing.

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor allow me—

Mr. Fullerton—We lose sight of the fact that he has already given in evidence part of the conversation between himself and Mrs. Bradshaw.

The Court—He has given what he communicated to the committee, and you may pursue that.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your Honor's pardon. I think by referring to the minutes that you will see that I am correct in my statement.

Mr. Evarts—He included something that had been in a conversation.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—He went on to state the conversation between himself and Mrs. Bradshaw—

MR. EVARTS CALLS ATTENTION TO A PREVIOUS RULING.

Mr. Evarts—Because he stated that to the committee. Now, if your Honor please, will you allow me to call attention to a ruling which preserves the discrimination exercised by your Honor, and I think it will be apparent to my learned friend—as it was upon their objection, to which we did not except—that the plaintiff having testified that Johnson was engaged on the *Christian Union* by Mr. Beecher in consequence of a conversation between the plaintiff and himself, held competent for the defendant to prove the result of the interviews between Wilkeson and Mr. Beecher leading to the engagement, and not competent to prove the conversation. Now, that is precisely the attitude your Honor, as I understand, holds here. If this witness can see, upon further exploration, that the advice he gave, the course he took, was unjust in consequence of conversations that he had, or interviews that he had with Mrs. Bradshaw, why that is very well—that is correcting—that is contradicting, if you please—the influence of his mind as coming from one source and not from another, just as we did in reference to the employment of Johnson; but, under cover of that, the general rule of law excluding conversations between third persons is not allowed to be invaded.

Mr. Beach—That ruling of your Honor, Sir, was when we were endeavoring to prove the declarations and statements made to Mr. Beecher. Now we are not attempting to prove any such facts; we are attempting to assail the credibility of this witness by a cross-examination as to information which he had received superinducing the motives under which he acted before the committee, and for the purpose of proving his allegation that he was moved by but one purpose, or one consideration, or one conviction, that Mr. Tilton ought to be dropped from the roll of members.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Fullerton. Confine yourself to what occurred between him and the committee.

Witness—Your Honor—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait, Mr. Halliday, wait.

Witness—The counsel—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait until next Sunday. [Laughter.]

The Court—Don't, don't.

THE WITNESS HAD NO CONVERSATION WITH MRS. BRADSHAW.

Witness—The counsel is all the time assuming that I had a conversation with Mrs. Bradshaw, when I stated distinctly that I had no conversation whatever with her; she came to my house one night and I saw her in the parlor; she made a statement of what I knew, but I made no response nor asked her any question.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, let us get along now.

Q.—How did it happen that you stated to the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw would not state anything before them? A.—She stated so to me.

Q.—Why did you so state to the committee? A.—Because the subject was under consideration by them.

Q.—What subject? A.—The subject of the discipline of Mr. Tilton as a member of the church and the appearance of Mrs. Bradshaw before that committee; it was as to the difficulty of prosecuting the charges if it was attempted.

Q.—Did any member of the committee say that there were two witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw—

Witness—I don't remember—

Mr. Fullerton (continuing the question)—Who would prove the charges? A.—They might have; but I don't remember at all.

Mr. Shearman—Wait, wait a moment.

Q.—Your object in giving that information was in view of the difficulty in the way of prosecuting the charges? A.—That was one.

Q.—Was not that the principal object? A.—I can't remember distinctly what was in my mind at the time.

WHAT THE WITNESS SAID TO THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Did you say in substance to the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw informed you that she had said to Mrs. Tilton in substance as follows: "I will not add one pang to the agony of Elizabeth—that poor Elizabeth has already endured"? A.—I think I said that in substance, for that was in substance what Mrs. Bradshaw said to me. I can tell you—

Mr. Shearman—One moment, Mr. Halliday. Now, that the counsel may not have an opportunity of saying that this conversation was brought in by the voluntary statement of the witness, I move to strike out that part of it which says that that was in substance—

The Court—I think that is a proper part of the statement. Proceed, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Evarts—We except, if your Honor please.

Q.—You did tell the committee that? A.—I did, and more, too.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, let us have the more, too. [Laughter.]

The Court—Order, if you please.

Witness—I said to the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw came to me, I think it was about the 22d of October, to inquire if I would attend the funeral of Mrs. Carr, and that after she had completed what she had to say in regard to that, she then introduced this matter of appearing as a witness against Mrs. Tilton, and that she should not do it—she could not do it; that Elizabeth said to her: "Mattie, how can you appear against me?" and she said, I sent to the committee a letter stating my reasons for not appearing.

Mr. Shearman—Did you say Mr. or Mrs. Tilton?

Witness—Mrs. Tilton. I made no reply, at all, nor asked her any questions. I heard her statement and repeated it to the committee.

Q.—Did you understand Mrs. Bradshaw's objection to appearing before the committee was that she could not prove the charge?

Mr. Evarts—That is not the question that he understood. He told the counsel what he said to the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—That is my question.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has ordered them to confine themselves to what this witness said to the committee, and he has told you all he said to the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask the further question now if he understood from Mrs. Bradshaw that she could not prove the truth of the charge against Mr. Tilton so far as she was concerned? Did she appear before the committee?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that. You cannot prove the conversation as between him and her, and how can you prove the result between him and her of what he understood between him and her?

The Court—I don't think that will do, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—It seems to me proper, Sir, to show the motive and knowledge of the witness at the time he made the communication.

The Court—Upon the face of the statement the giving the motive of Mrs. Bradshaw is apparent; no suggestion on her part of inability to prove if she was called, but an indisposition to come.

Q.—Well, did Mrs. Bradshaw ever communicate to you a willingness to go after that?

Mr. Evarts—Can anything between Mrs. Bradshaw and the committee be given in evidence?

The Court—No; what further did you say to her or to the committee on the subject?

Mr. Fullerton—It seems he stated to the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw was unwilling to go before the committee—

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—And if information was subsequently conveyed to him that she was willing to go before the committee is it not proper to show that fact?

The Court—It is not material.

Mr. Beach—And that he did not communicate it to the committee?

The Court—It is not material.

Q.—Did you have any correspondence with Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—I did.

Mr. Shearman—One moment; the fact is out now all right.

HISTORY OF MR. HALLIDAY'S LIFE.

Q.—Mr. Halliday, you stated in your direct examination that you were a clergyman. How long have you been a clergyman? A.—I never was formally inducted into the ministry until about twelve years ago.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Lodi.

Q.—Lodi? A.—Yes, Sir; in Bergen County, N. J.

Q.—What denomination was you attached to at that time? A.—I was already attached to the Congregational denomination.

Q.—To the Congregational Church? A.—I was ordained by a Congregational Council.

Q.—How long did you live in that place? A.—My residence was there two or three years, Sir. I think about three years.

Q.—And prior to your residence at Lodi, where did you live? A.—New-York.

Q.—In New-York City? A.—Yes, Sir. I continued my labors in New-York City, but owing to the expense of living there removed to Lodi.

Q.—When did you commence to live in New-York?

Witness—When do you mean—first?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—I think it was 1825.

Q.—How long did you reside there then? A.—I think some fifteen years, Sir.

Q.—In what business were you engaged then? A.—Most of the time in missionary labors.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is not an answer fully; it covers most of the time only.

Witness—Well, when I was a boy I was a clerk in Pearl street; at the age of twenty I attempted to study for the ministry, and studied myself blind twice, and quit; for a little time, perhaps a year, I was in the grocery business.

Q.—Where? A.—In New-York.

Q.—What place? A.—Corner of Spring street and Thompson.

Q.—During what period? A.—I think it was the year of the cholera—1830 and 1831; the first cholera, I mean.

Q.—And how long were you engaged in that? A.—About a year, Sir.

Q.—Were you in partnership with any one? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—With whom? A.—A man of the name of Ayres.

Q.—Did you fail in that business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make an assignment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Prior to your going to New-York, where did you reside? A.—Newark, N. J.

Q.—How long did you reside there? A.—About a year, Sir.

Q.—Were you engaged in any business there? A.—Yes, Sir; in going to school.

Q.—Any other business? A.—I was a boy, only thirteen years of age then, Sir.

Q.—Now, after you left New-York, where did you go? A.—I went to Providence, R. I.

Q.—How long did you reside there? A.—About fourteen years, Sir, if I remember right; from thirteen to fifteen years.

Q.—What was your occupation in Providence? A.—I went from New-York to go into the employment of the Young Men's Tract Missionary Society, and did so.

Q.—Was that the only employment you had? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—My question covers the whole employment.

Witness—I did not understand you; I thought you wanted me to answer one question at a time; I continued in their employment until my health broke, and at the advice of some of my friends I went into a coal-yard—into the coal business, in the suburbs of the city, now part of the City of Providence.

Q.—A coal merchant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In partnership with any one? A.—I had two partners; one was Israel J. Bullock, and afterward a young man named Baker.

Q.—How long did Bullock remain in partnership with you? A.—Some two or three years; I don't recollect positively.

Q.—How long did you remain with Baker? A.—Several years; I can't state exactly.

Q.—Fail in business? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Make an assignment? A.—I did, of everything I had; even my household chattels.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course, of course; you were compelled to.

Witness—No, I was not; I beg your pardon one moment.

Q.—Were you engaged in any other business in Providence besides that you have named? A.—Not on my own account, that I remember.

Q.—Were you engaged in any other business, either on your own account or on account of any one else? A.—I was agent of an incorporated manufacturing company.

Q.—What was that company? A.—I think it was styled—it was twenty years ago, and I can't remember exactly—I think it was styled the Narragansett Manufacturing Company.

Q.—Manufacturing of what? A.—It was making oil from fish, and using the residuum by preparing it for a fertilizer.

Q.—Called fish guano? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were the agent of that company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Advertised as agent? A.—I think I was, but I am not confident; I cannot say positively; it is so long ago I don't recollect distinctly; I stated to you that I was an agent, and of course I advertised myself as such, if I did advertise myself at all.

Q.—What became of that company? A.—It failed, after a very brief existence, Sir.

Q.—Were you a stockholder in that company? A.—I think I was to a very limited extent.

Q.—Don't you know you were? A.—I can't answer positively that I was or was not; my best recollection is that I was.

Q.—How long before it failed did you discover its failing condition? A.—It had misfortune from the beginning.

Mr. Fullerton—Please answer my question, Mr. Halliday.

The Witness—The building was burned down, and that was the beginning of its misfortune.

Mr. Fullerton—Answer my question.

The Witness—I am trying to the best way I can.

Mr. Fullerton—When did you first discover its failing condition? A.—Well, I did not suppose but that it would be a success until a comparatively short time previous to its failure.

Q.—Do you recollect the date of its failure? A.—I do not, Sir; nor the year.

Q.—How? A.—I do not, Sir; nor the year.

Q.—Nor the year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect selling your stock in that company just before its failure? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect anything of the kind.

Q.—Do you recollect trying to sell it? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Don't you recollect, the night before its failure, that you tried to sell your stock in that company? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect anything of the kind.

Q.—Will you say that you did not? A.—The best of my recollection is I did not; that I never attempted anything of the kind.

Q.—But you will not say you did not attempt it? A.—I cannot, because I don't remember, but my best recollection is I never did anything of the kind at all.

Q.—Now, were you engaged in any other business in Providence? A.—I do not remember any other than those I have stated.

Q.—Well, when did you fail in the coal business? A.—Some three years before I came away from there, and about ten years after I went into it, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Do you know the amount of your personal debts at the time when you failed in the coal business? A.—I do not remember at all, Sir; Hon. Benjamin D. Eames can inform you if you desire to know.

Mr. Fullerton—I do know without asking him.

The Witness—I have never—

Q. (interrupting)—Well, how long before you failed did you know that you were in a failing condition? A.—I did not know it until about the time that an assignment was made.

Q.—About how long before the assignment was made did you know of it? A.—I cannot tell whether it was forty-eight hours or ten days before the assignment; an assignment was made immediately on knowing there was a necessity for it—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—One moment.

Mr. Evarts—That is a proper answer.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Did you purchase a bill of goods the night before making an assignment? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Do you know one William E. Barrett? A.—I may know him, but I cannot recall him.

Q.—Don't you recall him? A.—I cannot recall him, Sir.

Q.—Don't you recollect a gentleman of that name who was engaged in the hardware business? A.—I cannot recall any such person.

Q.—Engaged in the sale of agricultural implements? A.—Oh, I do remember a gentleman of that name that kept such a store.

Q.—Do you remember making a purchase of goods of him the night before you failed? A.—I do not.

Q.—No recollection upon the subject? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you recollect that he did not come in under the assignment and take his proportion? A.—I do not remember anything about it.

Q.—Well, you went into business after that, didn't you? A.—The business I have alluded to, yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what was that? A.—Agent of the Narragansett Manufacturing Company.

Q.—Didn't you embark in any other business? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Do you recollect that this Mr. Barrett, after you re-entered into business, made a purchase of a bill of goods from you, and at the same time presented that old bill against you in payment for it? A.—I don't remember anything of the kind, Sir.

Q.—You do not? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Now, are you quite sure you have named all the businesses you were ever in in Providence? A.—I think I have; I do not remember any other; if you can help my memory I will be very glad to answer.

Q.—Well, before you went to Providence where did you reside? A.—I resided in the City of New-York.

Q.—Well, have you ever resided in any places other than those you have mentioned? A.—I think not, Sir. Oh! yes, in my childhood I resided in Morristown, N. J; I was brought up on a farm.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, no matter. Now, have you named all the places? A.—I think I have; I remained there until I was over twelve years of age—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't care about that. Did you ever live in the State of Connecticut? A.—I don't think I have; I do not remember having lived there.

Q.—Were you ever engaged in the milk business? A.—Yes, Sir; when I was in business in Providence—on the farm—I had a dairy at the same time.

Q.—The same time of what? A.—You asked me what business I was in in Providence, and I said I was in the coal business, and I had a farm in the suburbs of the city.

Q.—Well, at the same time of carrying on the coal business you also carried on a farm, did you? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you fail in the farm business, too? A.—I made an assignment of the whole—of all my property at the same time.

Q.—Included the farm in that? A.—Yes, Sir, a farm of 100 acres and my other business.

Q.—We now go back. Have you now stated all the business engagements you ever entered into? A.—I think I have; I meant to do so; I said if you could refresh my memory I would be very glad to—

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

Mr. Fullerton—Coming back to the City of New-York, what were you engaged in there beyond your connection with the Five Points Mission which you have alluded to?

The Witness—I did not come back to do that, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I am coming back in my examination, I think.

The Witness—I thought you asked me if I came back to—

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind. Will you tell me how you were connected with it? A.—The first four years of my service there was as a general agent of the house; my duties were principally connected with the financial matters of the house.

Q.—Ever have any trouble there? A.—With the house do you mean, or with the Trustees?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—No trouble of any kind or character? A.—No, Sir; never; during my four years' stay I never had a word of misunderstanding with either the Trustees or any one in connection with the house.

Q.—Nor with the corporation? A.—No, Sir; the Trustees were the corporation.

Q.—Never any charges preferred against you? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Or complaint? A.—Never.

Q.—That is during the first four years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When were you next connected with that institution? A.—I left them for six months—I left them to be gone and they—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Now, never mind about that. Answer—

The Witness—I am going to tell you all you want to know if you will let me.

Mr. Fullerton—You have already told that, and I ask how you were connected with it again? A.—I was going to tell you that. After six months I was urgently requested by the Trustees to return and take care of the house while the Superintendent was ill, and I came back.

Q.—Did you have any trouble that time? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Not the slightest? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No complaint made against you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of any kind or character? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever connected with the institution at any other time? A.—I was.

Q.—When was that? A.—Three months subsequently.

Q.—Three months afterward you were connected with it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did that continue? A.—Six years, I think.

Q.—And ended when? A.—Five years ago this month.

Q.—Did you have any trouble there during that period? A.—No, Sir; I never had any trouble at all; I came away voluntarily from the house, and would be glad to produce every Trustee here—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Well, now—

The Witness (continuing)—To show what my standing was.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we haven't time to do that.

The Witness—I would like to have them here very much.

Mr. Fullerton—Were no charges preferred against you? A.—Never.

Q.—Or made against you? A.—Never, that I know of.

Q.—No difficulty whatever? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a misunderstanding as to the management of the house.

Q.—And were not charges made against you in that matter? A.—There were no charges made against me.

Q.—Well, did you get into any kind of difficulty in connection with it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the misunderstanding? A.—They had had me control the house in one way for six years, including the management of the whole concern, and there came a time when they wanted to transfer the schools during school hours entirely to the Principal of the school. I objected, and I said, "Gentlemen, one of two things. You sail the ship, make the rules, or let me do it. It cannot be a mixed government. If you hold me responsible for the government of this house, you must let me sail the ship as I think best. If not, make your arrangements, and I will follow whatever direction you say." The President of the institution preferred that it should not be so. I sent him my resignation three different times, and they would not accept it. I finally sent it in, and they refused, and then I said, "I will go, whether or no;" and I went, too.

Q.—No trouble with the finances while you were there? A.—I had rather the gentleman would let me bring in a witness to testify in regard to that.

Q.—Mr. Halliday is a witness. A.—Never a word. Never a word.

Q.—Not the slightest? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—No complaints? A.—I challenge proof.

Q.—Well, challenges are not lawful. A.—They are here.

THE JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Q.—Had you any connection with the Juvenile Guardian Society? A.—I hope not, Sir—one of the biggest humbugs that ever was put afloat; I had a connection to try to put its eyes out—that scoundrel who was conducting it; that is what I had to do with it.

Q.—Who was the "scoundrel"?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, that is no matter; he is an innocent third person.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no, he was not innocent; Mr. Halliday says he was a scoundrel.

Q.—Who was at the head of the institution? A.—I cannot remember his name; I can tell you what he did.

Mr. Evarts—No, we object to it; it is beyond the inquiry; we are not to answer for this man's misdeeds.

Q.—I am asking who was at the head of the concern?

The Court—He says he don't remember; that settles that thing.

A.—A man who wore green glasses; that is all I remember, except his rascality.

Q.—Do you know Rev. David F. Robertson? A.—I am rather inclined to think that it was a Robertson that I have alluded to, though I am not certain; you ask me if I know him—I don't.

Q.—Don't know him? A.—I don't know him.

Q.—Did you never hear of him before? A.—I think I have.

Q.—In what connection did you hear of him? A.—If it is the man I refer to—

Mr. Shearman—Well, now—

[Mr. Shearman's remarks were cut short by Mr. Evarts laying his hand upon Mr. Shearman's arm.]

A.—I cannot tell whether it is that man or not.

Q.—Did you ever meet him and converse with him? A.—I don't think I ever did; I can swear I don't think I ever did.

Q.—Well, this Juvenile Guardian Society was a kind of rival to the Five Points Mission, was it not? A.—Not by any means.

Mr. Evarts—Well, why is this material? The inquiry is to the impeachment of this witness for misconduct.

The Court—I think we have enough. He says he was not connected with the institution.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that question was answered. I didn't see that there was any motion before the Court.

Q.—Did you ever visit one of the schools of the Juvenile Guardian Society? A.—I think I did—several of them. Two or three of them—I can't remember positively. I know I did one, and I think two.

Q.—Did you visit it under an assumed name? A.—No, Sir; I don't do such things.

Q.—Did you give your name when you were requested to? A.—I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q.—Don't you remember that you refused to give your name when it was asked? A.—I don't. I think it is possible I did; but I don't remember.

Q.—When asked what your object was in visiting that school, did you say you wanted to make a donation to them? A.—I never said anything of the kind.

Q.—Don't you remember now that you did refuse to give your name? A.—I don't. It is a good while ago, Judge, that I visited it.

Q.—Yes. A.—But I cannot remember what I said or what I did not say, except in the points that you have related—specified.

Q.—What was your object in visiting the schools?

Mr. Evarts—What has that to do?

The Court—I think he has gone far enough. I think the object is apparent; he had doubts about the integrity of that institution, whatever it was; he may have been on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Spy out the nakedness of the land.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. The regard was mutual between the two institutions.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we would have to inquire as to which was right, then.

The Court—I think we have gone far enough with it.

THE AMERICAN JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Q.—Were you ever connected with any other institution in the City of New-York? A.—As I stated on my direct examination, before I went to Providence I was in the employment of the American Juvenile Guardian Society, who have under their charge the Home for the Friendless.

B.—How long were you connected with that? A.—I cannot recollect definitely, Sir; I think some two or three years; that was before I went to Providence.

Q.—Who was at the head of that institution? A.—It was a society of ladies, with a Board of Counselors; Dr. Tyng, I think, was President of the Board of Counselors, and Adon Smith was one of the Counselors; Albon P. Man, a lawyer, who used to be at No. 64 Wall street, was another of the Counselors; I cannot recollect.

Q.—When did your connection with that institution cease? A.—When I went to Providence; Judge Fullerton, I didn't answer your question in full; you asked me what other society, and how long; at first I was with them, I think, about three years, and came back and was with them three years subsequently, at their urgent request.

MR. HALLIDAY'S RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Halliday, you answered a question on the cross-examination to which I desire to call your attention. When you were asked how soon the West charges, as finally amended, and as Judge Fullerton showed them to you, were presented to the committee after the first imperfect charges were withdrawn, you answered, "A week afterward." Now, I want to call your attention to it, and ask you whether you meant to say that these finally amended charges were presented so soon as that after the original charges were withdrawn—the charges, I mean, to the third specification? A.—The third specification was not handed in until September, but the paper was handed back after the first meeting—at a meeting July 2, 1873.

Q.—Then, do I not understand that you did not mean to say that the charges, as finally amended, were handed in a week after the original charges were withdrawn? A.—Well, it depends upon how the word "finally" is considered; this was regarded final at the time.

Q.—Then explain what you mean by saying that the West charges, as amended, finally were presented a week after the others were withdrawn? A.—At this meeting on Friday evening, June 27, when the charges were first preferred, they were, after being examined, handed back to Mr. West as imperfect; another meeting was held July 2, at which Mr. West was present, and he was requested to present the charges which had been referred back to him at a previous meeting, and they were handed in by him as amended by him.

Q.—That is all you meant by saying that the charges as amended were handed back a week afterward? A.—Yes; the papers here—

Q.—Those amended charges did not include the third specification? A.—No, Sir; that was not handed in until the 2d of September.

Q.—Now, you have been asked a number of questions in regard to your advice and action upon the West charges. Will you be kind enough to tell me whether the West charges as originally made were brought against any other person than Mr. Tilton? No name.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we object to that.

The Court—I think we will take that answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, the charges themselves appear.

The Court—Well, it is a mere instance—nothing else.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Fullerton)—The Judge said you could ask that—with all submission—the other Judge. [To the witness]—So you can answer, Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, your Honor, can they give parol evidence of the charge?

The Court—We have the charges here before us.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; not the charges that they are inquiring about now.

The Court—Well, he can state how the fact is.

Mr. Shearman—There is no objection to taking—[remainder of remark not audible.]

The Court—Does the paper you have contain the third specification?

The Witness—There is the only paper that was ever presented by Mr. West to the Examining Committee, with the specification—the third specification handed in Sept. 2. That is the paper as handed by Mr. West after being amended by him; handed in by him at the meeting on the 2d, I think, of July.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—Here is the third specification.

Mr. Shearman—Well, that has got nothing to do with it.

The Witness—No; a joint indictment.

Q.—You were asked if you visited New-Haven about these charges, and answered that you did. To what charges did you refer when you said you visited about these charges? A.—That paper.

Q.—To the paper which you have just handed me. It is no use saying "that paper," Mr. Halliday. It has to be recorded here. A.—I mean the charges of Mr. West.

Q.—Well, which charges? A.—Both.

Q.—What particular charges—the original charges or the final amended charges? A.—I cannot swear positively as to that.

Q.—When did you make that visit—about what period? A.—I can tell exactly the date, I think, Sir.

Q.—Well, do so? A. (looking at a paper)—I can now state that my visit to New-Haven was after that paper—after the charges were presented, amended.

Q.—Well, what date was it? A.—It was some time between—

Q.—What date was it, Mr. Halliday, please? A.—I could not tell you the date exactly; I can tell you between what dates it was.

Q.—Give us the month? A.—It was in July, before the 14th of July and after the 2d.

Q.—It was not, then, after the third specification was inserted in Mr. West's charges, was it? A.—Oh, months—nearly two months before.

Q.—Then it was not after the charges, as finally amended, were put in? A.—Oh, I didn't understand, as finally, the third specification.

Q.—Then it was not after the charges, as finally amended, were presented by Mr. West? A.—No, Sir; not until two months afterward.

Q.—You confuse again by saying that it was not until two months afterward. You mean it was—

The Court—You mean it was two months before.

Mr. Shearman—That it was two months before the third specification.

The Court—Before the third specification was added? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—The visit to New-Haven was two months before that time? A.—Nearly two months; the one was in the early part of July, and the other in the early part of September—nearly two months.

Q.—I call your attention to an answer which I am not sure that I distinctly heard. The impression I got was that you said—

Mr. Beach—Oh! wait. It is no matter what your impression was.

Mr. Shearman—It is some matter that I should understand what he did say.

Mr. Beach—No matter what your impression was that he said.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, I think it is a good deal of matter, because there is no value to the question unless I stated my impression of Mr. Halliday's answer.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—The impression I had was that Mr. Halliday said—

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor rule that it is proper to state in a question the impression of counsel as to what a witness has said?

The Court—The proper form would, perhaps, be. Did I understand you to say so and so? It is all the same thing.

Mr. Shearman—The same thing. [To the witness]—Did I understand you, Mr. Halliday, to say that you reported to the committee that Mrs. Bradshaw had said to you that Mrs. Tilton said she would not appear before the committee, but would write the committee a letter? A.—I did not. I did not mean to say so.

Mr. Beach—Well, *didn't* you?

The Witness—I don't think I did. I saw that in the report, and saw the incorrectness of it in this morning's paper. I did not say that.

Q.—Did you mean Mr. Tilton? A.—I said Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Will you read again? Was not your statement incomplete in that part of your answer when you said that you reported to the committee something about Mrs. Tilton saying she would not appear, but would write the committee a letter? Was not what you meant to say that Mr. Tilton said he would not appear?

Mr. Beach—No; Mrs. Bradshaw.

The Witness—That Mrs. Bradshaw would not appear.

Mr. Shearman—Ah, very good. Then it was Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Shearman, if you will allow me. I think in the same answer to which Mr. Shearman refers, Mr. Halliday did use the words "Mrs. Tilton," when I supposed he meant Mr. Tilton, but not in this part of it.

Mr. Beach—He did not mean Mr. Tilton, he meant Mrs. Bradshaw, if he said "Mrs. Tilton."

Mr. Evarts—It was about a charge which would appear against *Mrs.* Tilton. *Mr.* Tilton was the person charged.

The Court—He meant Mr. Tilton instead of Mrs. Tilton in that relation.

Mr. Beach—I think so; your Honor perhaps noticed it.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

Mr. Evarts—We want that corrected.

Mr. Morris—He referred to Mrs. Tilton, and he referred to the fact that she had already suffered enough, and he would not cause any more suffering by going before the committee.

Mr. Evarts—Now we want it made right. We do not assume to say it is right—it is for the witness to say which is right.

Mr. Morris—He explained it in that way.

Mr. Evarts—Let him explain. Can you find that question and answer?

The Witness—I did make an allusion, if the Court please, to Mr. Tilton, in one point; I do not know whether the gentlemen have reference to that or not.

Mr. Beach—It was not in connection with Mrs. Bradshaw?

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—No, but I think it was the same answer in which he said that he said a proceeding "against Mrs. Tilton."

The Court—He meant Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, I supposed so, of course; and I only wanted to make it straight.

Mr. Morris—I take issue upon that point. It was against Mrs. Tilton, and Mrs. Bradshaw was giving that as a reason why she would not appear before the committee. She said that Mrs. Tilton had suffered enough already. When Mrs. Tilton asked her the question, or the question was put, how she could appear before the committee against her, and Mrs. Bradshaw said that she had suffered enough already—Mrs. Tilton had—and that is the reason she gave why she would not appear before the committee; so that it was Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—That is not the part. It is not in qualification of anything that came out from Mrs. Bradshaw.

The Court—The question is now whether this witness will make a correction in the point referred to, if you can find the exact point.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; and I say to Mr. Morris that it is not in qualification of anything he [the witness] reported as repeated to him by Mrs. Bradshaw.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—It precedes it. The point was what he said about not proceeding on the charge, and he speaks of it as "not proceeding against Mrs. Tilton," when he meant against *Mr.* Tilton, I suppose. It was not any part of Mrs. Bradshaw's statement. That Mr. Morris has substantially stated. I do not ask to modify that at all. It has not anything to do with that which I am talking about.

Mr. Beach—No, not at all. We will get the matter right.

Mr. Evarts—We will find the matter as it is printed, and ask the witness to correct it.

The Court—Then the right to make the correction, if need be, will be reserved?

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Sir.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—That is all, Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Halliday then left the stand.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH A. TURNER.

Miss Elizabeth A. Turner was then called, and, having been duly sworn, was examined as follows by Mr. Porter:

The Court (alluding to a murmur of interest among the reporters)—I think if the reporters will look down at their papers it will be a good deal better.

Mr. Porter—Miss Turner, when did you become an inmate of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—In 1864; the Summer of 1864.

Q.—1864? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what was your age at that time? A.—I think I was about thirteen.

Mr. Evarts—Can you hear, Mr. McMurn?

Mr. McMurn (a juror)—With difficulty, Sir.

Mr. Porter—How long did you remain an inmate of the family? A.—About ten years, or a little more, perhaps.

Q.—Where were you living when you first went there? A.—The number was then 48 Livingston street; they were boarding with Mrs. Morse.

Q.—The mother of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever there on the footing of a servant? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Receiving wages? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of assisting Mrs. Tilton with the care of her children and her household affairs? A.—Yes, Sir; I fixed their dress, the same as an elder daughter would.

Q.—Were you sent to school? A.—Yes, Sir; I went a short time to the Packer Institute, and then I had private instruction from Miss Oakley a little while.

Q.—You mean Miss Oakley who has been a witness on this point? A.—Yes, Sir; Miss Isabella G. Oakley.

Q.—Where were you in the habit usually of sleeping during the earlier years? A.—In the room next to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—With the children? A.—Yes, Sir; and took care of them.

Q.—Were you treated as one of the family? A.—Yes, Sir; always.

Q.—Did you eat at the same table with them? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Where were you usually in the evening? A.—Sometimes I remained up stairs, and sometimes I went in the parlor; sometimes I stayed in my own room.

Q.—And with the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did Mr. Tilton treat you during the earlier years of your being a member of his family? A.—Very kindly, Sir.

Q.—How, as compared with the treatment of the children? A.—Yes, Sir; he always treated me just as one of his children during the earlier years that I was there.

Q.—Was he in the habit of kissing the children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And kissing you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was his ordinary treatment of you during the period of your living there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you give some idea of what you mean when you say that you were treated as the children were treated? A.—Well, Sir, I used—

Mr. Shearman—A little louder.

The Witness—I used to comb his hair, and he would take me on his lap, just as he did his children.

Mr. Porter—Read to you? A.—Read to me? yes, Sir.

Q.—And conversed with you? A.—Yes, Sir; just as he did with the other children—with his children.

Q.—Will you state—[after a pause]—You had, I suppose, the fullest means of knowing the character of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and their deportment toward each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state, in general terms, what was the character of Mrs. Tilton, as exhibited in her home? A.—I think Mrs. Tilton was a very lovely kind of a woman in every respect; I never saw any change in her; she was very devoted to her children and to her home; she was very domestic in her tastes, apparently.

Q.—Was she a woman of marked religious feeling? A.—Yes, Sir; one of her habits with her children was, every night, when they went to bed, she would have them kneel down to her to say their prayers, and she would pray with them; or, before praying, she would read them some little story; that was her custom always when she was home.

Q.—Was she in the habit of giving them religious instruction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On week days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As well as on the Sabbath? A.—Yes, Sir; but particularly on the Sabbath, when they did not go to Sabbath-school.

Q.—How was she in reference to her habits as to being domestic or otherwise? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She was a domestic lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Very domestic in her habits.

Mr. Porter—How was she in her disposition and mode of speech to all who were around her? A.—Always gentle and kind—always.

Q.—How was she in this regard to Mr. Tilton in particular? A.—Very kind and loving always in her manner and in her conversation with him; I never saw any change—never.

Q.—Mr. Tilton was somewhat different in his temperament from her, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir, he was very different indeed.

Q.—In the earlier years, was he generally kind in the family? A.—Yes, Sir, I think he was.

A CHANGE IN MR. TILTON'S HABITS.

Q.—Was there a marked change in that respect in the later years of your residence there? A.—Yes, Sir, I noticed a change, after we moved from Mrs. Morse's to Livingston street—in their Livingston street house—home—

Q.—That was I think in 1866? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From that time did this change increase in his manner and deportment in the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—These questions are somewhat leading in their character.

Mr. Porter—They are introductory, but I will avoid that.

Mr. Fullerton—I think they are introductory—

Mr. Porter—Your objection comes rather early, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—Was Mr. Tilton always alike, or quite variable in his moods? A.—No, Sir; he was very variable and moody.

Q.—During all these years were there times when he exhibited the same kindliness that he had in former years? A.—I did not understand the question.

Q.—You spoke of his kindliness in the earlier part; you speak of his moods afterward becoming variable? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During the whole period was he at times kindly, as in the earlier times? A.—He was at times kindly and at times very unkindly.

Q.—Will you give the jury an idea of the character of this change—wherein it was exhibited, and what you remarked? A.—He—

Mr. Shearman—A little louder.

The Witness—He would be very restless—walk about the house with his hands in his pockets and look very sullen, and would seem to make everybody around him unhappy—

Mr. Beach—One moment; we object.

Mr. Porter—How long would these periods continue during which these peculiarities were observable at particular periods? A.—Sometimes they would continue two or three days at a time.

Q.—During the periods of those moods of his, what was his deportment to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Unkind.

Q.—And what was her's to him? A.—Very gentle and loving—always trying to comfort him; she would read to him, and she would kneel down beside the sofa and stroke his hair, and seem to do everything she could to draw him out of his moods and make him feel happy.

Q.—During those moods of his was there anything marked in his deportment at the table? A.—Yes, Sir; he was very exacting.

AN OBJECTION BY MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach—Now, if your Honor please, I wish to present an objection to this witness giving her conclusions, formed upon her observation of the manner and conduct of Mr. Tilton. For instance, I object to her saying that Mr. Tilton was unkind. I insist that the only mode in which that proof could be given, is by showing the details of his conduct—what he did or what he said.

The Court—Well, what he did, or what he said.

Mr. Beach—We are not to take this witness' general expressions in regard to her conclusions.

The Court—What he did or said, without characterizing it—well.

The Witness—What he did in these moods, Sir?

The Court—Counsel will interrogate her.

Mr. Porter—I submit, your Honor, that it was precisely that which I was inquiring—will the stenographer read it?

Mr. Beach—My objection was to her answer, not to your question.

The Stenographer—During these moods of his, was there anything marked in his deportment at the table?

The Witness—Yes, Sir—what he said?

Mr. Porter—Will you state in what particular?

Mr. Morris—That is calling for a conclusion.

Mr. Porter—It calls for yes or no, and she answers yes. I now ask precisely what the counsel insisted I should—in what particular?

The Witness—On one occasion one of his children refused meat—did not wish for meat, and he looked very angrily at her, and said "it was all her mother's damned orthodoxy." [Sensation.]

The Court—Will the audience please keep quiet?

Mr. Porter—Did any instance occur? A.—Yes, Sir. On one occasion, when he was moody, he rebuked Mrs. Tilton at the table, in my presence and in the presence of her children, for the horrible grammar that she used—I won't say horrible; I don't know that that was the expression; but it was about the grammar she used—and he hoped they would never grow up to use the grammar that their mother did.

Q.—How in regard to articles of food that were upon the table—food or drink? A.—Well, at one time he said to Mrs. Tilton that he did not wish any more tea or coffee or pastry on the table, and the very next meal he said he wanted to know if he could not have a cup of strong coffee; and he said that there was not any pie. Mrs. Tilton said, "Why, darling, you said you would not have any—it was not good for the health." Well, he said, he would have a cup of coffee.

Q.—Without going further in detail, will you state whether there are a few out of a variety of instances that you observed when he was in these moods?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question.

Mr. Porter—Upon what ground?

Mr. Beach—Upon the ground, in the first place, that it is leading, and, in the next place, it calls upon her to characterize events which she does not relate.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please—

The Court—I think the witness ought to enumerate the circumstances, as instances of observation.

MR. EVARTS CONTENDS FOR THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the relations of husband and wife when inquiries of this kind, pending in this suit are raised, are always a subject of inquiry, and were made by the plaintiff a subject of inquiry, and always general evidence of the tenor of the intercourse between husband and wife, and of the disposition and conduct exhibited by one toward the other, are permitted to be given. We do not understand the law to be so remote from the common sense of human affairs as to require specification of details when the observation is a simple observation. Persons, by looking at people that are in contact with each other, and by intercourse, can tell whether they are quarrelsome or whether they are mild, and the law does not require a specification of the quarrels or the instances of mildness, unless a cross-examination makes it necessary to prove inadequate grounds, or that unsuitable conclusions have been drawn by the witness, and the same rule should be applied to this witness as to other witnesses who have been called on one side or the other, and have given general information. Now, the witness has given what might perhaps have been left for cross-examination, particular instances; and it does not seem to us suitable or necessary to explore the years of her observation for every case of unseemly conduct. Having given her statement of the general attitude of these married people toward each other, and then these particular instances that have been exacted from her, is it not competent for her to say that these are instances of which there were many of the same nature which she observed? That is the inquiry now.

MR. BEACH DENIES THE PROPOSITION OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, we deny this proposition of the counsel entirely. Their object is to prove that there was unkindness and discontent in the family relations of this husband and wife. The proposition upon the other side is that they can prove by this witness the general conclusion that she formed from the observation of their mutual conduct, and show in general terms that Mr. Tilton was unkind as a rule, unloving in his domestic relations. The result is, if that were permitted to be proved, that the duty of establishing the facts from which that conclusion may be properly or improperly derived is thrown upon the plaintiff in the cross-examination; that is, they can ask the judgment of the witness in regard to the character of these relations, and force us into an examination of the details of transactions as between this husband and wife, from which she has founded that conclusion. Now, the same circumstances, if they are presented in detail, for the conduct from which this young lady assumes to decide that Mr. Tilton was rough or tyrannical or abusive in his home, might produce upon your Honor's mind, and upon the mind of the jurors, quite a different impression in these details; there may be modifying circumstances, there may be acts of provocation, there may be a thousand things in those details which to a different mind, and more mature person, one better acquainted with the world and with the disposition of men and women, would produce an altogether different conclusion than that to which she arrives. The objection is, that this young lady, instead of telling what were the actual circumstances and condition of the family from events which she observed, and which must constitute the foundation of her judgment, she is called upon and permitted to give her conclusion. It may be accurate or inaccurate; it may be extravagant and unjust; and I know nothing, Sir, in the character of this examination which justifies a departure from the ordinary rule of evidence, that a witness must state facts and leave the court and jury to draw proper deductions from those facts. It would be, I think it, a very great injustice to permit this lady to pass judgment upon the domestic character and conduct of Mr. Tilton without giving the circumstances upon which that judgment is founded. It is imposing upon us, I think, a very onerous duty to inquire into the principal primary facts which it is their duty to give as the foundation for that conclusion.

The Court—There seems to be no real ground of difference, gentlemen. Of course, all either side want is the knowledge and recollection of this witness bearing upon the question before us. She is competent to state any facts and circumstances that came under her notice; and those facts and circumstances appearing before the jury, they will be competent to draw a conclusion from them. I therefore think the examination should, upon the question being raised, take the ordinary course, which, I think, is to state what this witness observed and knew.

Mr. Evarts—Let me ask your Honor's attention to Mr. Richard's testimony by my learned friend:

> "While you were there, Mr. Richards, did you notice, and if you did, please state to us, what degrees of affection existed between the husband and the wife in that family."

The Court—That would be competent by this witness.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

> "How was he for cheerfuess in the family?"

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

> "Well, for the most part, I should say he was rather too cheerful, joking and punning, sometimes at the expense of others, at my own expense sometimes."

Now, the rule of my learned friend would require Mr. Richards to produce every joke and pun of Mr. Tilton's, in order that we might know whether he joked and punned.

Mr. Beach—By no means.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The Court—We have received evidence of the same character from this witness already; that I think would be competent, and now she should state any facts and circumstances which came under her observation. She is at liberty to say if the party was kind or unkind, in good temper or bad temper, no doubt.

Mr. Porter—Will the stenographer read the question?

The stenographer read as follows:

"Q.—Without going into detail, will you state whether those were a few out of a great variety of instances which you observed when he was in these moods?"

Mr. Porter—That is my question, your Honor.

The Court—I think it is not permissible.

Mr. Porter—I except to your Honor's decision.

Q.—Did you observe from time to time various instances of this kind? If so, state such of them as occur to you at this moment. A.—Yes. On another instance, it was at a woman's rights meeting, that was held at Mrs. Tilton's, Livingston street, and I was standing near the folding doors, in the back part of the front parlor; the guests had assembled, and they were walking to and fro, and Mrs. Tilton was following Mr. Tilton. He came over and looked over Mrs. Tilton's shoulder, and said, "Elizabeth, stand one side, don't keep near me; I don't wish any comparisons brought, the contrast is too great." I remember that very distinctly.

Q.—Did she leave, as he directed? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—Did she leave his side as he directed? A.—Yes, Sir; she staid one side; did not go near him again that evening, I think, while I was there.

Q.—When he gave her directions from time to time was she in the habit uniformly of complying with them? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S PECULIARITIES.

Q.—Will you mention, without further detail in this regard, some of Mr. Tilton's peculiarities within the domestic circle, within the household, either by night or by day? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I can state several peculiarities that he had; one in particular was—or two in particular—was hanging pictures in his night-clothes, and another was—

Q.—One moment, if you please. Hanging pictures? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean pictures that had just been brought to the house? A.—No, Sir; pictures that were on the walls, that were hung on the walls; taking them down and hanging them in different places.

Q.—Was that a frequent occurrence with him—changing the pictures, as they were hung upon the wall? A.—Yes, Sir; quite frequently.

Mr. Beach—What? In his night-clothes? A.—In his night-clothes; yes, Sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Porter—What else was he in the habit of doing in his night-clothes? A.—He was in the habit of going around from one bed to the other, trying all the beds in the house before he could make up his mind which one he would sleep on; I remember it distinctly because on two occasions I had to get up and let him come in and try and see if he did not think it was the softest; I was then on the second floor; he had come then—Mr. Tilton—into mine, saying, "Darling, suppose we try Bessie's bed for a while," Mrs. Tilton following with a pillow; and I then took Carroll and went up stairs in the third story, and I hadn't but just gotten in bed before he came up; "Well, suppose we try this bed for a while"—and I had to get up a second time and go down stairs; that is the reason I recollect it so distinctly.

Q.—Was he in the habit of going about the house in his night-clothes when he was restless—

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, one moment.

Mr. Porter—Have you heard the question?

Mr. Fullerton—I heard the question and the answer.

Mr. Porter—You have not heard the question, for you interrupted it.

Mr. Fullerton—I heard the answer.

Mr. Porter—You interrupted the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I heard the answer distinctly, Sir, to the question.

The Court—The answer was "yes."

Mr. Porter—I was interrupted, and had not finished the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I certainly heard a question and answer.

Mr. Porter—My question is this: "Was he in the habit of going about in the manner you have described, in his night-clothes"— A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, now.

Mr. Porter (to witness)—You answer before you hear all the question.

Mr. Beach (to the stenographer)—Don't take that answer, Sir; strike it out.

Mr. Porter—Was he in the habit of doing this when he was not engaged in hanging pictures or in changing them?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Miss. It is objected to.

The Court—There is no objection, except that it is leading.

Mr. Porter—I have had two cases. I now ask whether there was any other.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman does not ask a legal question.

The Court—There is no objection, except that it is leading.

Mr. Porter—It is merely to avoid repetitions of the last answer. She stated two classes of cases in which he was in the habit of doing it. I wished to know whether there was any other.

The Court—You may ask what further she observed in that respect.

Mr. Beach—I suppose, your Honor, we are inquiring now into the relations between this husband and wife to learn whether they were cordial or otherwise.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor please consider what materiality there is in the proof of these habits of Mr. Tilton which do not seem to have produced enmity or disturbance as between husband and wife?

The Court—I think they go to the general question, and that we can get at the facts properly. I think they go to the general question.

Mr. Beach—Is it for the purpose of impeaching the chastity of Mr. Tilton, or his credibility?

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—Well, they do not pretend to show the relations between these two parties.

The Court—They have to do with the habits and daily influence—or daily course of life.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor, what have we to do with inquiring into the general habits of Mr. Tilton?

The Court—Well, so far as they have relation to his domestic life.

Mr. Beach—So far as they pretend to show the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—All this evidence, as your Honor knows, is pertinent only upon the question of damages. Your Honor has so said repeatedly during the trial. It is for the purpose of showing that the relations between husband and wife were of such an uncordial and unhappy character that the act of the defendant in her seduction, if proven against him, has produced no damage to the plaintiff. Now, does the fact that Mr. Tilton was in the habit of hanging pictures in his night-clothes in the night, or of wandering about the house in his night-clothes—to find a soft bed, as is suggested—does that tend in any degree to throw light upon this question, Sir?

Judge Neilson—I think he may prove anything in that regard—

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir—

Judge Neilson (continuing)—That touches the daily life and conversation, manner, habit, and condition—

Mr. Beach—We except, Sir.

Judge Neilson (continuing)—But not by leading questions.

Mr. Porter (to the court)—It is now the hour of adjournment, Sir.

Judge Neilson (to the audience)—Gentlemen, keep your seats, please. Officers, see that it is done. The jury will return at 2 o'clock.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Miss Turner was further examined by Mr. Porter as follows:

Q.—Miss Turner, I will repeat the question: Was he in the habit of doing this—that is, going around undressed on other occasions than those on which he was engaged in rehanging the pictures or changing his bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it confined to any particular rooms that he went, or that he would go, about undressed?

Mr. Beach—Not undressed.

Mr. Porter—When he went about in his night-gown? A.—It was confined particularly to the bed-rooms.

Q.—You spoke of these various moods. How frequent were these—sullen moods I think you called them—how frequent in later years were these sullen moods of Mr. Tilton, that you say would last sometimes— A.—Sometimes they would last two or three days.

Q.—And how often would he have them? A.—Quite frequently.

Q.—And was that so for several years before you left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear Mrs. Putnam's testimony? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I heard part of it.

Q.—Were you with Mrs. Tilton on the occasion of the visit to Southport, to which she referred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton, on that occasion, in one of those moods which you have described? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On occasions of sickness in the family, Miss Turner, will you state anything which arrested your observation, and especially in later years of your residence in that family? A.—Yes, Sir, I can state one occasion in particular; it was when little Paul was very low; he was not expected to live; he was very sick with the cholera infantum, and Mr. Tilton went out one night, and stayed away all night long; Mrs. Tilton was very much troubled—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. Objected to.

Mr. Porter—Did you notice anything in Mrs. Tilton's appearance? A.—Yes, Sir, she was very much troubled.

Q.—She appeared so? A.—Yes, Sir, and said so.

Q.—Oh, well, state anything further that followed.

Mr. Beach—We object to what she said.

Mr. Porter—You must not tell what she said.

Mr. Beach—The witness has stated what she said.

Mr. Porter—I am asking if she observed anything further in regard to her, and if so, state it.

Mr. Beach—I am speaking of the answer which she made, which I object to.

The Court—Those words about what she said are to be stricken out.

Mr. Porter—I have no objection to that being stricken out. I supposed it was, on the suggestion of my friend. [To the witness.]—But will you state anything that you observed. You say she appeared to be troubled? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did she idicate that aside from what she said? A.—She indicated it by walking up and down the room, and by saying—

Mr. Fullerton—No, no; not by saying.

Mr. Porter—By walking up and down? A.—Yes, sir; and going up and down stairs and listening. Whenever she heard a carriage pass she would listen.

Q.—Yes? A.—And said that she—

Mr. Beach—Wait.

Mr. Porter—No matter about it. For whom would she listen? A.—For Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait

Mr. Porter—Did you know for whom she was listening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

Mr. Porter—Whenever Mr. Beach objects, you wait.

Mr. Beach—She cannot know except from what was said, or by stating circumstances.

Mr. Porter—That is what I am calling for.

Mr. Beach—That calls for her conclusion.

Mr. Porter—I do not wish to have what was said; merely the general fact that she was listening for her husband.

The Court—Instruct your witness to state the general fact, and not to refer to general conversations. She has repeated what was said several times.

Mr. Beach—It is impossible for her to know for whom Mrs. Tilton was listening except from her statements or action. She cannot say what was said; she can tell her action.

Mr. Porter—She can tell any fact within her observation.

Mr. Beach—Certainly.

Mr. Porter—She says first that she was restless—walking up and down, listening whenever a carriage approached. I want to know at the time for whom she was listening.

The Court—She can answer that.

Q.—For whom was she waiting? A.—For Mr. Tilton.

The Court (suggesting the form of the question)—Do you know for whom?

Mr. Porter—Do you know for whom she was waiting? A.—I know it was for Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, did he come that night? A.—No, Sir; he came home about the middle of the day—the next morning.

Q.—When he came home what occurred? Oh, I should have asked here first whether he was aware of the condition of Paul? A.—Oh yes, Sir.

Q.—Were apprehensions expressed as to his recovery—I mean had they been before? A.—I think the doctor said that he was dangerously ill.

Q.—When Mr. Tilton came home what transpired between him and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Tilton said to him when he came in the door, "Oh, Theodore, darling, I am so glad you have come home; I have been so troubled about you all night, and every time I heard a carriage pass—

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor rule that is competent—what passed between them?

The Court—I think he can call it out if he thinks it proper.

Mr. Porter—It is not a confidential communication.

Mr. Beach—What Sir?

The Court—I think he can call it out if he thinks proper.

Mr. Beach—Have they any more right to call it out than we would have?

The Court—No, but then it is in the presence of a third person.

Mr. Beach—Well. Sir.

Mr. Porter—Go on. A.—When he came in she said, "Oh, Theodore, darling, I am so glad you have come home; I feared something had happened to you. How could you go away so long and not send me a word when you knew how ill little Paul was?" Mrs. Tilton sent me the next morning to Mr. Briggs to see if he knew why he remained away all night.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton do or say upon his return? A.—He did not look at all pleasant, and he said, "Oh, it is not much harm, and it does not make much difference one way or the other."

Q.—What did she do? A.—She knelt beside him and stroked his head.

Q.—Paul died?

Witness—What?

Q.—Little Paul died? A.—He died after that, Sir.

Q.—Was it shortly after? A.—I think it was, Sir; I am not sure.

Q.—Will you state any peculiarity which you might have observed between them in regard to the pleasures which either took in the associates and admirers of the other; how was it as to Mr. Tilton of her friends, and how was it with her about his?

Witness—Do you mean how much they admired each other?

HOW MR. TILTON TREATED MRS. TILTON'S FRIENDS.

Mr. Porter—I will come to that presently. What I am asking you now is, whether Mr. Tilton seemed to be pleased with the admiration of others for his wife, and whether she seemed pleased with the admiration of others for her husband?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question unless he calls forth incidents, examples, and facts.

Mr. Porter—I would like incidents of whether he liked her friends and she liked his? A.—I think Mrs. Tilton always liked to have Mr. Tilton admired.

Mr. Beach—I object. Now, the witness certainly is not giving facts.

The Court—The counsel intends calling for incidents and facts, of course.

Mr. Porter—Did I understand your Honor to say that that was not admissible?

The Court—I understand you call for facts and incidents; this is a mere opinion.

Mr. Porter—I am calling for incidents illustrative of their relations in that regard.

The Court—Well.

Q.—How did he treat her friends as compared with his own?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir, as calling for the witness to make a comparison.

The Court—That is objectionable. What did she observe in respect to their relations?

Mr. Beach—I think she should give examples and illustrations and not give a judgment.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Porter—I submit to your Honor, on the contrary, that the legal rule is that we may not give particular instances to prove the general fact, but we may give the general observations.

The Court—In one respect you can, but then I think the way to examine her is to inquire with respect to anything she observed.

Mr. Porter—That is the point I was getting at—whether she observed how he treated her friends.

The Court—If so, state what she observed.

Mr. Porter—What is that, Sir?

The Court—If so, state what she observed.

Mr. Porter—If you do so, state what you observed.

Witness—How Mrs. Tilton treated Mr. Tilton's friends?

Mr. Porter—How Mr. Tilton treated her friends.

Witness—I know one or two instances when he did not like them because they admired her so much.

Q.—How was it with her in respect to his friends? A.—Always very kindly; she did everything in her power to make whatever friends he brought to the house comfortable and pleasant for them in every way.

TILTON IN HIS MOODS.

Q.—You have said that Mr. Tilton was gentle especially in the earlier years, but there was a change afterward; I would like you to indicate how it exhibited itself in any affairs of the family—what occurred; was there anything in regard to the servants? A.—Yes, Sir; on one occasion, when he had been away—I think he had been away for a few days, or a week, perhaps, on a leture or lecturing tour, and he came home; Kate Smith was the wet nurse, and there had been some difficulty about her, and Mrs. Tilton was asking his advice about discharging her, and he answered her very abruptly.

Mr. Beach—State what he said.

Witness—He said she must attend to her own affairs; that if she wished to keep her she could keep her, and if she wished to discharge her she could discharge, but that she must not come to him with her household affairs—it was none of his business, and that he did not wish to have anything to do with it.

Q.—What did Mrs. Tilton say upon that occasion? A.—Why, Mrs. Tilton looked very meekly, as she always did when he rebuked her, and said, "Darling, I did not mean to trouble you; I only wanted your advice about it;" he said, "Very well, do as you please about it, but I have nothing to say about the matter."

Q.—Was he in the habit of expressing his mind frequently to Mrs. Tilton?

Witness—His mind about what, Sir?

Mr. Porter—On occasions, when he was displeased.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Mr. Porter—Was he in the habit of scolding Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir.

Mr. Porter—When he was in these moods—

Mr. Fullerton—You cannot prove habit in that way.

Mr. Porter—How?

Mr. Fullerton—You cannot prove habit in that way.

Mr. Porter—I submit I can, and that is precisely what the law allows.

The Court—I think if you can get a number of facts that amount to a habit you may show it, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the way they must show it.

MR. PORTER QUOTES AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Porter—I will refer your Honor to the case of McKee *vs.* Nelson, reported in Fourth Curran, 355, so held in an action for breach of promise of marriage. A witness who has had opportunity of observation may testify whether or not one of the parties was sincerely attached to the other; but evidence of such attachment is usually composed of minutiæ which cannot be detailed to the jury. I am seeking general facts, and I submit the witness has had the means of observation that she can detail. If they require instances on cross-examination they can have it.

The Court—Go on, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not an authority in this case.

The Court—It is a principle—

Mr. Fullerton—They prove a condition of things without giving any language. They prove what was the evident degree of affection existing between two people by their conduct, by their demeanor toward each other, in other words not to be expressed, to show that. Affection is not manifested by words always. Now they propose to show whether Mr. Tilton was in the habit of scolding his wife. Well, scolding is not by gestures; it is by words; therefore they propose to prove what was said upon different occasions—so frequently as to amount to a habit of scolding. You will observe, if your Honor please, that the authority does not bear them out at all in their proposition.

Mr. Porter—Permit me to add another which may be more satisfactory to the court, if it is not to the counsel. In the case of Trelawney vs. Coleman, Second Starkie, 191, held in an action of *crim. con.*: "The judgment formed by a witness, during her acquaintance with a wife, of her affection for her husband from the anxiety which the wife had expressed concerning her husband, and from her mode of speaking of him during her absence from him, is admissible." In the case of Bell vs. Bell, First Swabian and Tristan, 565, the action was for divorce, and it was there held that the general statement of a solicitor that he did not consider it a happy marriage, was admissible as evidence, so of the testimony in rebuttal of that, the husband complained of too much company. We could multiply authorities on this subject, if your Honor please. And my question was in accordance with them.

Judge Neilson—Well, Sir, you can state.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, there is nothing in these authorities bearing upon this question at all.

Mr. Porter—Do you propose to overrule the Court?

Mr. Fullerton—I proposed to say just what I did say, and I said it.

Mr. Beach—If he proposes to overrule the Court he follows the example of the other side.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no authority there for this, Sir. If your Honor admits the testimony, why, I have nothing further to say, only I should not like to have it admitted upon the strength of those authorities, because they don't bear upon it at all.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—Will you state in that regard— Perhaps the better way will be for the stenographer to read it for me.

Mr. Beach (to the Court)—Do I understand your Honor to admit the question in the form it was proposed?

Judge Neilson—I think so, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We will except.

The Stenographer (reading the question)—"Was he in the habit of scolding Mrs. Tilton."

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I have heard him scold her frequently.

Mr. Porter—How?

The Witness—I have heard him scolding her frequently.

Q.—Will you state the manner—his manner—not the words, but his manner? Did he do it before others and in private, or only before others? A.—He did it before his children and myself, Sir.

Q.—Yes? Was he ever in the habit of doing it elsewhere? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state his habit in that particular?

LECTURING MRS. TILTON.

A.—Yes; he has had her in a room, with the door locked, several times, talking very angrily and loudly.

Q.—Did you ever on these occasions hear any profane expressions used toward her? A.—Yes, Sir; I have heard him swear at her.

Q.—How long would she remain with him in the room with the door locked on the inside, while he was expressing his mind to her? A.—Sometimes for three or four hours.

Q.—When she came out from one of those lectures what was her condition usually? A.—She was always very much troubled, and her eyes were always very red; she had been weeping.

Q.—On these occasions did she raise her voice when he raised his? A.—No, Sir; I never heard her; her voice was—she seemed to be—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—You have answered the question enough.

Mr. Porter—Was this a matter that occurred at different times.

The Witness—What, Sir?

Q.—This locking himself up in the room with her, lecturing her. Was that a thing that occurred at various times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And through various years of the latter portion of your residence there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On any of these occasions was the usual bell rung—was the bell, as usual, rung for meals when they didn't come down? A.—Yes, Sir; on two occasions I remember of it.

Q.—Did you observe any peculiarity in his treatment of her after gentlemen had called upon her, and if so, state it? A.—I remember one instance in particular, after a gentleman had been there; it was one Sabbath evening; they were in the room, and he was talking very angrily to her.

Q.—That was not Mr. Beecher—was that Mr. Beecher or another person? A.—No, Sir; not the time I refer to; it was not Mr. Beecher.

Q.—After the visits of any of these gentlemen who were in the habit of coming there, will you state whether she—he was accustomed to require from her a statement of what had occurred between them—the conversation?

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor allow these leading questions?

Judge Neilson—Well, we don't like to have them leading.

Mr. Porter—The last question I think was—Will you state whether, when gentlemen had been there, anything was said to him by her as to what had taken place—what conversation? A.—No, Sir; not that I heard.

Q.—Not that you recall? A.—No, Sir.

ECONOMY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Q.—Were there occasions when economy in the affairs of the household was the subject of conversation between them? A.—Yes, Sir; that was one of the instances when they were locked in the room, and he was talking in a very angry tone of voice, which called my attention into the sitting-room, and I went over there, and I heard her say, "Well, darling, I do as well as I know how; I make every dollar go just as far as I possibly can," and then she began crying; I heard her crying.

Q.—Who had the general charge of all the household matters, and of the expenditures? A.—Mrs. Tilton had the entire charge.

Q.—What sort of a table was she required to provide, if any? A.—They had—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment. I object to that question, as to what sort of a table she was required to provide.

Mr. Porter—If the objection is that it is leading—I don't know that it is—but I will modify it. Will you state anything peculiar about Mr. Tilton with regard to the requirements of the table—as to the food upon the table? A.—Yes, Sir; he was very fastidious about his food and the way it was cooked; and he would give an order to have breakfast at 8 o'clock, and on one or two occasions he came down about 10, or perhaps later, and was very angry indeed because the beefsteak they had for breakfast that morning or those mornings was dried up, having been standing on the stove so long—having been cooked so long.

Q.—What did Mrs. Tilton say for an explanation or apology? A.—Mrs. Tilton said he had ordered breakfast at 8 o'clock, and she knew the steak was dry, but it had been standing so long he could not expect it would be as fresh as it would have been if he had come down at 8 o'clock, the time he ordered the steak cooked.

Q.—Will you state whether she made any distinction between him and the other members of the family in regard to the kind of food furnished him? A.—Yes, Sir; she frequently had a little dish of something rare prepared for him—quail, and in seasons when oysters were very high—any delicate dish of that sort was always placed before him at the table.

Q.—Was there ever any complaint on his part in respect to the disposition which she proposed to make of what he had left among the children? A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes he would offer it to her, and she would say, "Let the children have it," or, "I don't think there is more than you want: I don't care for it; let the children have it;" and on one of these occasions one of the children remarked that she was the most unselfish woman that they had ever seen, and he turned around and said, "Your mother is one of the most selfish women that ever lived."

Q.—Do you remember on one of these occasions when money was the subject—when her want of economy was the subject of conversation, your going to the room while they were locked up together, and if so, state the substance? A.—That was the time I stated, Sir, when my attention was called, when he was talking very loudly; that was the time I have stated.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Porter)—She has given that.

Mr. Porter—That one?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; yes, she has, Sir.

MR. BEECHER'S VISITS.

Mr. Porter—We won't go any further in regard to that; I wanted to get another occasion.

Q.—Mr. Beecher was in the habit of visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, occasionally.

Q.—Did he do so down to the period—down to 187—the Fall of 1870, occasionally; down to 1870? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he did.

Q.—Yes. Was Mr. Tilton sometimes at home and sometimes absent on these occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did he treat Mr. Beecher if at home? A.—Very pleasantly, very kindly, as he treated all his friends who came there; very cordially.

Q.—And when he came there how did Mrs. Tilton treat him, whether her husband was there or not? A.—How did she treat him?

Q.—Yes; how did she treat Mr. Beecher? A.—When I saw him with her she treated him kindly and pleasantly, as she did all her friends.

Q.—What was the deportment and bearing of Mr. Beecher to her? A.—Well, gentlemanly and pleasant.

Q.—Was it the same when he visited her and her husband was there, and when he visited her in the absence of her husband? A.—The same; I did not see any difference.

Q.—Did you ever observe any impropriety in the conduct of either toward the other? A.—Any impropriety? [emphatically] No, Sir.

Q.—How did she receive him as compared with other friends who were in the habit of visiting? A.—Very hospitably and kindly; just as she did all of them; I never noticed any change.

Q.—When Mr. Beecher was there was he in the habit of giving his attention to the children as well as to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes; I remember on one occasion when he went up into the sitting-room and was talking and playing with the children.

Q.—Were there a number of other gentlemen visitors who were in the habit of calling at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—A number of ministers?

Q.—Gentlemen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you name some gentlemen who were in the habit of calling there? A.—There was Mr. Bates, Mr. Ovington, Mr. Green, Rev. Gilbert Haven, Rev. Robert Hatfield, and Rev. Dr. Leavitt, connected with the *Independent*, and Mr. Johnson.

Q.—Was Mr. Greeley in the habit of calling there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was her treatment of Mr. Beecher similar to her treatment of these gentlemen as they called? A.—Yes; just the same; I never noticed any difference.

IDENTIFYING PHOTOGRAPHS.

Q.—Do you recognize these photographs? [photographs handed to witness.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Speak louder.

The Witness—What, Sir?

Mr. Shearman—Speak louder.

The Witness—Yes, I recollect these. *That* is Judge Morse's picture, *this* is Mr. Greeley; *that* is Dr. Leavitt, *this* is Mr. Beecher; *that* is Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Porter—These are photographs which have been already marked as exhibits.

Q.—Were these photographs that you were familiar with in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were there photographs of Mr. Beecher about the house? A.—Yes; there were two or three, perhaps more, three or four different kinds.

Q.—Where were they? In what portion of the house? A.—I think there was a cabinet card of Mr. Beecher in the sitting-room, and there were photographs of him lying around in the sitting-room, around the table, in a card basket, something for keeping photographs in.

Q.—Were there books which had been presented to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton about the house? A.—Books that had been presented?

Q.—Yes; books presented by Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I can name three; there was *Norwood* and *Notes from Plymouth Pulpit* and *Life Thoughts.*

Q.—Where were they? A.—They were, I think—

Q.—With the other books in the house? A.—Yes, Sir. I think *Norwood* was; I saw it sometimes on the table in the parlor, sometimes it was up in the sitting-room.

Q.—Do you recollect a book entitled *Bamton's Lectures on the Divinity of Christ?* A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect any book there entitled *Lectures on the Divinity of Christ?* A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

THE NIGHT WHEN TILTON VISITED THE WITNESS.

Q.—You have mentioned the habit of Mr. Tilton in regard to being up in his room at night. Was there any particular occasion on which he visited your room at night, where there was a conversation between you? A.—Yes, Sir; there was one particular occasion; in 1867, I think it was.

Q.—Do you remember what the conversation was on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what it was? A.—Yes. I had gone to bed, in the second-story bedroom, front room, off the sitting-room connected by folding doors, but I had not been in bed very long before Mr. Tilton came in and said he had come to kiss me "Good night," and I was lying on the side of the bed nearest the door, and he went around the other side, and leaned over the bed, and kissed me "Good night;" shall I give the conversation that took place? He stroked my forehead and my hair, and said "what nice soft hair" I had; "how nice and soft" my flesh was, my forehead; and then he was putting his hand in my neck, and I took his hand out, and he says, "Why, Bessie, my dear, you are painfully modest;" he says, "Why, those caresses—those are all right; people in the best society do all those things; it is perfectly proper; nobody but people of impure minds think of such things as that as not being right." And I said I could not help what they do in "the best classes" of society; that I had my own ideas of what was proper and what was modest, and I was going to carry them out; if I didn't think it was proper for him to put his hand on my neck I was not going to let him do it; it didn't make any difference what people thought of it in "the best classes of society." He then said down and asked me if I wouldn't like to be married. "Why," I asked him, "what in the world put that" into his head; well, he said I was an affectionate, nice girl, and I ought to be married, and I ought to have a good husband. I said that I supposed when the time came and the right man came along I supposed I would get married, but I didn't think getting married was the chief end and aim of life, and it didn't trouble me very much; but if I *was* married, of one thing I was very sure, I didn't think I would ever have a literary man for a husband; and he then asked me if I didn't think some people had affinities for each other, and I asked him what he meant by that—what he meant by affinities; and he said that when a man saw a woman that he loved, she should be his affinity, and they live together as man and wife, and that was what was meant by affinities for each other. And then he went on to say that if I would allow him to caress me and love me as he wanted to, that no harm should come to me; and that physical expressions of love were just the same as a kiss or a caress; he then went on to describe again—to tell what—that he knew ministers that caressed girls and married women, and it was all perfectly right and proper, and beautiful; and he then told me that I was a very strange child; he says, "Bessie, you have some very singular ideas"—kissed me good-night, and left.

Q.—Was there any—you mention 1867 as the date of this? A.—I think it was 1867.

Q.—You think you are— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How is that? A.—I think it was 1867.

AN OCCASION ON WHICH MR. TILTON CARRIED HER FROM HER ROOM TO HIS ROOM.

Q.—On another occasion, a year or two after that, did he—did anything occur during the night which particularly impressed you, and it so state the circumstances in regard to it. A.—Yes, Sir; it was in the Summer of 1868. Mr. Greeley was there—Mr. Horace Greeley—making him a visit. He was there some three or four weeks, I think. And one night I had gone to bed and was awakened from my sleep by seeing a man—a tall figure—standing over me, and I jumped and said, "Who's there?" and Mr. Tilton says, "Hush! it is only Mr. Tilton." And then I think I raised myself up, and it seemed as if I was in a—in a strange place, all whirled around, because I had gone to bed in the second story back room—the bed-room—and his room was next to mine, and I had gone to bed in one room—my own room—and found myself in his room; and I says, "Why, what did you bring me here for? What do you—what are you doing?" And he said he felt lonely, and he wanted somebody to love him. And I said, "You would not have done this if Mrs. Tilton had been home; you should not take liberties when Mrs. Tilton is away that you would not take when she is home." And I then got up and left the bed and went to my own room and locked the door.

Q.—On the following morning did you meet him? A.—Did I meet him?

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir; at the breakfast table the following morning; I left a little while after breakfast.

Q.—But before that you met him at the breakfast table? A.—At the breakfast table the next morning before I left.

Q.—Did he make any allusion to what had transpired the night before? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Did you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything to you? A.—No, Sir; no more than "good morning;" I never said a word; there was nothing at the breakfast table.

Q.—Had there previously been conversation about your going to—Southport? A.—To Keyport?

Q.—Keyport? A.—Yes, Sir; he said about a week before that that I had better go down and see Kitty, meaning his sister, and help his mother Tilton—help her about the house.

Q.—What did you do that morning after breakfast when he had left? A.—I left the house and went to Keyport in the—I think I took the afternoon boat. In fact, I don't think there is any boat that does go in the morning.

Q.—Well, how long did you remain at Keyport—some little time? A.—Some little time; I think about two weeks, perhaps longer.

Q.—When you returned to town, did you go to Mr. Tilton's house directly? A.—No, Sir; I went round to Mr. Bates' house, where Mrs. Morse was.

Q.—Why did not you return to Mr. Tilton's?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Witness—Why, because—

Mr. Beach—One moment.

The Court—State what you propose, Mr. Porter.

Mr. Porter—I propose to show your Honor that she did not return there until she could ascertain that Mrs. Tilton had returned, and that she did ascertain—

The Court—Show that, if you want.

Mr. Porter—How?

The Court—Show that, if you want—

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—Why did not you return?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Witness—Why, I—

The Court—You ask the witness the reason, which I do not think is correct. You purpose to prove that she did not return until Mrs. Tilton came back. That would be correct.

Mr. Porter—Did you afterward ascertain whether Mrs. Tilton was in town? A.—Yes, Sir, I ascertained from Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Did you then return to Mr. Tilton's house? A.—Yes, Sir; I then went right round; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you communicate what had transpired between Mr. Tilton and yourself to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Not at that time, Sir.

THE VISIT TO MARIETTA.

Q.—Did you, at any time, prior to your visit to Marietta?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not objected to.

The Witness—Not prior to my visit; but do you mean before I returned?

Mr. Porter—No; I mean before you went there. A.—Before I went to Marietta?

Q.—Before you went to Marietta you had not communicated it to Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you go to Marietta? A.—I went to Marietta in the Fall—I do not know whether it was in the Fall or in the Spring—of 1870, I think it was.

Q.—Was it in the Winter or the Spring? A.—1870, I think.

Q.—Do you remember the month you went there? A.—I think it was in the Spring, Sir.

Q.—It was at all events as early as that? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—Did you remain there on a visit to Mrs. Putnam? A.—Yes, Sir; I remained there about eight or nine months.

Q.—Then we shall be able to ascertain the time better—when did you come home? A.—We came home—we left Marietta on the 9th of November; I think it was 1870.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton visit Marietta while you were there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did she go there? A.—When did she go?

Q.—When did Mrs. Tilton get to Marietta? Before you returned from that visit of yours—before your return? A.—We returned the 9th November, and I think she was there probably a month or six weeks before we returned.

Q.—So that it must have been in the neighborhood of October when she went to Marietta?

Mr. Shearman—September.

Mr. Porter—Or September. [To the witness]—Did you return with Mrs. Tilton when she came home? A.—From Marietta?

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the occasion of your going with her? A.—Why, Mrs. Tilton had had a great many fainting spells.

Mr. Fullerton—That is unimportant.

Mr. Porter—No matter about that; I waive that; the stenographer need not take it. [To the witness] Was she feeble? A.—Yes, Sir; I came with her because I did not think that she was able to come alone, and I wanted to come with her.

Q.—That is the material point I wanted. On your return, who met you on your arrival at Jersey City? A.—Mr. Tilton met us at the cars.

Q.—With a carriage? A.—How?

Q.—He met you with a carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And took Mrs. Tilton and you home? A.—Yes, and Carroll.

Q.—Carroll—that was the child? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what time did you reach home? A.—We reached home, I think, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning—in time for breakfast.

Q.—You took breakfast with them that morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S TREATMENT OF HIS WIFE AT THE BREAKFAST.

Q.—Who occupied at breakfast the usual seat at the table of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Miss Ellen Dennis.

Q.—Was she there as house-keeper? A.—How, Sir?

Q.—Was she there acting as house-keeper in the absence of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; seemed to be house-keeper and mistress both.

Q.—Who else was at the table that you remember? A.—That morning when we returned?

Q.—Anybody else outside of the family? A.—Yes, Sir, there was a lady there.

Q.—Who was she? A.—Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Q.—Will you state to the court what occurred at the breakfast-table, if you please? A.—Nothing—

Q.—Specially? A.—Nothing specially at the breakfast table; no, Sir.

Q.—At the dinner-table, who took Mrs. Tilton's place at the table? A.—Miss Ellen Dennis.

Q.—Was Miss Anthony there then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you state anything that occurred? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Tilton took her seat at the table beside Mr. Tilton, and the moment she sat down she began crying, and Mr. Tilton was very polite, saying, "My dear, won't you have a bit of this?" or "my dear, won't you have a bit of that?" and she was crying so that she could hardly answer him—the tears were running down in her plate, and she excused herself and got up from the dinner table and went into the front parlor and sat down and played some plaintive little air on the piano. After she had left the table, Miss Ellen Dennis looked at Mr. Tilton and said, "What a strange woman Elizabeth is; what is she crying about? Anybody that has a devoted husband and a nice home, and everything heart could wish for— I think she is a very singular woman." Mr. Tilton never made her an answer, but he leaned his face on his hand and said he, "Bessie"—looking at me—"Bessie, my dear, don't you think Elizabeth is demented; do not you think she acts like a crazy woman?" Said I—I looked him steadily in the eyes—"No, I don't; but I wonder that you have not driven her in the lunatic asylum years ago." [Sensation.]

The Court—Will you keep quiet.

Mr. Porter—What did Mr. Tilton do then? A.—He immediately rose; he looked very white—he looked very angry at me; he rose from the table, put his chair under the table, then went from the dining-room into the back parlor, and from there into the front parlor, the two being connected by folding-doors, and he tried to shut the folding-doors, and they would not shut tight; there was a little crack with them; he seemed to be working with a key—he was working with the key; he then went where I heard the two parlor doors shut and locked—

Q.—The other two doors? A.—From the hall into the parlor; then he came back, trying to shut the door, trying to lock it, and the door would not shut: it was open on a crack, and then I heard his voice talking angrily—in a very angry tone of voice.

WHAT LED THE WITNESS TO FOLLOW HIM.

Mr. Porter—One moment; we want to inquire what led you to follow him, if anything!—

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir.

Mr. Porter—Why?

Mr. Fullerton—Because we are not to fathom the depths of a woman's curiosity.

The Court—What is the purpose—

Mr. Porter—If she went from curiosity, or if she was called, she might say that; that was proper.

The Court—If she was called or went; that is a fact that can be proved, of course.

Mr. Porter—I am asking if there was anything that let her to follow, and if so, what it was?

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Fullerton—That is just what we object to. If she did follow, that is all the gentleman is at liberty to prove, and she can prove what she observed after following, but the object or motive which prompted her to follow—

The Court—Or which led her to follow—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—Now, will you answer?

Mr. Fullerton—Does your Honor admit it?

The Court—I do not think she ought to express it in that way.

Mr. Fullerton—I supposed not.

Mr. Porter—What is that? I did not hear your Honor.

The Court—The question, "what led her to follow?" does not seem—

Mr. Porter—That is not my question; my question is—

The Court—Did anything occur?

Mr. Porter—Was there any fact which led you to follow her, and if so, state what it was?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, "what led you to follow?" is objected to.

Mr. Porter—Certainly no one else can tell what led her, and if she does know, she can state.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman has a right to know any facts that took her—

The Court—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Beach—But how they operated on the mind of the witness, or created motives on her part, is not material.

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Porter—I suppose that if a witness is called upon to know why he went out on a certain occasion at night, he may answer, "Because I heard an alarm of fire."

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Porter—I suppose that if a person goes into a room and finds another prostrate on the floor, he has a right to state what called him to the room, and say, "A cry of distress." I understand that if a person is found in a position of menace, or of violence, or of wrong to another, no right can be more clear than to show that it was preceded by a threat: whether that threat be in one form or another is immaterial.

The Court—Well, this—

Mr. Porter—If your Honor objects that my question is not leading, I will put it in a leading form, but your Honor presumes I am inquiring—

The Court—I am simply saying that with your faculty you can easily illustrate and can make a question not quite right appear as though it were. This is a very simple matter. Did anything occur, she can state what occurred; if she went she can state that fact; the jury will see what led her to go.

Mr. Beach—May I say, in regard to the illustrations of the gentleman in the case which he supposes, it would be perfectly proper for the witness to say, "I heard an alarm of fire and I went out;" "I heard one man threatening another with angry language, and I went there," or "I heard a fall in a neighboring room, and I went there," and it is not competent for the witness to prove a reason instead of a statement of facts from which the court and jury may infer the motive or reason which led to the conclusion.

The Court—In those particular instances the reason would be apparent.

Mr. Porter—I would state that through the examination of Mr. Moulton and of Mr. Tilton, they were permitted again and again to inquire what led you to do such and such a thing. The right to it is so clear that we never objected to it. My friend in reply to me admits that in every case I put, as to what it was that led a person to leave his bed at midnight, he might reply it was a cry of fire.

Mr. Beach—I did not admit that.

Mr. Porter—Well, I assert it, if you did not admit it, and if your Honor decides otherwise, I wish an exception.

The Court—The point has no importance; the point is of no importance.

Mr. Porter—Your Honor, is my question overruled?

The Court—No, but I recommend you to modify it.

Mr. Porter—I cannot modify it, Sir.

The Court—Then I do not overrule it.

Mr. Porter—If your Honor please, will you excuse us for our persistency. My friend, Mr. Evarts, and I have devoted much time to the examination—to the examination of this cause—and we think, with our information, we are more competent than your Honor, in this stage of the case, to speak, and the importance of the matter is such—

The Court—I have been acting on that theory throughout, and I have been admonished—

Mr. Beach (looking surprised)—What—

Mr. Porter (to witness)—Proceed.

Witness—What led me—

Mr. Porter—What led you to follow them? A.—What led me to follow them was that Mr. Tilton left me in a very angry manner, and I felt intuitively—

Mr. Beach—I object to that, and I move to strike it out.

Mr. Porter—I move to strike it out myself. I predicted this.

Mr. Evarts—What is that?

Mr. Porter—Mr. Beach's objection to the latter part of the answer, and I also object to it.

Witness—Shall I proceed, Sir.

TILTON GAVE BESSIE A TERRIBLE BLOW.

Q.—When you went into the adjoining room what did you do—you went into the back parlor from the dining-room? A.—Yes, Sir; I stood at the folding doors, and I saw Mr. Tilton very near Mrs. Tilton, with his fist going this way [closing her hand and shaking it] very emphatically, and talking very angrily, and when I heard him say "You have brought this girl in to use against me, and, damn her, she shall leave this house," I opened the door and said, "Theodore Tilton, this is not the first time you have abused your wife; you shall not swear at her, you shall not damn her for my sake," and he said, "Leave the room," and I said, "No, I will remain where I am;" he said, "Damn you, leave the room," and I said, "No, I will stand by Mrs. Tilton if I die in the attempt." He then gave me a terrible blow which hurled me to the opposite side of the room, and I fell and struck my head violently against the door. He came forward perfectly bland, so bland you would think nothing in the world had ever happened, so composed and calm was he; he said, "Bessie, my dear, you tripped and fell, didn't you?" [Laughter.] I turned round to him and said, "Theodore Tilton, are you a fool, or do you take me for one?" [Laughter.]

The Court—I must ask the gentlemen again to be more quiet; this is interrupting the proceedings of the court.

Q.—What then took place?

Witness—What, Sir?

TILTON ACCUSED HIS WIFE OF ADULTERY.

Q.—What took place then? A.—He denied it entirely; he said—he was then sitting down in the chair—he said, "Oh, Bessie, my dear, do you want my gray hairs to go down in sorrow to the grave?" [The witness here assumed the voice and manner of Tilton, and her delivery provoked great laughter.] He then took his handkerchief out of his pocket, and commenced to wipe his eyes. "No, my dear," said he, "you are mistaken in the woman in whom you place so much confidence;" and Mrs. Tilton got up and said: "Theodore, why should not Bessie place confidence in me; she has no confidant or protector in you, and you have tried to ruin her." He then sat up and straightened himself up very straight, put his fingers under his coat this way, [illustrating the action,] and said: "Bessie, my dear, did I ever attempt, in any way, shape, or form, to ruin you or take any improper liberties with you?" Said I: "Yes, you did; do you remember the time you were talking to me about affinities, and the time you lifted me out of my bed and carried me to your bed?" "Oh, my dear," he said, "you are mistaken; you are laboring under a false mistake; no such thing ever occurred," and sitting up in the chair he said: "The fact is this, Bessie, Elizabeth is so much in the habit of having men fondle her bosom and legs that she judges me by herself; he then turned over to this side [the right side] of the room and said, "Do you see that red lounge? time and time again have I seen Elizabeth and Henry Ward Beecher having sexual intercourse on that red lounge;" and not only the red lounge, but he spoke of the chair; Mrs. Tilton looked very earnestly at me and said, "Oh Theodore, Theodore, how can you tell the child such base lies;" he then asked me if I knew what sexual intercourse meant, and if I did not he would tell me.

[This portion of the witness' testimony produced a marked sensation in court.]

The Court—Will the officers see that order is kept. Instead of standing around idly they should keep order.

The Captain of the court squad said they were scattered around the court.

The Court—I see they are standing around, but I don't see what good they are doing. Go on with the witness.

Q.—When you left the room what further took place?

Witness—When I left?

Mr. Porter—Yes. After this conversation, was there anything of it that you now recall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—The last word he said—his last words—were that that red lounge had been consecrated to their sexual intercourse; these were the last words he said at the time.

Q.—Can you now state what took place after that, when he said the red lounge was consecrated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What Mrs. Tilton did? A.—Mrs. Tilton went up stairs and I went up stairs with her.

Q.—What was Mrs. Tilton's condition with reference to illness or weakness when she left the room? A.—Why, she looked very much distressed and troubled.

Q.—And she went up stairs? A.—And she went up stairs.

Q.—Now, go on? A.—She went up stairs into her bedroom and I went into the sitting-room; shall I relate what I did next?

Mr. Porter—What first you did, and go right on. A.—Then he [Tilton] came to me and said he wanted to see me, and he took me to the second story back room, in his room, and related this story over again about the lounge and the chair, and added that not only with Mr. Beecher had she done so, but he mentioned three other gentlemen's names in connection with Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—What names did he mention? A.—Mr. Bates, Mr. Carroll Dunham, and Mr. Ovington.

THE PATERNITY OF THE CHILDREN.

Q.—Did he say anything in that conversation in reference to the paternity of his children? A.—He said little Paul that was dead was Mr. Beecher's; that he did not claim any of his children but Florence, and that Mr. Beecher preached to forty—to twenty of his mistresses every Sabbath, naming two ladies of the congregation.

Q.—Who is this Mr. Bates? A.—Mr. Bates?

Mr. Porter—Yes, his first name? A.—Mr. John Bates.

Q.—John or James? A.—Mr. James Bates.

Q.—Is he a gentleman who was in the habit of calling at the house? A.—Yes, Sir, he used to call occasionally.

Q.—And the one whose photograph I handed to you a short time since? A.—Yes, Sir, that is he.

Mr. Porter—This is marked D 112.

Q.—When he took you into the back room and held this conversation with you, what did you say or do?

Witness—What did I say or do?

Q.—What did you say or do? A.—I said that I did not believe it; that there was not a word of truth in it, and that it was all a great lie.

Q.—What did he then do? A.—He said I would live to see the day when I was mistaken—find out I was mistaken.

Q.—Was there any reference to his magnanimity? A.—Yes; he said that his mother had laid her hand on his head and blessed him when he had told his mother this; she said, "Theodore, what a magnanimous man you have been!" he said he kneeled down and she put her hand on his head and blessed him, and said those words.

Q.—Had you happened to hear the term "sexual intercourse" before the conversation you have spoken of in the parlor? A.—No, Sir—never heard it before in my life.

Q.—Did he use that term again in this private conversation with you? A.—Yes, Sir; he repeated just what he had said in the parlor.

Q.—Did he state anything upon the subject of the import of that word? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he explain it to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did he keep you there? A.—It was near dark when I left the room.

Q.—When you came out of this room what occurred? A.—Mrs. Tilton was coming out of the bedroom, and I had my hand over my eyes, and I said, "Mrs. Tilton, I feel as if I was all in a whirl—feel as if I had been stunned."

Q.—Did you tell her what he had been saying? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go after that, and when? A.—After I had spoken to Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—Yes. A.—I went in the front sitting-room; I could not say positively.

Q.—Where did you and Mrs. Tilton go? A.—Mrs. Tilton, I think, went into the sitting-room, too.

WHEN MRS. TILTON LEFT THE HOUSE TO GO TO MRS. MORSE'S.

Q.—Did you and Mrs. Tilton afterward leave and go to Mrs. Morse's? A.—Yes, we left; I don't remember whether we left that night or the next morning.

Q.—You think the next morning? A.—I think it was the next morning, yes.

Q.—Were the children taken? A.—The next morning, I think, the children went around with their mother, around to Mrs. Morse's.

Q.—Now, after Mrs. Tilton had gone to Mrs. Morse's, did Mr. Tilton come on any occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If so, when, and what transpired? About what time was it first? How long after this occurrence on your coming home? A.—He came that night.

Q.—That night, after you had left? A.—We went—suppose we went to Mrs. Morse's this morning, and that night he came around.

Q.—What took place then? A.—Mrs. Tilton went down to see him.

Q.—Where were you? A.—Where was I?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was on the stairs.

Q.—He had a conversation with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes; he was talking very earnestly.

Mr. Beach—Was what? A.—Talking very earnestly.

Q.—It attracted your attention at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go down stairs? A.—I went more than half way down stairs, yes.

Q.—Did you get to a point where you had a view of them? A.—Yes; a full view.

Q.—And where was Theodore Tilton? A.—He was getting up off—seemed to have been on his knees; he was in the act of rising from his knees.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton come out with him? A.—Mrs. Tilton came out with him, yes.

Q.—Was any remonstrance made against her going with him?

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. I object to that

The Court—Anything said?

Mr. Beach—That won't help, if it is. It is objected to.

Mr. Porter—I am asking for a matter of fact.

The Court—Was anything said? That is the question.

Q.—Was anything said?

Mr. Beach—Said by whom? In whose presence?

Q.—By her, in the presence of Theodore Tilton? A.—Was anything said to Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—Yes. A.—By whom, Sir?

Q.—By anybody, in the presence of Mr. Tilton, about her going away with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—By her mother, remonstrated—wanted to know—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Q.—Well, give her words as near as you can. A.—Give Mrs. Morse's words?

Q.—Yes, about her going away?

WHAT MRS. MORSE SAID TO TILTON.

Mr. Beach—In Mr. Tilton's presence.

A.—Mrs. Tilton had Mr. Tilton's arm coming out of the parlor; Mrs. Morse was coming down stairs. Mr. Tilton looked up and says, "Good evening, gran'ma." Mrs. Morse says, [here the witness assumed an irate and tremulous voice. Great laughter,] "Ill gran'ma you, you perfidious wretch! You infernal hypocrite! You miserable scoundrel! He says, [the witness here assumed a bland, persuasive tone,] "Why, gran'ma, you appear to be excited." She says: "Yes, you miserable scoundrel! I'll publish you from Dan to Beersheba." [Great laughter.]

Q.—She left with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait until she gets through.

Mr. Porter—She is through.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't know whether she was through or not.

Miss Turner—Yes, I am through.

THE WITNESS FOLLOWED MRS. TILTON.

Q.—After that, what did you— A.—I went around—followed Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—How was that? A.—I went around with Mrs. Tilton—they were some distance ahead of me.

Q.—Well, what did you do when you went around there? A.—When I went around there he was sitting in the parlor with her and telling her she had better go to bed; she looked weary and tired, and she had better retire; he seemed very anxious that she should retire.

Q.—She did retire, did she? A.—She went up stairs.

Q.—What further took place? A.—He took me up stairs in his room and related all this story over again about the lounge and the chair, and all about Mr. Beecher and these other gentlemen again; and after he left me I was sitting in the room for some little time.

Q.—After what? A.—After he left me; after he told me these circumstances over again.

Q.—You went where? A.—I went into the next room, where Mrs. Tilton was in bed with Alice and Carroll. I told Mrs. Tilton—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Q.—Did you communicate to her the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We object to it.

The Court—I think she can state she communicated it to her.

MRS. TILTON AGAIN LEFT HER HOME.

Q.—What did Mrs. Tilton say? A.—Mrs. Tilton never said a word; she rose and dressed herself, put on her water-proof cloak, went down the basement way—it was then 1 o'clock—and stole very softly out of the basement way; she didn't put on her shoes until she got down into the basement hall; I wanted to go with her, and she wouldn't let me; she went around to her mother's.

Q.—Did you put on your shoes? A.—No, Sir; she wouldn't let me go with her.

Q.—You wanted to go with her? A.—I wanted to go with her and she wouldn't let me. I locked the basement door.

Q.—What did she tell you to do?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went to bed with the children, where she had been lying.

Q.—The next morning, what? A.—The next morning we went around to Mrs. Morse's—Carroll, Alice, and myself went around to Mrs. Morse's.

MR. TILTON SENDING FOR THE BABY.

Q.—Do you remember afterward, about the 13th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton sent for the baby? A.—The 13th of December?

Q.—Or at any time, do you remember the occasion on which he sent for the child? A.—I forget the date, but I remember the occasion very well.

Q.—You remember the occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was it that he sent around? A.—He sent Nellie, the nurse-girl, with a note to Mrs. Tilton demanding the baby; Mrs. Tilton was not in then; she was at Mr. Handley's; had gone there to take supper.

Q.—That was the time the child was sick? A.—Yes, Sir; it had had the croup—

Q.—Yes? A.—Or, had the croup, I do not know which it was; however, the child was sick.

Q.—What did Mrs. Tilton do when she came home and found that the child was gone?

Mr. Beach—We haven't learned that the child was gone yet.

Mr. Porter—The child was gone away, was it not? A.—At first Mr. Tilton sent a note demanding the children; Mrs. Morse read the note; Mrs. Tilton was not in when the note came, and then he sent round his sister, Miss Annie Tilton, demanding the children; I opened the door for the girl and for Miss Annie Tilton when they came with the message from him; Mrs. Morse came down and said that he had just realized that he had children, or had a child—

Q.—Well, no matter about that. Well, you may tell it. A.—And that they could go.

Mr. Beach—Yes, I would like to know.

Mr. Fullerton—Just realized—that they should go.

Mr. Porter—Go on.

The Witness—And Miss Annie Tilton went away without them; and then this Nellie came around, and Mrs. Morse wrapped the baby up and gave it to Nellie—little Ralph to Nellie, to take him home.

Q.—There was only one at that time, I think you say? A.—How, Sir.

Q.—Took Ralph? A.—Took Ralph.

Mr. Beach—The other children remaining? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—The other children remaining at Mrs. Morse's? A.—I don't know whether they remained or whether they left one of them, so that Mrs. Tilton went to Mr. Handley's—

Mr. Porter—If I understand it, one child was taken by Ellen Dennis?

Mr. Beach—This girl.

Mr. Porter—By this girl.

A.—Little Ralph; the one that was sick with the croup.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton afterward came home? A.—Mrs. Tilton afterward came home.

Q.—She found that Ralph was gone? A.—She found that Ralph was gone.

Q.—Did she follow, and with the other children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Or the other child? A.—Yes, Sir; she went around to Mr. Tilton's.

Q.—What time was that? At night, between 7 and 8 o'clock? A.—It was, I think, between 7 and 8; it may have been a little later.

Q.—Well, then, Mrs. Tilton remained? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—Mrs. Tilton remained there, then, for some time? A.—Mrs. Tilton went in the house.

MRS. TILTON'S VISIT TO NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Q.—Now, after this occurrence, did Mrs. Tilton go to New-Brunswick, and when, as nearly as you remember? A.—After this?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; I remember her going to New-Brunswick.

Q.—How is that? A.—I remember her going to New-Brunswick.

Q.—Do you remember about what time that was—what time in December? A.—I think it was, perhaps, the early part of December, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—This was after the children had been taken back? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Tilton go? To New-Brunswick, did you say? A.—She went to New-Brunswick to bring Florence home; I think that was it.

Q.—To bring Florence. Well, where were you when she returned? A.—Where was I?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was in the second story front sitting-room.

Q.—Was there anything in her appearance that night that attracted your attention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And if so, describe it. A.—She looked very haggard and pale—sank down on the chair as if she hadn't any strength at all.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton there? A.—Mr. Tilton?

Q.—Mr. Tilton. A.—He was not in the sitting-room when she came in, but came up afterward.

Q.—Well, what did he do? A.—He kissed her, I think.

Q.—How? A.—He kissed her, and said he was glad to see her, or asked how she did.

Q.—What then? A.—She began crying.

Q.—And what then? A.—Then we went around—she and I went around to Mrs. Morse's.

Q.—Well, do you remember how long she was gone on this trip to New-Brunswick? A.—I think perhaps three or four days, and may be a week.

Q.—Yes? You went round after this to Mrs. Morse's, did you not, that evening? A.—I went around with Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Morse's that same evening.

Q.—Did a conversation occur between her and Mrs. Morse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she afterward return to her own—Mr. Tilton's house? A.—She returned that night; yes, Sir.

Q.—What did Mrs. Tilton do? Where did she go?

Mr. Fullerton—She returned that night to the house, she says.

Mr. Porter—Returned to the house; and where in the house did she go? A.—She went to bed in the front bedroom, on the second floor.

Q.—After she had gone to bed, did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE WITNESS PLEADING FOR MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Was there a conversation between you? A.—Yes, Sir; I went and told him that I would like to see him a little while—went and asked him if I could see him a little while.

Q.—You asked if you could see him a little while? A.—If I could see him a little while.

Q.—Now go on and give the relation. A.—He came into his room—in the second-story back room—in his room, and I shut the door, and I told him that Mrs. Tilton was very sick, and had said around—when she was around at Mrs. Morris'—that she was going to die, and that her mother must not feel troubled—that she was going to her home. She had only one home, and that was in Heaven; she would see her little children, Paul and Mattie, and that her mother must not grieve for her. And I asked him to please be very kind to her and not to scold her any more and make her cry, and I told him what the doctor in Marietta had said, that those swooning attacks that Mrs. Tilton had had he was afraid—he feared that she would die in one of these, and did not think she could possibly survive her confinement, and I felt very badly; I felt as if Mrs. Tilton was going to die, and I pleaded with him, with tears in my eyes, and asked him if he would not be more kind to Mrs. Tilton, and he said there was nothing the matter with Elizabeth; she was as well as ever she was, and that that way of weeping was perfectly natural to her; and I said I didn't think it was natural for people to cry all the while, unless they had something to cry about; he said that Elizabeth was as well as ever she was, and that she was weeping because she felt so badly—not her bodily health—but she was weeping for her sin with Mr. Beecher, that that was what made her cry.

Q.—Did you mention anything in that conversation about an occurrence with a letter of his while you were at Marietta? A.—A letter?

Q.—A letter that she received from Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, I took one letter up.

Q.—No, I am not asking you how the fact was, but whether you mentioned it to him. A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—What did you tell him on that subject? A.—I told him that I had taken a letter of his to Mrs. Tilton, up to Mrs. Tilton in Marietta, and she opened the letter and read it—seemed to have read it through, and she turned perfectly white and fell very heavily to the floor with the letter grasped in her hand.

Q.—Did you tell him what followed then? A.—I told him that she fell to the floor and fainted, and I went and called Mrs. Putnam, and she came up, and then she called Philip, the colored man, and he lifted Mrs. Tilton in bed.

The witness here spoke in a whisper to Mr. Caldwell, who had come to her side, and who communicated with Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—The witness says that she is quite ill, Sir, and does not wish to remain any longer to-day. I am quite willing the court should favor her.

The Court—Well, the witness can retire if she wishes.

Mr. Porter—We will continue her examination in the morning.

The Court—Exercise your judgment about it, gentlemen.

The witness again spoke to Mr. Caldwell, who reported her words to Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—He says she thinks she can stay, Sir.

Mr. Porter—Well I would not wish her to—

The Court—The witness had better retire, I think.

Mr. Caldwell—She has all day been laboring under a headache.

Mr. Porter—Then we will go on for awhile, and you may interrupt me at any moment when you would like to have me stop. Do you remember what language you used in speaking to him about that letter of his? Did you describe it? A.—I said that awful letter that he wrote.

Q.—What did he say to it? A.—He said—I don't remember what he said.

At this point a court officer made considerable noise in opening and closing windows so that counsel could not hear.

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

Mr. Porter (resuming)—What was the result of this appeal of yours in behalf of Mrs. Tilton? What did he do in the end? A.—I left him in the room and went out.

Q.—That is, left him in the room in which the conversation had occurred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Wasn't it in his study? A.—No, Sir; in his bedroom.

Q.—By the way, I will ask you, just at this juncture, whether he was in the habit of changing his study from room to room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How is that? A.—On one occasion he changed his study twice during the week.

Q.—Moving all the things having the— A.—Having all the books and everything brought down—yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the study at different times in different rooms about the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how often did he make these changes in the study? A.—Well, I remember this one instance, when he changed the study twice during the week, and then used—several times he had changed his study previous to this and after it.

THE TIME WHEN MRS. TILTON WAS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Q.—Do you remember the time when Mrs. Tilton was taken seriously ill in December? A.—Yes, Sir; she was taken sick Christmas eve—the latter part of December.

Q.—On Christmas eve? A.—Yes, Sir; Saturday night; Christmas came on Saturday that year.

Q.—Was the doctor brought there that night? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I went after him; went with the girl after him—Dr. Stiles.

Q.—And Mrs. Mitchell, the nurse? A.—Mrs. Mitchell was there; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember anything occurring on the day after Christmas, Monday? A.—On Sunday?

Q.—On Monday, after Christmas. A.—I recollect Mr. Johnson—Mr. Oliver Johnson—calling in the morning, and Mr. Moulton called in the afternoon.

Q.—When Mr. Johnson called in the morning did any one go out with him, and, if so, who? A.—Mr. Tilton went out with him.

Mr. Beach—That was Monday, you say? A.—That was Monday; yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter—From that time was Mr. Tilton going in and out frequently? A.—On Monday?

Q.—Well, the next two or three days? A.—I do not recollect his going in and out of Mrs. Tilton's room on Monday, but on Wednesday and Thursday I remember very distinctly his going in and out.

Q.—Do you remember on his return on Wednesday of anything occurring? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of particular interest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—He came in the room and said he was a ruined man, and said something about the *Union*; I should think he said he had been discharged from the *Union*, but I could not swear to that.

Mr. Beach—Wednesday, she says.

Mr. Porter—This was Wednesday. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What room was that?—in what room was it? A.—He said that as he was coming in—going from the sitting-room into Mrs. Tilton's sick-room.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Tilton? Q.—Mrs. Tilton was in bed.

Q.—And where were you? A.—I was in the sitting-room with Mrs. Mitchell.

Q.—This was said in the hearing of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Tilton was in bed; I suppose she heard it.

Q.—It was within hearing? A.—In the hearing of Mrs. Mitchell.

Q.—Do you remember observing afterward on that day any papers in his hands? A.—Yes, Sir. When he came in on Wednesday he had newspapers in his hands, and there also seemed to be foolscap paper—writing paper.

TILTON TROUBLED ABOUT SOMETHING.

Q.—Yes? On that and on the following days, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—did you notice anything marked in his appearance and action? A.—In his appearance?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; he seemed to be very—he was very excited in his manner; very much troubled about something.

Q.—Was he engaged a good deal with his manuscripts and papers? A.—He kept going in and out of the room with papers and pen and ink, newspapers and writing paper, also.

Q.—Did he talk a great deal, and, if so, when? A.—He was talking with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Was she at that time feeble? A.—Oh! she was very sick indeed, Sir.

Q.—She had had severe hemorrhage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember one occasion when Mrs. Tilton—when you saw Mrs. Tilton sitting up in bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether that was Wednesday or Thursday? A.—Two days; both Wednesday and Thursday; I saw her sitting up in the bed.

Q.—On one of those occasions, will you state what occurred? I refer to something with reference to pen and ink, or inking materials? A.—On one occasion when he came in with paper and writing material—a pen and ink—he took them and put them on the table or desk—I don't know which it was—put them on something in Mrs. Tilton's room, and then he came to shut—was shutting the folding-doors, and Mrs. Mitchell remonstrated, or rather said to him: "Mrs. Tilton cannot stand any excitement," and then repeated what the doctor had said, that Mrs. Tilton was in a very critical condition, was very ill indeed, and that she could not stand any excitement. He shut to the folding doors and they were locked.

MR. BEECHER'S CALL.

Q.—Do you remember anything that occurred Friday? A.—I remember Mr. Beecher's calling Friday night.

Q.—When did you see him? A.—I saw him—Mr. Beecher—in Mrs. Tilton's bedroom, where she was sitting.

Q.—You did not remain in the room? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—You did not remain in the room? A.—I was not in the room when he called; I had to go into the sitting-room for something, and saw him sitting there; the folding doors were open.

Q.—About what time do you think it was when Mr. Beecher left? A.—About what time, Sir?

Q.—Or don't you remember? A.—I was not in the room when he left; I did not hear him come out, so I could not say.

Q.—Did you remain in the room on the occasion when you went in there and saw him there—saw Mr. Beecher there? A.—No, Sir; I went in for something—I don't know what—but walked through the room, and I walked right out again.

Q.—Yes. Did you know Mr. Beecher was in the house before you saw him in the room? A. No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—You had not admitted him? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Porter then turned and consulted his associates.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Do you prefer to leave now?

The Witness—Sir?

Mr. Beach—Do you prefer to leave now or to wait?

The Witness—No, Sir, I can wait.

Mr. Porter—I beg pardon, I did not hear that last.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Beach was asking the witness if she preferred to wait, and she says yes.

Mr. Porter—Can you say what was the condition of Mrs. Tilton on these evenings you have spoken of, and on the night especially when Mr. Beecher was there? A.—I remember that she was very sick, very sick indeed, and she looked just as though she were dead or dying; she was so sick that Mrs. Mitchell would not let me speak to her at all; she said I might go and look at her, but I must not speak to her; she must be kept very quiet.

Q.—Did she allow you to kiss her? A.—Yes, Sir, but not to talk to her.

Q.—Had Mr. Beecher gone away before you went to bed? A.—I supposed he had—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—you are not supposing now, Madame.

Mr. Porter—No.

Mr. Beach—She said before she did not know.

The Witness—When I went to bed he was not in the room; no, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Tilton had not returned when you went to bed? A.—I had not seen him in the house then.

Q.—After—when you kissed her and went to bed—where was Mrs. Mitchell? A.—Mrs. Mitchell was in bed with Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—She hasn't said she kissed her yet.

Mr. Porter—And that was before Mr. Tilton's return—before he came back? A.—He may have returned and been in the house, but I had not seen him.

Q.—This was the same night you had before seen Mr. Beecher in the room? A.—The night I saw Mr. Beecher in the room, Sir, was Friday night, and that same night, when I went to bid Mrs. Tilton good night, Mrs. Mitchell was in bed with Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Porter—Yes; that is it. (To the court)—I think now, your Honor, we will suspend. We are very nearly through the examination, and can close it in a few minutes.

Judge Neilson—Can you make it convenient to come here to-morrow?

Mr. Evarts—I am assigned to-morrow, Sir, for particular service in this case which will require my attention.

A Juror (Mr. Whelan)—In what year was it that this conversation took place in which Mr. Tilton told the witness that he had seen these occurrences on the lounge.

Mr. Fullerton—I think that date ought to be given now. A juror wants the date, that is all.

Mr. Beach (to the court)—A juror wants to know what year it was when Mr. Tilton spoke to her about these occurrence on the lounge.

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—He wants to know what year it was when Mr. Tilton told you this?

The Witness—In 1870.

Mr. Porter—In December?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—November or December?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I don't know which.

Mr. Evarts—After the return from Marietta?

Judge Neilson (to the jury)—Gentlemen, you will return at 11 o'clock on Monday, please.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL TREATY.

THE TERMS AS RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT AND POSTMASTER GENERAL—THE NATIONS INCLUDED TO FORM A SINGLE POSTAL TERRITORY.

The terms of the new international postal treaty, recently ratified by the President of the United States and the Postmaster General, and which go into effect on July 1, are as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The countries between which the present treaty has been concluded shall form, under the designation of "The General Postal Union," one single postal territory for the reciprocal interchange of correspondence between their post offices.

ART. 2. The stipulations of this treaty will extend to letters, postal cards, newspapers, books, and other printed matter, samples of merchandise, and business papers originating in one State included in this union and destined for another of these countries. They will apply equally to the postal exchange of the above articles between the countries included in the union and countries not connected with it as long as this exchange affects the territory of at least two of the contracting States.

ART. 3. The general tax of the union is fixed at 25 centimes (5 cents) for a simple prepaid letter. But as a measure of transition the right is reserved to each State, in order to suit its own monetary or other convenience, to levy a tax either above or below this figure, on condition that it does not exceed 32 centimes nor go below 20 centimes. Every letter shall be considered a simple one which does not exceed 15 grammes, (½ ounce.) The tax on letters exceeding that weight will be an extra postage for every fifteen grammes or a fraction of fifteen grammes. The postage on unpaid letters will be double the tax levied in the country they are destined to on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards is obligatory. The tax on them is half that on prepaid letters, with the privilege of rounding off the fractions. For each maritime transportation of over 300 geographical miles an additional tax can be added to the ordinary postage, but not to exceed half the general tax fixed by the union for prepaid letters.

ART. 4. The general tax of the union on business papers, samples of merchandise, newspapers, books, (whether stitched or bound,) pamphlets, musical papers, cartes de visite, catalogues, prospectuses advertisements of different kinds, (printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed,) as well as photographs, is fixed at seven centimes for every simple parcel. But as a measure of transition the right is reserved to each State, in order to suit its own monetary or other convenience, to levy a tax either higher or lower than this figure on condition that it does not exceed eleven centimes nor go below five centimes. Each parcel that does not exceed fifty grammes in weight shall be considered a simple one. The tax on parcels exceeding that weight will be an extra postage for every fifty grammes or fraction of fifty grammes. For each maritime transportation of over 300 geographical miles an additional tax can be levied, which is not to exceed half the general tax fixed by the union on articles of this category. The maximum weight of the above-mentioned articles is fixed at two hundred and fifty grammes for samples, and at 1,000 grammes for all the others. The right is reserved to each Government in the union not to affect the transport and distribution of such of the articles designated in the present article in regard to which all the laws, ordinances, and decrees which govern the conditions of their publication and circulation have not been complied with.

ART. 5. The articles designated in article 2 can be forwarded under registration. All registered articles should be prepaid. The postage on registered articles shall be the same as on articles which are not registered. The tax to be levied on registrations and on advices of receipt should not exceed that which prevails in the internal service of the country from which they originate. In the case of the loss of a registered parcel, saving in cases of superior force, an indemnity of fifty francs shall be paid to the sender, or on his demand to the party to whom it was directed, by the administration in whose territory or maritime service the loss has taken place; that is to say, in the place where the trace of the article has disappeared; unless, according to the legislation of the country, the administration is not responsible for the loss of the article registered to its interior. The payment of this indemnity shall take place with the least possible delay, and at the latest, within one year from the date of reclamation. All claim for indemnity is forbidden except when it has been made within one year from the date of remitting the registered article to the Post Office.

ART. 6. The prepayment of any parcel can only be made by means of postage stamps, or stamped envelopes, in use in the country from which they originate. Newspapers or other printed articles not prepaid will not be circulated. Other parcels not prepaid shall be based as letters which are not prepaid, saving deductions, if any are necessary, to the value of the postage stamps applied.

ART. 7. No supplementary postage shall be levied for the resending of postal parcels in the interior of the union; but in the case where the article sent from the internal service of one country of the union will enter, as a consequence of resending, into the internal service of another territory of the union, the Administration of the latter country will add its own internal tax.

ART. 8. The official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from charge, with this exception, that neither immunity nor abatement of postage is admitted. Each administration shall retain in full the amount levied by virtue of articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 above. In consequence there will be no occasion for a discount on this head between the different administrations of the union. Letters and other postal parcels shall not, either in the country in which they originate or in that of their destination, be charged at the expense of the senders or receivers with any tax whatever other than that provided in the articles above mentioned.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE SUBJECT—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE—EXPERIMENTS TO BE RESUMED IN JUNE.

The Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to determine the cause of boiler explosions have just completed their sessions, which have been held for a week past at the Westminster Hotel in this City. The commission is composed of some of the ablest professors and mechanical engineers in the country, and consists of Prof. Winlock, of Harvard University; Prof. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology; Isaac V. Holmes, Charles W. Copeland, and J. R. Robinson, mechanical engineers. Prof. Winlock, who presided at all the sessions, served in place of Supervising General Inspector Smith, who resigned, and Prof. Thurston was appointed to fill the place of Prof. Benjamin Crawford, deceased. The sessions just held are the first since the experiments at Sandy Hook and Pittsburg, and since the appointment of the new members. The experiments which have been made have been of considerable value, but the chief object which was to be determined, namely, the discovery of what caused the extraordinary pressure or sudden occasion which caused boiler explosions, was defeated by the fact that experiment demonstrated that as yet there have been made no reliable pressure or head-gauges which determine the exact pressure and heat in a boiler. This was illustrated at Pittsburg, where several pressure gauges were attached to the same boiler, which was being experimented upon, and after the pressure had reached 300 pounds a variation of 150 pounds was discovered between the different instruments. It was then determined that before further experiments should be made, the efforts of the members of the commission should be directed toward the construction of a pyrometer, which should accurately determine the heat and pressure upon a boiler. This was the subject discussed at the meetings held this week, and from experiments which have been made by Mr. Robinson it is believed that a perfect instrument can be constructed. It is characterized as a discovery, rather than an invention, and it is stated that it will be possible, in case the water is lifted from the bottom of a boiler by heat or otherwise, to indicate that fact instantaneously by the new instrument, thus recording the exact temperature and furnishing most valuable information as to the causes of the sudden and extreme pressure which, being more than the resisting power of the iron, causes the explosion of the boiler. Should the hopes and expectations in regard to this instrument prove correct, it will be placed in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, where it will be used as the standard gauge for pressure throughout the country. It was decided to resume operations at Sandy Hook about the middle of June. The amount originally appropriated for the experiments was $100,000. A considerable portion of this sum has been expended in instruments which are of considerable value, but it is stated that there yet remain about $40,000.

THE CAR-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

PART OF THE THIRD AVENUE MEN QUIT WORK—THE PLAN OF THE STRIKERS FRUSTRATED.

Yesterday morning a large number of the dissatisfied car-drivers of the Third avenue line quit work, but the majority preferred to continue at the reduced rates. By orders of Superintendent Walling a large force of Police was stationed at the depot at Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue under Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for the purpose of preserving the peace and protecting the drivers who preferred to work at the reduced pay from assaults by the strikers. Along the line of the Third avenue, Bowery, and Chatham street, and in fact from Harlem Bridge to the City Hall, groups of policemen were stationed at short intervals with orders to suppress the least show of violence and disorder. It was reported that the strikers intended to take the cars from the depot as usual yesterday morning, and when they reached some point on Third avenue, about midway between the depot and the City Hall, to abandon the teams and park the cars in the streets. The company, fearing such a course, had a large force of extra drivers on hand early yesterday morning to take the place of the malcontents, and thereby frustrated their plans, as the extra men were anxious to go to work, being assured that the Police would afford them ample protection. About 11 o'clock A. M. three drivers left their cars at Thirty-fourth street, which caused some delay, but the conductors coming to the rescue, drove the cars to the end of the route, where new drivers were obtained.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE LAST REPORT OF THE COMPANY.

The announcement that, owing to continued embarrassments, the Third Avenue Railroad Company has been compelled to reduce the wages of its drivers and conductors, and fix them at the rates paid prior to Sept. 15, 1874, will necessarily direct a good deal of public attention to the affairs of that corporation. It has been always credited with making large profits, but the company insist that this is not so, and that if the requisite repairs to the road had been carried out during the past year they would have made no money at all. The latest official document bearing upon the financial affairs of the company is the report of the Board of Directors issued to the stockholders, and dated Nov. 11, 1874. This document refers to the commencement of their year's business during a financial panic, which prevented them getting tenants for their new building at Thirty-fourth street at prices which they could then accept. Their receipts for the renting of flats were also, the report states, $20,000 below what they had a right to expect. Increased expenses of feed, owing to the advance of corn, amounted to $200 a day, while the equipment of open cars added $15,000 to their expenditures; 136 horses had been added to their usual number, at a cost of $21,000. Epidemics in the stables are also referred to as necessitating the purchase of 969 horses in one year, and altogether, in connection with the Sixty-fifth street stable, the expenses were $50,000 in advance of amounts previously required. The assessment of the company upon the market value of the capital stock, without the deduction of outstanding bonds, by the new Tax Commissioners compelled the payment by the company of $11,000, which was done under protest. Expenses in the car-houses and stables, at Harlem, are set down at $12,560, and "considerable further outlay" is put down for various improvements. Notwithstanding the statement made by one of the Directors in the columns of a contemporary, to the effect that the company favored rapid transit, the following paragraph appears in the report: "The means necessary to prevent rapid transit against the interest of the stockholders in this company occupied the attention of your Board of Directors during the entire session of the last Legislature, and it is more than probable further attempts may be made the coming session." Whether the expenditure of money is included within the description "occupied the attention" is not stated by the report, nor does any disbursement in the matter of rapid transit appear in the statement of receipts and expenditures. The item "general expenses" is, however, somewhat comprehensive. The sum disbursed under this heading is $6,232 47. The table of expenditures also contains the sum of $1,469 70 paid for salt, which presumably was used on the tracks, and, therefore, in violation of a City ordinance. The total receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, for passenger traffic were $1,510,818 50. The receipts on account of real estate amounted to $50,000; rents, real estate, &c., $22,963 79, while other sources of income brought the aggregate receipts to $1,598,199 32. The cash on hand on Oct. 31, of the previous year amounted to $97,860 76, making a total of $1,696,060 08. The total expenditures for the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, amounted $1,636,190 09, thus reducing the cash on hand to $59,869 99. The report propounds the question, "Why are dividends reduced?" and replies to it by stating "The only answer is, our real estate account for rents is short, and not our passenger business." The directors then go on to say that there are no such expenditures as those mentioned at their doors now, and express their belief that the coming year will meet the expectations of the stockholders, and that the usual dividends will be paid. The report concludes by stating that the stables, horses, and real estate of the company were in good condition, that there were cars enough on hand for twelve months, but little, if any, iron rails required, and that nothing the President of the board could see would prevent larger dividends than ever before paid. The dividend paid for the year then ended amounted to eight and a half per cent. It was claimed, however, that ten per cent. had been earned, but that in order to meet the expenditures above referred to, the balance had been withheld. The dividends had been twelve per cent. cash, for a number of years, and in 1870 they reached sixteen per cent.

OUR MUNICIPAL DEBT.

CONTROLLER GREEN AND THE LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT MEMORIAL AGAINST INCREASING THE CITY DEBT—THE LAWS BY WHICH MUNICIPAL BONDS WERE ISSUED, AND THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITY FOR THEIR REPEAL.

Controller Green has forwarded an important memorial to the Legislature in relation to the issue of bonds and the general government of this City. The document embodies the views of the head of the Finance Department, which he has often expressed at the meetings of the Board of Apportionment and in his various communications to the Mayor and the Common Council. It is as follows:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875. }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Controller of the City of New-York respectfully represents to your honorable body that the bonded debt of that City has reached such an amount as to become the subject of general and serious attention. It is still increasing, under laws passed several years since. The interests of the City demand that immediate measures be taken, not only to prevent the further increase of the debt, but to provide for its gradual reduction.

Through the agency of dishonest officials conspiring with jobbers, the whole tendency of legislation for this City has for years been in the direction of extravagant expenditures and multiplied irresponsible powers to contract debt. As it was impossible to force from tax-payers' amounts sufficient to satisfy the rapacity of these conspirators, they proceeded to mortgage the City, its franchises, and its property, to an extent that has laid a very heavy burden upon its industries and its people. Laws framed in these interests have favored jobbery and extravagance and have stimulated expensive and ill-timed public works on a vast scale, the expenses of which are only met by a constantly increasing debt. These works, inaugurated several years ago, have been continuously prosecuted by substantially the same agencies by the means of laws still operative on the statute book. It is in vain to look for any diminution of the public debt or the arrest of its increase, unless the powers of various departments to contract debt are properly restricted and retrenchment enforced in all branches of the City Government. There are three fundamental conditions essential to the establishment of the financial and administrative affairs of the City on a basis that will alone be satisfactory to the substantial portion of the citizens of New-York, and these derive added force from the fact that most of the material business interests of the country are depressed and suffering embarrassment. These conditions are:

First—The continued reduction of administrative expenses, including a diminution of clerical and bureau forces, and the modification of salaries to the reduced figures that have already been reached in several of the departments.

Second—An absolute prohibition, not only of expenditures to be paid from taxation, but of power to contract liabilities in excess of the amount set apart and appropriated for them for the current year. The language of the law to effect this should be so plain, clear, and explicit that it cannot be construed otherwise than according to its intent. If each year bears its own expenses no floating debt will be incurred.

Third—A repeal of certain existing laws that authorize the unlimited issue of bonds and the creation of debt by various bodies, and the positive limitation of power to incur debt except in cases of actual exigency, and except the debt which is to be entirely paid by the property benefited by the improvement for which it is incurred. By keeping the funded debt within a fixed limit its redemption at maturity will be provided for, and taxation will be reduced by judiciously increasing the revenues of the sinking fund.

The issue of assessment bonds should also be limited to a fixed amount, ample for conducting the local improvements of the City, the cost of which is payable from assessments on property benefited. The amount of assessment bonds now outstanding is $21,351,000. It is much greater than it should be, and measures should also be taken for its reduction to the amount fixed upon as a permanent maximum. The City now is the factor which raises the money on its own credit to pay for works executed for private benefit. The laws as they now stand favor the contractor. It is not unfrequently the case that after a work is finally and fully paid for as required by law, complaints of property owners are justly made of the insufficient performance of the work when it is too late to retain the money from the contractor. The laws on this subject require amendment.

Your memorialist believes that powers to do work otherwise than by giving it out by contract to the lowest bidder at public letting, after due notice, shall be repealed, and that this method of doing public work, by giving it to the lowest bidder after due competition, should be the rule, with but here and there an exceptional case, where the work is of an unusual character, not readily admitting of specification being made of it. This will cut off all private contracts for the benefit of favorites, and more stringent regulations should be adopted to secure a proper supervision of work done by contract.

The completion of public works in the City in progress, such as the extension of the water supply as required, the improvement of the docks and piers, the repaving of streets, and the completion of the two museum buildings or other actually useful works need not be delayed, but some discrimination should now be exercised between works that are necessary and timely, and yielding an income or some immediate benefit, and those that are premature and ill-advised; and measures should be established to insure some degree of efficiency and intelligence in their management, and to prevent the squandering of the public moneys in their prosecution. The laws, and ordinances which govern the administration of the Finance Department, not only with respect to its own internal operation, but also with respect to its relations with other departments and bodies, are the ill-contrived and disjointed product of a series of fifty years of local and State legislation. Their machinery is so cumbrous, roundabout, and complicated as to occasion great embarrassment in the transaction of the public business. The department in the execution of its functions is to-day, with transactions of nearly $100,000,000 per annum, and in a Metropolis with 1,000,000 people, struggling in the garments fitted for a city of 75,000 people, and annual business of less than $1,000,000. Judicious amendments and readjustments are very necessary to adapt legislation to the capacity and necessities of the time.

The laws constituting the Sinking Fund spread their salutary provisions over less than one half of the debt of the City. It is respectfully submitted that preserving the present priority of the Sinking Fund contract in favor of its existing series of bonds, its provisions, after that, should also be extended to the whole funded debt.

The work of retrenchment and reform has in the past three years moved steadily forward in the face of the most serious embarrassment. Many public officials, and many private persons and associations, have rendered most valuable service in scattering the malign influences that formerly controlled the City, wasted its substance, mortgaged its property, and stained its name.

Much remains to be done to rectify abuses, to elevate the official standard, to retrench expenses, and to systematize and simplify the administration of affairs.

The substantial people of this City are determined that the work shall continue in spite of all misrepresentation and opposition and in spite of political schemers, who are already looking backward, until sinecures and corruptionists are no longer billeted upon the scanty earnings of honest industry, until up-town corner-lot speculators can no longer mortgage the substance of the community in aid of visionary schemes of self-interest, and until the affairs of this City are again fixed on the solid foundations of order and integrity, from whence alone can proceed the upbuilding of substantial prosperity.

Your memorialist respectfully requests that such consideration may be given to these subjects as in the judgment of your honorable body they are entitled to receive at the hands of the Legislature of the State.

With great respect,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

FAILURE OF COFFEE AND TEA JOBBERS.

Wall street was surprised yesterday at the announcement that Gross, March & Co., coffee and tea jobbers, at No. 99 Wall street, had suspended. The house is one of the oldest in the business, having been established thirty-five years. It has always borne the reputation of being an eminently solid and conservative concern, and much sympathy was expressed. Mr. Gross informed THE TIMES reporter that he was not prepared to give any statement of the firm's assets and liabilities to the public yet. A meeting of the creditors will be called for early next week, probably Tuesday. He ascribes the failure in part to the shrinkage in values of the goods in which the concern dealt, and the unsettlement of business caused by the recent tinkering of Congress with the finances and tariff, but the suspension was precipitated by the locking up of gold by the clique. They were compelled to purchase their teas and coffee with gold, and to carry them on a gold basis, while they were obliged to sell them for currency. They could get no more per pound for tea or coffee when gold stood at 116 than they received when it was only 112. The firm was rated first class in the *Mercantile Register*, and was understood to possess a capital of $350,000. The liabilities of the concern are estimated at $500,000 to $800,000, and the assets at $150,000 to $240,000 less. It is said that the firm offer a settlement at sixty per cent.

EX-COLLECTOR BADEAU'S CASE.

Yesterday morning, the Badeau reference case came up before Gen. Slocum, ex-Judge George H. Fisher, ex-Assistant District Attorney F. M. Cullen, Mr. Barnard, and Corporation Counsel W. C. De Witt, in the Chamber of the Common Council, Brooklyn. Mr. Seaman, the expert, was examined by Mr. De Witt. He said he made an analysis of the moneys received by ex-Collector Badeau for taxes in 1869. He stated that the balances put in evidence of the different bank officers showed a large discrepancy between his account and theirs. The aggregate discrepancy for the month of January, 1869, was $30,000. The further consideration of the case was postponed.

LAW REPORTS.

BANKRUPTS.

HOW THEY CANNOT BE RELIEVED FROM THEIR DEBTS—DECISION BY JUDGE LARREMORE.

On an application recently made before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Special Term, to release a debtor from prison on the ground that he had a release under the bankrupt law, a decision was rendered yesterday which will be found of interest to bankrupts as well as counsel conducting their proceedings. The decision tells its own story, and is as follows:

The defendant was arrested and is now in custody under mesne process issued in this action on Sept. 6, 1874. On Dec. 21, 1874, he presented his petition in pursuance of the statute in relation to "voluntary assignments by an insolvent for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment," and such proceedings were thereupon had; that upon Feb. 17, 1875, said defendant procured his discharge, exempting him from imprisonment by reason of any debt due, &c. Said discharge contained, among other things, the following recital, "and due proof having been produced of the publication of notice of such order in the newspapers in said order named," but no other recital is contained therein showing service of notice of said proceeding upon the creditors of said insolvent, as required by law. The defendant now applies for release from arrest in this action by reason of his said discharge. It is well settled by authority that a discharge of this character cannot be impeached collaterally except for some jurisdictional defect, (Rich vs. Sallinger, 11, Abb., 344, and cases there cited; Stuart vs. Sallinger, 14, Abb., 291 and 292.) But a question as to the jurisdiction of the officer who granted it may be raised and determined in any court or proceeding, (Elliott et al. vs. Peisol et al., 1 Peters, 328; Chemung Canal Bank vs. Judson, 8 New-York, 254; Stanton vs. Ellis, 12 New-York, 2 Kern., 576.) The statute under which the proceedings were taken to obtain said discharge, (article 5, chapter 5, part 2, Revised Statutes,) provides (section 4) that an order shall be made requiring the creditors of the insolvent to show cause why such discharge should not be granted, and that the contents of said order shall be published for the like time and in the like manner as directed in cases of voluntary assignments, made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors, (article 3, chapter 5, part 2, Revised Statutes.) Section 13 of the article last named, as originally adopted, required no other notice to be given to the creditors than the publication of the contents of said order in the newspaper therein designated. By chapter 366 of the session laws of 1847 said article 3 was amended by requiring, in addition to such publication, service of said order in all cases where any of the creditors of the insolvent resided in the United States, personally or by mail, as therein provided. No such service of said order upon the creditors of the defendant is recited in said discharge, nor anything from which it might be inferred, as in the case of Pratt vs. Chase, 19 Abbott, 150. The amendment of 1847 is a remedial statute, and should be liberally construed. Of its application to proceedings under said article 5 there can be but little doubt. A discharge granted in pursuance of its terms affects all the creditors of the insolvent. They are to have notice of the application, and may oppose it; for if granted the debtor is exempted from imprisonment by reason of any debt then existing against him. The necessity for an additional notice to the creditors in person or by mail, as required by said amendment of 1847, is as apparent in an application to exonerate from imprisonment as in that to discharge from debt. In either case the rights and interests of all the creditors are involved. The objection to defendant's discharge is apparent on its face and jurisdictional in its nature, and for this reason the present application must be denied.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY TRACED.

AN ARREST IN THE PARK HOTEL—THE ACCUSED SAID TO HAVE BEEN A REBEL SPY—HE CLAIMS TO BE A FRIEND OF COL. WILLIAM P. WOOD.

A short time ago Albert N. Esnor, a merchant of Rochester, N. Y., was arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit $5 notes purporting to be issued by the Traders' National Bank, of Chicago. He swore that $500 in this money had been sent to him from New-York, by a man named George Albert Mason, in payment for laces. Mason was found at the Park Hotel, in this city, by secret service detectives, and closely watched by them for the last few days. According to their statements, Major Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division, saw Col. William P. Wood, ex-Chief of the Secret Service force, coming out of the ferry-house at the foot of Cortlandt street, on last Thursday evening, and followed him to the Park Hotel, having, as he said, reason to believe that Mason would attempt to see Wood at that place. Major Washburn, it is stated, secured a room adjoining Col. Wood's, and shortly afterward—about 7:30 o'clock—saw that a card was sent to Col. Wood's room, and heard Wood say, "Send him up;" that Mason then came up, and Wood said that he would be ready to see him in a few minutes; that Mason then went out, and was seized by secret service detectives, and endeavored to destroy some papers, about which nothing more definite can be given at present without defeating the ends of justice. Mason was taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, and held for an examination in default of $5,000 bail. He was cool and self-possessed, saying that there was no case against him, and that Col. Wood was his friend, and would see him through. The detectives say that they have not the slightest reason to suppose that there is anything in the case to criminally inculpate Col. Wood. They further state that Mason was arrested during the war on the charge of being a rebel spy; was tried and convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, the sentence being subsequently remitted on condition that he would leave the United States never to return, and that he went to Toronto, Canada, and remained there until last October, when he came to this City. It is also alleged that there was good ground for suspecting him of being concerned in the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln.

THE RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

A suit of much public importance, although, perhaps, involving few facts that are new, was called for trial and postponed yesterday, in Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge Freedman. The suit is entitled, Joseph F. Franklin against Alvin Saunders and John A. Hardenberg. The plaintiff was represented in court by Messrs. F. F. Marbury and John R. Dos Passos, and defendants by Messrs. Fullerton, Knox, and Ira Shafer. When the case was called, both sides announced their readiness to proceed, and a jury was selected and sworn. After recess the counsel on both sides and the court had a consultation, and it was the prevailing opinion that the case would probably occupy more time than the remainder of the term. This being the case, neither party was willing to run the risk of having all proceedings in the trial up to the close of the term (if then unfinished) go for nothing. The court therefore directed that the case stand over until the next term of the court, then to be placed at the head of the calendar. It appears by the pleadings in the case that the trial will revive the old story of 1873 in Wall street, when a large number of forged bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company and the New-York Central were put upon the market and successfully negotiated. Plaintiff brings suit against the defendants as his brokers, to recover $50,137 14, claimed to be due on various sales and purchases, and neglected purchases of stocks on plaintiff's account, during and previous to August, 1873. The defendants answer by denying the claim of plaintiff, and, as a separate answer, set up that they received from and sold for him about the same time twenty-two shares of Buffalo and Erie stock, and thirty shares of New-York Central, the proceeds of which they paid him, amounting to over $45,000; that defendants sold these bonds to others, and had been subsequently returned to them as being forged, and were compelled to return the money received therefor; that they then tendered them to plaintiff and demanded the money paid him, but he refused either to receive or pay; that when they purchased the first lot of bonds from plaintiff he represented them as belonging to a widow whom he knew, and whom he knew to be a long time in possession of them, whereas, as defendants believe, they never belonged to any widow; that when plaintiff sold the New-York Central bonds, he represented to defendants that he had received them from a man whom he knew, and from whom he had received a large number of bonds. In conclusion, defendants allege their belief that plaintiff at the time he sold them the bonds in question knew them to have been forged, and on the ground that defendants received no consideration for the money they had paid plaintiff, and which they allege to have been obtained from them by fraud, they ask that judgment may be awarded them against plaintiff for that sum—in all, over $45,000, with interest.

THE GRAFF SMUGGLING SUIT.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, a motion was made in the already well-known case of The United States against Lafayette Graff, to vacate an order of attachment heretofore granted against the property of defendant. The suit of plaintiff is to recover $19,000 for duties on goods which it is claimed Graff succeeded in getting into port without payment of duties thereon. The motion to vacate the attachment was made on the ground that the remedy of the United States was against the goods alleged to have been smuggled, and not against the other property of the defendant, and besides that the United States had a bond from defendant for payment of duties, of which they may avail themselves. On the part of the United States, it was claimed that if any party brings goods into this port which are the subject of duties, a claim for the amount of such duties immediately vests in the United States, for the amount of which a suit can be maintained against such party. A counter motion was made on behalf of the United States for an order directing the box of defendant which had been seized, to be opened, and an inventory of its contents taken. If it then appeared there were any private papers contained in it, not subject to attachment, as was claimed on the part of defendant, then such papers may be delivered up to the representatives of Graff. There could be no hardship in this, counsel for plaintiff said, as Graff's counsel had the key of the box, and if the present attachment was vacated, such counsel held an attachment in his own favor for services ready to be levied on the property. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

A DOUBLE PROMISE AND A DOUBLE BREACH.

THE VICTOR DEFEATED, AND JONAS VINDICATED—$75 FOR A BROKEN HEART—DETAILS OF AN AMUSING CASE IN THE MARINE COURT.

The Polish Jew settlement of the east side boasts of few fairer daughters than Jennie Jonas. But twenty-one by her own admission, her clusters of raven hair, dark eyes and olive complexion, and her compact figure adorned in a black velvet cloak and flounced silk dress of the same color, from beneath which peeped the ruffle of a scarlet petticoat, failed not to excite the envy of the youth of her race whenever she took a holiday. Among her admirers was Victor Goldstein, a youth claiming to be but nineteen, but looking older by reason of a care-worn, pale face and the well-developed black ornamentation of his upper lip. Whether premature age resulted from his early and earnest love for the fair Jennie, or the less agreeable consequences which followed, has not been developed to the public; but that there had been "a great affection" and "a great trouble" somewhere in his relations with the object of his adoration, was plain from the proceedings to which both were parties and which were concluded in Part II. of the Marine Court, before Chief Justice Shea and a jury, yesterday. These proceedings were in the nature of a suit for breach of promise brought by Jennie against Victor, and in which she claimed the modest sum of $10,000 damages. The plaintiff was represented by that vigorous champion of the rights of all the daughters of Judea, Samuel Hirsh, whose ponderous voice has more than once made the columns of the Court-house tremble for their rectitude, while the interests of the beguiling Victor were guarded by the more smooth-toned but careful ex-Judge White. The tribes of Jonas and of Goldstein were represented in full force, and by those who sat in the rear of the court-room, were heard to freely comment on the testimony, giving utterance to words of approbation or reprobation as the testimony happed to be in accord or discord with their respective views and feelings in relation to the case. Indeed the parties to the suit—the recreant lover and wounded victim—seemed the most unmoved of all present. The former sat patiently thoughout the trial, wearing a semi-satisfied look, as if murmuring to himself that old familiar "stave" of the man about to be hanged for seduction, and offered his reprieve if he would marry his victim:

> "The bargain is bad in every part;
> The wife the worst—drive on the cart."

Not much more ruffled appeared Miss Jennie, except when occasionally the testimony bore hard against her, and then an energetic shake of the head, and a sigh of mingled pity and scorn for the witness, would mark her disapprobation.

Amid all the earnestness, zeal, confusion of interests and views, and still more confusion of tongues, the Chief Justice sat with that dignity of manner peculiar to him on the bench, and, with his well-known precision of expression, guided the confused currents of the case, each into its proper channel. It appeared on the trial that twice the defendant had become victor of the defendant's heart and consent to marriage, and twice had ignominiously retreated from a husband's responsibility. The first wound to defendant was healed by the payment of a small sum of money, said by those connected with the case to be $50; but on a second repetition of his offense, not less than $10,000 was deemed sufficient to repair the breach. The testimony on the part of plaintiff was to the effect of an actual formal engagement according to the Jewish custom having taken place, followed by walks, visits, endearments, and all those tender associations so well recognized as indicating the existence of that interesting pledge of future marriage, on which the female world set such store.

One witness for the plaintiff, and chief among his fellows on the point at issue, because disinterested, described the formal ceremony of engagement in a manner which could not fail to enlist the attention of all, and even their admiration, save only the unfortunate plaintiff, against whom he testified with all the tongue, eyes, smiles, and gestures which he could command. His story was that on the night of the engagement he had attended several of the same sort, and finally wound up at the house of Jennie's father. He had scarcely got into one room when from another suddenly emerged Jennie with her father and mother, also Victor, accompanied by an innumerable train of uncles and aunts. The mother of Jennie bore aloft the formidable weapons known as a knife and fork, and with all that solemnity belonging to the occasion, made proclamation of the engagement thus: "Here is the knife and fork, and you can stab me if Jennie shall not be Victor's wife, and nobody else's." The uncles and aunts of Victor, in tones equally distinct, avowed their hearty approval, and then Jennie introduced Victor to the company as her husband, and Victor in turn introduced Jennie as his wife. This witness' testimony was sought to be overthrown by the theory that the engagement which took place on that occasion was that of a sister of Jennie to her adorer, and that attendance at so many parties of a similar character on that evening had confused witness' mind as to who were the principal actors in this the last scene. The father of Jennie, however, came to the relief of the case on this point by testifying to the engagement having been made, not only by due proclamation of his wife, the approving applause of Victor's uncles and aunts, but that the engagement had been reduced to writing; that Jennie's father was to give her $50 worth of furniture, and order the "lay-out," and whatever more was necessary Victor's uncle would make good.

At this point ex-Judge White asked for the production of the contract, as it was in writing. The father of Jennie said it was at home.

Counselor Hirsh, however, beginning to look through his papers, said he thought he had it there.

Judge Shea—Is that the same paper the witness says he has at home?

Counsel or Hirsh said he could not find it, but sought to satisfy the court for its non-production by stating that it was in Hebrew, and as the court was without a Hebrew interpreter he (counsel) thought it more convenient to prove its contents than provide an interpreter. The production of the paper was waived, and the fact of the engagement testified to.

The testimony on the part of defendant was quite voluminous, and generally in conflict with that for plaintiff. He admitted courting the plaintiff, expending $20 on her; going to parties where he met her; heard himself talked about as her future husband, but never entered into the preliminary contract of marriage, and did not want to enter into the main contract.

The jury found the contract to have been made and broken by the faithless Victor, and found the heart of his fair victim to have been lacerated by his act to an extent which would require $75 to repair, and gave her their sympathizing verdict for that amount.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

The appeal in the old suit of Eugene Kelly against the Mariposa Land and Mining Company was reached and argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The appeal was from an order of a Judge at Chambers, granting an injunction restraining the company from consummating a proposed sale of its property and interests to a new company which was about being organized in San Francisco, to be named the Mariposa Land and Mining Company of California. In the same order (and from this provision an appeal was also taken) Mr. Jackson S. Schultz was appointed Receiver of the company. The claim of Mr. Kelly is that he has a debt against the old company of over $100,000, to secure which he holds its stock to the extent of $5,000,000, and that if the proposed sale should be made this stock would become worthless, and his $100,000 be lost. After argument the court reserved its decision.

A HOME-MADE WILL.

John Kelly, on the 24th of last July, having determined to act as his own lawyer, drew up his own will, on a printed form, and then, having got Edward McCarty and Daniel Van Clipp to sign it as witnesses, afterward signed it himself twice—once in the wrong place—and the witnesses put their names in one part of the will and their residences in another, the document thus presenting a unique appearance. The value of the estate was about $4,000. The following is the body of the will as drawn up by Kelly:

> "I give and bequeath to Birney Buyroue whom I bequeath: 500. five Huebred dollers be in my Sister sun to my Brothe tim 30 Rounds to my sester Hary I give one hundret Dilloars all the Rest of my Property to the Sisters of Charities."

The will is contested by Mrs. Ann Malloy, Mary Kelly, and Mrs. Margaret Dowling, sisters of the testator, on the grounds that the testator was not of sound mind when the will was drawn, and that it was improperly executed. The case was opened before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, and adjourned to the 30th inst.

A JUROR DISCOVERS HIS DEAFNESS TOO LATE.

Some time since a suit was tried in the Court of Common Pleas and reported in THE TIMES, in which Everett Messenger and others sought to recover from the Fourth National Bank $14,830. The plaintiff was defeated, and recently made a motion before Chief Justice Daly, in Special Term of the same court, for a new trial. The motion was based on an affidavit of one of the jurors, who swore that at the time of the trial he was afflicted with deafness, and could not therefore hear all the testimony which was offered. The motion was denied, the Chief Justice holding that the affidavit of a juror against his verdict could not be allowed as ground for a new trial.

OPENING KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

The appeal in the matter of the opening of King's Bridge road was called on for argument in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The appeal is from the decision of the Judge at Chambers confirming the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and is taken by a property owner named Deering, who opposed the confirmation of the report at the time it was submitted for that purpose. When the case was called, yesterday, Mr. Granville P. Hawes, who represented a number of property owners to be affected by the appeal and who favored the confirmation, asked leave to come in, and in their behalf move to dismiss the appeal. The Court took Mr. Hawes' application under consideration, and adjourned the whole matter until Thursday next.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS TO COME DOWN.

On application of the Department of Public Buildings, Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, has issued a precept in the case of six buildings known as Nos. 28, 33, 37, 39, and 40 Abattoir place. The property is owned by Augustus W. Nichols as Trustee of the Reynolds estate. By virtue of this precept two of the condemned buildings are to be torn down, and the other three put in a condition of safety. If the cost of the proposed work be not paid by the Trustee within thirty days, the property is to be sold and payment made out of the proceeds.

COURT NOTES.

William Sturran and Charles Gravy, who had been committed by Commissioner Shields on a charge of selling unstamped cigars, were discharged yesterday on their own recognizance.

Thomas Farrell, a newsboy, living at No. 313 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge made by William Felix, a conductor on the Sixth Avenue Railroad, who testified that he caught Farrell, on Thursday, in the act of picking his pocket of $6 65.

Henry Myers, of No. 27 Frankfort street, was committed yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of stealing $34 worth of clothing from Joseph Monger, living in the same house with Myers.

The following liquor-dealers were arrested on Thursday night, at the instance of the Commissioners of Excise, charged with selling liquors without licenses: Edward Morris, of No. 125 West Thirtieth street; Joseph W. Lamb, No. 447 Sixth avenue; Edward Ewen, of the same number, and Joseph O'Conner, of No. 948 Broadway. They were all brought before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $100 bail each for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Mackellar vs. Tull.—Granted on payment of $10 costs of judgment to be taken in cause to plaintiff.

Abernethy vs. Franklin.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Brown vs. Geery.—I think it proper that the within order be modified so that the Receiver already in possession of the premises shall be appointed in this cause, and that he hold rents subject to the order and direction of this court in this cause.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schenck vs. Smith et al.; Squires vs. Genin et al.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Dreyer vs. Unkart; Ludeo vs. Unkart et al; Clausen et al. vs. Unkart et al. Motions for reference granted.

Fiues et al. vs. Simonfeld et al.—Order settled.

Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.—Motion for leave to file supplemental complaint granted; costs of opposing motion to defendants to abide event of suit.

Theod vs. Unkart et al.—Order of reference granted.

Woolf vs. Jacobs.—Inability to pay fine or to endure the imprisonment not satisfactorily shown; application for discharge denied, with liberty to renew, on further proofs, on payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gale vs. Fox et al.—Judgment signed.

Lewis, Trustee, &c., vs. Young.—Order overruling demurrer, with costs.

Chamberlain, Administratrix, &c., vs. Chamberlain et al.—Order dismissing plaintiffs' complaint granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Appleton vs. Mudgett.—Application to discharge from imprisonment denied. See opinion.

Cunard vs. Franklyn; Same vs. Same.—Judgment of foreclosure.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Dean et al.; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Farrell. granted.

In the matter of Tibbals.—Motion granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Voorhis vs. Murphy; Williams vs. Slote.—Orders settled.

By Judge Loew.

Richter vs. Lager.—Stay granted.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Messenger vs. The Fourth National Bank.—Motion denied. Opinion.

POLICE TRIALS.

MR. PAUL ROONEY'S MISTAKE—THE CASE OF BRUTAL CLUBBING IN WALL STREET—A POOR DEFENSE.

Patrolman Willis D. Ives, of the Broadway Squad, was arraigned before Commissioner Disbecker yesterday, charged with having wrongfully arrested Mr. Paul Rooney, one of the Assessors of Long Island City, on the 6th inst., and caused him to be locked up at the Franklin Street Police Station. Mr. Rooney stated that he, with two companions, was driving up Broadway on the day in question, when the whole party was arrested by Officer Ives. They were taken to the station-house, where Mr. Rooney was discharged. After he left the station-house, he alleged that Ives followed him out and rearrested him. The complainant admitted that he had drank three glasses of hot whisky, but was not in the least degree intoxicated, though considerably excited. On the part of the defense, it was shown that Rooney and his companions were driving up Broadway in a reckless manner. The whole party was more or less intoxicated, and had collided with two carriages. Patrolman Ives arrested Rooney and his companions and took them to the station-house. Rooney, who was not much under the influence of liquor, was discharged by Sergeant Gaynor. The officer then took the wagon to a stable, and during his absence Rooney was rearrested by another officer, who found him acting in an excited and disorderly manner in front of the station-house. This testimony completely staggered Mr. Rooney, and it was apparent that he was so much excited that he did not clearly know what had occurred on the occasion of the second arrest. The case was dismissed. Patrolman Thomas Reardon, of the First Precinct, was tried for having brutally and without cause clubbed an intoxicated man whom he was endeavoring to arrest. The particulars of the charge, which was made by Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, of No. 64 Wall street, have already been published in THE TIMES. The accused denied the charge, and attempted by witnesses to prove his innocence, but failed. The case was referred to the board. There were several other cases tried, but they were not of any public interest.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club having in charge the preliminary arrangements for the coming international contest held a meeting at No. 194 Broadway yesterday afternoon, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. Among those present were Major Gen. Shaler, Inspector Gen. Woodward, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Chief of Ordnance, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Bruce, and Mr. F. J. Fairbanks. A communication was received from Company I, of the Seventh Regiment, volunteering to purchase a proscenium box on the occasion of the dramatic entertainment on April 3, and also promising to contribute a sum of money to the team. On motion, Gen. Knox was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the continued absence of Mr. J. G. Bennett, and Capt. W. C. Casey, vice Gen. Molineux, who has left the City. The draft of a circular was prepared and adopted, to be issued to the public, announcing the entertainment on behalf of the American team, and fixing the prices of proscenium boxes on that occasion at $100; balcony boxes, $50; artists' boxes, $30, $20, and $10; reserved seats, $2 50, and general admission, $1. As the several committees had nothing to report, the meeting was adjourned.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE RULES.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take action on the amendments to articles 2, 5, 7, and 8, adopted by the Board of Managers on the 8th inst. The clause permitting merchants and bankers to become members of the Exchange was defeated. The clause which requires that all meetings must be called between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., but may be adjourned or extended without limit, was carried, as were also the clauses enlarging the Floor and Trade Committees and increasing their power, and that requiring the Treasurer to render a detailed report at each regular meeting of the board in addition to his other duties. The clause allowing a clerk to represent a member, in his absence, on the floor of the Exchange was lost. It was decided to observe next Friday and Saturday as holidays.

THE STATE CANALS.

GOV. TILDEN'S MESSAGE REGARDING THEM.

HOW EXISTING EVILS CAN BE REMEDIED—THE SUBJECT OF CANAL LETTINGS—CONDITION OF THE ERIE CANAL—THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE—IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the full text of Gov. Tilden's Message regarding the canals of the State. It was sent to the Legislature yesterday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 19, 1875.

To the Legislature:

I have received a petition from forwarders, boatmen, and others engaged in transportation on the canals of this State, representing that the depressed state of their business calls for legislation, and necessitates a reduction of tolls, and requesting me to look into the condition of the canal commerce, and to make such recommendations to the Legislature as will lead to measures of relief.

Respectful consideration is due to so large and important a class of our business men. They are proprietors of about 6,000 boats, which are said to give employment directly to 30,000 persons, and indirectly to 20,000 others. They are in the peculiar relation of partners of the State in a vast internal commerce, owning and managing the equipment, while the State owns and manages the body of the canals. The State, therefore, not only has a common interest in the preservation of the joint business, but has a distinct and special interest in the ability of its partners to continue to perform their functions, without which the joint business could not be transacted. It cannot afford to suffer the equipment of the canals to be broken up; to allow a dispersion of the traffic which, if once lost, will not be easily regained, or to omit any measures of retrenchment in expenditure or economy of administration which will enable it and its partners to meet successfully the increasing competition of the railways with each other and with water transportation.

Impressed with the considerations which induce a liberal policy on the part of the State toward its partners in the internal commerce it has seen fit to undertake, I am, on the one hand, predisposed to every practical and just measure for enfranchising trade and industry, and cheapening the interchange of commodities, and, on the other, to listen to the rightful complaints of our people against the extreme burden of our present taxation, and the prodigal and wasteful expenditure in connection with the canals, which is one of the main causes of such taxation.

I have, therefore, felt it my duty to devote the intervals of time I could command to a personal investigation of the subject, in order to be able to recommend to you such specific measures as the exigency seems to require, in the direction indicated in the following passage of the Message I had the honor to communicate at the beginning of your session:

> "A careful investigation whether the net incomes of the canals retained cannot be increased ought to precede a surrender of what little now exist. Ordinary repairs should be scrutinized with a view to retrenching their cost and to obtain the largest possible results from the outlay. * * * All improvements should be governed by a plan and purpose leading to definite results, and, instead of scattering expenditures on imperfect constructions, should aim to complete and make available the specific parts undertaken. Unity of administration and of system, both in respect to repairs and improvements, should be established."

PROBABLE INCOME OF THE CANALS.

Exhibit A is a comparative monthly statement of the tolls on all the canals for the years 1873 and 1874. It shows that during the months of October and November and a few days of December, which fall within the present fiscal year, in which period about one-quarter of the tolls of the year were collected, the decrease of tolls is from $836,123 27 to $638,132 96, or $197,990 31. The decrease is about one-fourth of that portion of the tolls. A corresponding decrease for the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1875, as compared with the same months of 1874, would amount to $600,000. That would leave the tolls for the fiscal year of 1875 at $2,037,000.

Assuming them to realize $2,250,000, we are next to find the probable effect of the reduction in rates which is now proposed.

Exhibit B is a statement of the effect of the reduction in the rates proposed computed on the tolls of the calendar year of 1874.

If a similar computation be made on $2,250,000, instead of $2,637,070, the reduction of receipts to be produced by the lowering of the rates would be $534,832. The gross tolls accruing from all the canals for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, would be $1,715,168.

This diminution of tolls presents in a strong light not only the general depression of commerce, but particularly that of the special business of the boatmen and forwarders.

TAXATION FOR CANAL PURPOSES.

During five years from Oct. 1, 1869, to Sept. 30, 1874.

The public mind is apt to be confused by the various methods in which the complex accounts of the State are kept. A careful analysis and comparison of those accounts enables the following results to be stated in a simple form:

The total amount of the tolls on all the canals during the five fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1874, was		$15,058,361 75
The aggregate of ordinary expenses and ordinary repairs during the same period was		9,202,434 23
The apparent surplus was		$5,855,927 52
The aggregate of extraordinary repairs during the same five years was		10,960,624 84
Deduct the apparent surplus		5,855,727 52
Real deficiency, being excess of repairs ordinary and extraordinary over the whole tolls		$5,104,697 32
Other payments were:		
Interest	$2,908,617 46	
Cost of premium on gold	703,468 35	
Cost of premium on stock purchased	31,736 60	
Transfer expenses, &c	21,238 49	— 3,665,060 30
Actual cost, exclusive of reduction of debt		$8,769,757 62
Payment of debt:		
Canal debt	$2,334,350 00	
General fund debt, over the reduction of moneys in sinking funds	2,552,132 28	— 4,886,482 28
Contribution to general fund		$200,000 00
		$13,856,239 90
The taxes levied for these purposes during the same period were		14,789,848 25

All these payments are directly for canal purposes, except $2,552,132 28, which is in reduction of the general fund debt, and $200,000, which was supplied to the general fund.

These two payments, also, are indirectly of the same character. They but replace fresh advances made by the general fund to the canals.

In the five years anterior to the period under consideration, from Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1869, the taxes levied to meet deficiencies in the sinking fund were $1,873,030 54, and the taxes levied for the extraordinary repairs, awards, &c., were $6,322,032 52, making $8,195,063 06.

The Constitution (article 7, section 5) provides that "Every contribution or advance to the canals or their debt from any source other than their direct revenues shall, with quarterly interest at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt."

In citing this mandate of the Constitution, it is not intended to revive the illusion that even the most recent advances of the State for the use of the canals will ever be restored to the Treasury. There is little probability that they can be regarded as investments capable of producing a reliable income. So far as these enormous outlays have been usefully expended, the State will have to find its compensation, for the taxes it has imposed upon the people, in the indirect benefits of its efforts to cheapen the interchange of commodities.

Exhibit C shows the expenditures for extraordinary repairs, &c., for each of the five years.

Exhibit D shows the expenditures from taxation for the sinking funds during the same period.

Exhibit E shows the specific application of the surplus of tolls over ordinary expenses and repairs.

CHARACTER OF THE EXPENDITURES.

Some items of the outlay attract attention. On canals which the amendment of the Constitution authorizes the Legislature to abandon, there was expended for

Extension of the Chenango Canal	$676,158 68
Black River improvement	15,400 00
Oneida Lake	100,000 00
Extraordinary repairs	899,852 82
Awards, &c	969,875 57
Total	$2,661,287 07

If the inability of these canals to meet their ordinary expenses, or indeed to make any respectable contribution toward that purpose, shall compel their abandonment, this great expenditure will be a total waste of money, wrung from the people by taxation.

On the Erie Canal the following are two specimens:

Work up to Feb. 1, 1875, on contract on section 1 of Erie Canal, contracted at $74,183 40		$458,721 14
Work in Black Rock and Buffalo harbor expended	$717,333 00	
Engineering expenses estimated	71,733 00	
Additional appropriation unexpended	170,000 00	— 959,066 08
		$1,417,180 72
Total		$4,078,467 72

This constitutes $4,000,000 of the $11,000,000 expended, and the $12,000,000 appropriated for canal improvements within the last five years.

In the meantime the whole expenditure—at rates far too costly—on the Erie Canal for doubling locks was	$718,984 23
For taking out the wall benches	1,013,870 25
Total	$1,732,854 48

It is impossible, in the limited time which the exigency allows, to thoroughly investigate the vast mass of various outlays which have cost the people $11,000,000. But the necessity of determining at once the tolls and appropriations, a sense of how small a share of this burdensome taxation has attained any real utility, and how much of it has been wasted in unnecessary work, or in the extravagant execution of improvements in themselves useful, and a clear perception of the main sources of the evils of administration, and of reforms attainable by legislation without a change of the Constitution, make it my duty now to recommend specific and affirmative measures of redress.

CAUSES.

It is not merely in the general laxity and demoralization of official and political life that we are to look for the causes of these evils. The interest which fattens on abuses of public expenditure is intelligent, energetic, and persistent. Acting as a unit, it takes part through its members in the organization and the doings of both political parties; seeks to control nominations; rewards friends and punishes enemies, and it begins to operate by every form of seductive and coercive influence upon public officers as soon as they are elected. The vast mass of the tax-payers are occupied in their daily industries, on their farms and in their workshops, and cannot easily, and do not, in fact, make a business of politics. In a silent contest with the tax consumers they are often practically unrepresented. It is only when they are aroused and organized and can find representatives whom they trust that they protect themselves and overwhelm all resistance. Useless works in the specious garb of improvements are undertaken, because of the indifference of the public officers, the inertness of the tax-payers, the indefatigable efforts of an influence seeking a benefit for its locality, which costs it an insignificant share of the burden imposed on the people; or the eager activity of the class who seek profit in contracts for construction, without reference to the utility of the work. Vertical walls are made to provide wharves for private individuals, and bridges where no public interests requires them. Fictitious improvements are contrived to supply profitable jobs. Work of real utility is made to cost greatly more than its actual value.

In making these observations, I do not leave out of view those honest citizens, who, while employed upon the public works, have sought and obtained only a fair and just return for their labor, skill, and capital. But in framing laws we must guard against the influence of self-interest upon the minds of honest men.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ORDINARY EXPENSES AND REPAIRS.

I renew the recommendation in respect to the canals which the recent amendments of the Constitution empowered the Legislature to "sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of," that while the manner of their disposition remains undetermined, "no expenditures should be made on those works not strictly necessary in view of their probable future." In order to carry out this policy, the appropriations for ordinary expenses and repairs upon them should be specified, separated from the provisions for the canals which the Constitution requires to be retained, and should be reduced to the lowest practicable amount.

In respect to ordinary expenses and repairs to the canals which are to be retained as the property of the State, I recur to the suggestion which I had the honor to submit in the annual Message:

> "Ordinary repairs should be scrutinized with a view to retrenching their costs, and to obtaining the largest possible results from the outlay."

In the present state of the prices of materials and the wages of labor, if the public officers can be inspired with a resolute purpose to make every expenditure for these objects effective, there ought to be no difficulty in reducing the appropriations from one-quarter to one-third below the amount provided for last year.

The present standard of repair and efficiency must be fully maintained.

Everything of good administration consists in the selection of the most necessary and useful objects of expenditure, and in securing the greatest effectiveness in the application of labor and the most advantageous purchase of materials.

If a determination to accomplish this result, and a sense of accountability can be diffused throughout the agents employed in the public service, this object will be easily and certainly attained.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

The wisdom of abstaining from all new work, except that which is not only useful but absolutely necessary, is obvious. Every item should be scrutinized with jealous care.

The aggregate ought to be kept within $500,000, and as much below that maximum as possible. A thorough retrenchment in ordinary and extraordinary repairs will enable the State to remit for the present year, as compared with the last, to the boatmen and transporters, from $500,000 to $600,000 of tolls, and at the same time to give relief to our overburdened tax-payers, in a reduction of taxes, to the extent of more than a $1,750,000.

If the restoring of the Erie Canal to its proper dimensions and the deepening of its water-way, which is by far the most useful improvement contemplated, can be deferred till next year, after its present condition shall be accurately ascertained, and then be proceeded with gradually, there is little else which cannot wait.

Justice to the people and to the canals demands that all extraordinary repairs, beyond what are clearly necessary to efficient navigation, should be suspended until a thorough investigation shall show that every improvement proposed is really necessary, and that the work is to be conducted under fair lettings and contracts, and is to be faithfully executed.

ERIE CANAL.

At the opening of navigation the present season the double locks will be completed. The capacity of the Erie Canal to do an aggregate business will be several times the requirements of the largest tonnage it has ever had.

The removal of the wall-benches will be so nearly completed that the advantages of that change will be practically secured.

On Sept. 30, 1874, there remained of wall-benches 24 48-100 miles on the towing-path side, of which 12 25-100 miles are contracted to be removed; and 46 91-100 on the berm side, of which 7 50-100 are contracted to be removed, leaving 12 23-100 miles on the towing-path side, and 39 41-100 miles on the berm side, where the obstruction is much less important, or equivalent in all to 26 miles on both sides. That is less than seven per cent. of the whole length of the canal.

The engineer's estimate of the cost of removing the remaining wall-benches was, in January, 1874, $711,140; and an appropriation of $300,000 was made by the Legislature of 1874, which will be available for expenditure during the present year.

As the only effect of the wall-benches now remaining is that they contract the canal at its bottom from fifty-six feet to forty-two feet, and, in that proportion, the lower part of the prism, forming a section four feet above the bottom of the water-way—thus lessening the body of water in which the boat moves for a fourteenth part of the length of the channel, and but one-fifth of that on the towing-path side—the inconvenience of their existence, to this limited extent, is not very great or emergent.

In my judgment, a far more important improvement of the Erie Canal would be effected by a thorough system of ordinary repairs, which should give the water-way its proper and lawful dimensions; and by progressively deepening it, wherever reasonably practicable, from seven to eight feet. As the object would be merely to enable the submerged section of the boat to move in a larger area of water, so that the displaced fluid could pass the boat in a larger space, it would not be necessary to alter the culverts or other structures, or to carry the walls of the canal below the present bottom, and the benefit would be realized in each portion of the canal improved, without reference to any other part of the channel which should remain unchanged. In facilitating the movement of the boat, and quickening its speed, it would increase the amount of service rendered in a given time, and would thereby diminish every element of the cost of transportation. It would benefit the boatmen and carriers more, even, than one cent a bushel remission of tolls. It would be of more real utility to navigation than five or ten times its cost expended in the average manner of so-called improvements on the public works. But it is too simple, too practically useful, to enlist the imagination of projectors who seek the fame of magnificent constructions and of engineers who build monuments for exhibition to their rivals, or to awaken the rapacity of cormorants who fatten on jobs.

I renew the recommendation of my annual message upon this subject; and particularly "that provisions be made by law to enable the State Engineer, soon after navigation is opened, to measure the depth of water in the canal by cross sections as often as every four rods of its length, and on the upper and lower mitre-sill of each lock."

CANAL LETTINGS.

The Constitution of the State provides that "all contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance." This requirement was intended to protect the State from extravagant contracts; but by artful bids, and, in some cases, by fraudulent combinations, it is made an instrument to defeat the very end had in view by its authors. I have examined more than one hundred contracts, and I find that most are so contrived that not only does the State in the end pay from two to four times the amount of the contract, but that the work is not given to the lowest bidder in fact, although it may be in form. This result is brought about by the following contrivance:

When a contract is to be let the Engineer makes out an estimate of the quantity and kinds of work to be done. Those who make bids state at what prices they will do each kind of work, or furnish each kind of material. These prices are footed up, and the bid which amounts to the smallest sum is accepted. The sums thus agreed upon average but little more than one-half the amounts estimated by the Engineer, and apparently the State makes advantageous contracts. On examination, it will be found that the prices for the several items bear no relation to their real value. In some instances excavation of earth is put at one cent per cubic yard, and in others eighty-five cents are asked. Excavation of rock blasted at one cent in some cases, and $2 in others. Slope wall is bid for in some cases at twenty cents, and in others at $2. Hemlock timber, which is worth at least $12 per thousand, is in some contracts put at less than $3 per thousand, and in others at $30 per thousand. Oak timber in one instance is put at $1 per thousand, and in others at $70. Some items are absurdly low, others unreasonably high. In some instances, a contractor will put in proposals on the same day for different jobs, but prices for the same kind of work or materials will vary in his several proposals several hundred per cent.

It is clear upon the face of such proposals that some fraud is designed, but the Commissioners have been in the habit of accepting them. I am happy to say that Commissioner Thayer at a recent letting rejected this class of proposals, which are known as "unbalanced bids." Heretofore they have been accepted, and not only has the State paid unreasonable prices, but more than one-half of the work on large contracts has been done and paid for without being advertised or offered to the lowest bidders.

The contractor gains these results by the following strategy:

When the Engineer's estimate of quantities and kinds of material are published by the Commissioners, the contractor will find out by collusion, or in some other way, what quantities of each kind of work or material will, in fact, be required, or he will see what influence he can exert to change the contract after it is made. If it is changed no new letting is had, but he claims the job as his right.

He then puts in his bid, offering to do such work, or to furnish such material as he finds will not be required at all, or in small quantities, at absurdly low prices, at a quarter or, in some instances, at a twentieth part of its cost. The items which will be required in full, and probably in extra quantities, he will put at unreasonably high rates, and it turns out that what the contractor offers at low prices is called for in small quantities, if at all, while those which are put at high prices are not only required in full, but in most cases in extraordinary quantities.

An example will more clearly illustrate how the State is defrauded by these devices.

The Engineer having estimated certain work and material as follows:

100 cubic yards of vertical wall, at $3	$300 00
3,855 cubic yards of slope wall, at $1 50	5,782 50
2,400 feet B. M. white oak, at $50	120 00
60,000 feet B. M. hemlock, at $15	900 00
Total estimate	$7,102 50
A's bid for the job at these rates amounted to	7,102 50
B's bid for the same was, for	
100 cubic yards vertical wall, at $6	$600 00
3,855 cubic yards slope wall, at 30 cents	1,156 50
2,400 feet B. M. white oak, at $70	168 00
60,000 feet B. M. hemlock, at $3	180 00
and aggregated	$2,104 50

The proposal of B, apparently so advantageous to the State, was accepted, and the contract awarded to him as the "lowest bidder." But afterward, by some influence, it was decided to make only vertical, and no slope wall, and to use only oak and no hem lock timber. There was no reletting, although the agreement had been in fact revamped into a new and different contract, which enabled B to collect from the State for

3,955 cubic yards of vertical wall at $6	$23,730
62,400 feet B. M. white oak at $70	4,368
The sum of	$28,098

It will be seen that in such transactions—and they are numerous—in violation of the Constitution, the contractor gets the work without there having been in fact any public letting, or any chance for competition by others.

For the purpose of showing actual results of this system, I state the following ten cases, which give the amount the State has paid on certain contracts in comparison with the sum for which the contractor agreed to do the work at the lettings made by the Commissioners.

	Amount of contract upon exhibited quantities at contract prices.	Amount actually paid by State up to Feb. 1, 1875.
Contract No. 1	74,183 40	$458,114 72
Contract No. 2	29,431 00	56,845 68
Contract No. 3	37,871 00	110,320 13
Contract No. 4	10,617 00	49,936 30
Contract No. 5	14,397 00	78,967 20
Contract No. 6	85,562 50	220,614 58
Contract No. 7	31,286 00	130,317 45
Contract No. 8	86,584 00	222,610 68
Contract No. 9	9,504 00	41,127 55
Contract No. 10	45,300 00	191,915 55
Total	$424,735 90	$1,560,769 84

These show that the State has already paid nearly four times the amount which was involved by the terms of the contracts, and though this excess amounts to more than a million of dollars, some of the expenditures are still going on with no prospect of completion. It also appears that of the expenditures of $1,560,769 84, only $424,735 91, less than one-third, was submitted to a public letting.

By manœuvres of this character the costs of public works are run up to extravagant sums. Appropriations are absorbed, deficiencies are created to be paid by new appropriations, and the people are loaded down by taxes.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

Desiring to co-operate with you in a reform of existing abuses, and of the systems which have conduced to them, I submit to your consideration such suggestions for new legislation as seem to me adapted to meet the wishes and protect the interests of our common constituents. Methods ought to be devised to make the estimates of the kinds and quantities of work, exhibited on the quantity sheet for lettings of contracts, to conform to the actual work to be done. On a change of the plan or specifications of a contract, the work under the old contract should be closed and a new letting should take place.

The law authorizes the Canal Board to make regulations as to the biddings, and one of those regulations provided for discarding bids which show bad faith upon their face. As the officers who let the contracts have not enforced this regulation, except in a recent case, a law should be passed defining their rights and duties in this respect. I recommend that hereafter the bids be opened, and the awards of contracts be made by the Canal Board. It is a larger body, and contains the officer who is charged with the fiscal administration of the State, and also the State Engineer. It was formerly vested with these duties, and the change was only made to serve a temporary party object.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY.

In the organization of governmental powers two conditions seem essential to the well working of the machinery of administration: First, while undue concentration of powers should be avoided, and checks and balances, in the requirement of the concurrent action of several persons, are preserved, a certain unity of function and of organization is necessary to enable the people to enforce any real responsibility.

An issue in regard to the conduct of public officers, or in regard to a policy of administration, should be submitted to the people with the simplicity of an issue to a jury to common law. The million of voters in the State cannot resolve themselves into a committee of investigation to hunt out by long and tedious search the particular wrong-doer. They cannot convert themselves into a court to go through a complicated and protracted trial. Amid numerous and changing objects of interest which attract their attention they cannot devote themselves to a single specific measure of ordinary importance for three successive years. All schemes of administration which involve such impracticable demands for the co-operation of such vast numbers of individuals, discard the idea of representation in government. They compel the whole voting mass to conduct the complex affairs of human society in person. They are snares invented to destroy the power of the people in their own government, to neutralize the elective principle and to create official irresponsibility.

The members of the Canal Board, other than the Canal Commissioners and Lieutenant Governor, are all chosen at one election. The elective power of the people is effectual to make a change of persons or policy. But the Canal Commissioners are elected one each year, and it takes three years to make a complete change. They have practically ceased to act as a board. Each one carries on his administration over his division of the canals as if he were a totally independent authority. They make three separate reports. Each one prepares a separate annual estimate for future expenditures. They formerly sat as members of a Board of Canal Commissioners, who consulted, decided and acted as one integral body. Their most important functions were performed as members of the Canal Board, or in concert with the Canal Board, which embraced the great officers of the State, including its fiscal representative, who is under an ever active pressure to make both ends meet in the financial affairs of the State. They were practically subordinate to the fiscal members of the Administration.

Secondly—It is fundamental that the spending officers must be subject to the influence and control of the officers whose duty is to provide the ways and means. No great corporate business, no private affairs could be conducted successfully on any other plan. The experience of the State, under a system in which the officers who initiate expenditure and control the application of the public money, and the execution of public work, have been independent and practically irresponsible, has been fruitful of irregularities, extravagance, waste, and corruption. There have been several futile impeachments, but no real remedy.

It does not seem expedient to wait for a change which involves an amendment of the Constitution, and will, therefore, take several years. There are measures within the competency of the Legislature which can be put into immediate operation, and which will have great efficiency to remedy the evils.

Among these, the suggestion has occurred to me that an Inspector of Public Works can be created by law, who shall be invested with full powers of investigation, and shall report to the Governor and Legislature, and who shall derive his appointment from a source completely independent of the canal officers.

Another expedient worthy of your consideration is to enforce the accountability of the officers charged with the disbursement of the public money by a liability to summary removal or suspension.

The Constitution (article X., section 7) commands:

> Provision shall be made by law for the removal, for misconduct or malversation in office, of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

At the close of the session of the convention of 1846, on the day before its final adjournment, it was discovered that, except in the case of the Treasurer, no provision had been made for the removal of State officers having charge of public funds, who had been made elective by the people of the whole State. The convention, not undertaking at so late a period to devise a system, devolved that duty on the Legislature. This power has remained twenty-nine years unexecuted.

It is a duty of the Legislature which ought no longer to remain unperformed. Applied to the Canal Commissioners, who are agents not only in the application, but in the custody and disbursement of the public moneys, and to the State Engineer, who, with his subordinates, exercises great power over the expenditure by his estimate of the cost and certificates of the performance of work, it would be an improvement upon our administrative system, in accord with the intention of the Constitution, with sound principles of government, and with the indications of experience.

Provision ought also to be made by law for regulating the formation of the annual estimate for future expenditures. It ought not only to be the result of consultation between the Canal Commissioners, but should have the written approval of the State Engineer as to the necessity and cost of the work, and of the Controller as to its propriety, considered in connection with the financial administration.

It would doubtless be a valuable improvement to create a paymaster, appointed by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, who should be accountable to the Auditor, and should make all payments on the certificates of the Canal Commissioners and State Engineer. With these provisions the control of the State Engineer over his subordinates might properly be enlarged.

OTHER MATTERS TO BE LOOKED INTO.

I have deemed it my duty to look beyond the abuses practiced in the letting of contracts, and to see if the materials have been delivered and the work has been done for which so many millions have been paid out by the State, and also to learn if the locks, walls, and other structures have been built in a faithful way, and in compliance with the contracts. I am satisfied, from information I have already gained, that there should be an investigation of these subjects. It is my purpose, with the aid of the members of the Canal Board, to have an examination made of our public works, and to learn their condition. It may be too late to detect all frauds, but many may be exposed and punished, and a check put upon practices so destructive to morals as well as to the public interests of the people of the State.

It is clear that under the present system of canal management the people will not be relieved from taxation, the boatmen from high tolls, or the needed improvements of the Erie and Champlain Canals be finished. It is in our power to gain these great objects by a wise and honest policy of retrenchment, reform, and official responsibility. Unfortunately the abuses now practiced against our canals and their commerce are exciting strong prejudices against these great public works rather than against the wrong-doers and the wrong-doing which tend to destroy them.

Our duty is clear. Let us cut off the expenses which divert revenues from general improvement of the canals to local or individual purposes, make every official, every employe, every contractor feel that the laws you have just passed against fraud will be enforced, and our canals will be finished, their commerce revived, and taxation will be lessened not only as it oppresses the boatmen, but also all other classes of our citizens.

There is no real antagonism between the boatmen and forwarders who seek a fair compensation for their services, the public who desire cheap transportation, and the people who justly claim some relief from the present intolerable pressure of taxation. Their interests are joint. Whenever these classes are brought into a false position of apparent hostility, it is sure proof either of a bad state of laws, or an unfaithful performance of official duties. Whoever, for illicit gain, despoils or wastes the resources applicable to these objects, is the common enemy of the boatmen and the tax-payers, who must unite to enforce measures of reform and redress.

SAMUEL J. TIDEN.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

A comparative monthly statement of the tolls for 1873 and 1874:

Months.	1873.	1874.
April		
May	$258,028 29	$361,898 96
June	439,858 24	492,393 57
July	466,825 67	413,525 09
August	455,790 88	308,769 10
September	520,053 40	422,351 24
October	529,214 91	392,460 83
November	304,610 00	243,569 38
December	2,298 36	2,102 75
Total	$2,976,718 57	$2,637,070 92

EXHIBIT B.

A statement of the amount of reduction of tolls which would result from the plan proposed by the committee of the Canal Board, computed on the business of 1874.

The reduction proposed is as follows: On wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats, one-third; on products of wood, one-quarter; on merchandise, one-half.

	Tolls at Rates of 1874.	Tolls at Proposed Rates for 1875.	Loss by the reduction.
Wheat	$695,003	$463,335	$231,668
Corn	500,297	333,532	166,765
Rye	4,504	3,002	1,502
Barley	42,264	28,179	14,085
Oats	52,389	34,926	17,463
Products of wood	718,427	538,821	179,606
Merchandise	60,110	30,055	30,055
Total	$2,072,994	$1,431,850	$641,144

Total tolls	$2,637,071 00
Total tolls, boats	160,328 00
Tolls on freight	2,476,743 00
Total tolls collected at the tide-water offices in 1874 on freight going West and North	233,200 72

EXHIBIT C.

Statement of the Sums Derived from Taxes Applied During each of the Several Years to Work on the Canals, &c.

Date.	Damages and Awards.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Improvm't & Enlargement of Champlain Canal.	Extension of Chenango Canal.	Improvem'nt of Black River and Reconstruction of Oneida Lake Canals.	Totals.
					Black River.	
1870	$55,260 04	$1,016,528 73	$80,000 00	$200,000 00	$15,400 00	$1,367,188 77
1871	980,336 47	2,294,028 20	164,713 61	200,000 00	....	3,639,078 28
					Oneida Lake.	
1872	....	470,495 71	402,297 43	175,000 00	$25,000 00	1,072,793 14
1873	772,154 65	1,422,688 41	69,544 75	101,158 68	50,000 00	2,415,546 49
1874	677,675 02	1,763,343 14	....	....	25,000 00	2,466,018 16
Total.	$2,485,426 18	$6,967,084 19	$716,555 79	$676,158 68	$115,400 00	$10,960,624 84

Sinking Fund as per table No. 1	2,895,615 06
Total	$13,856,239 90
The taxes levied were in excess of the taxes applied, as shown in this table	933,608 35
Total taxes levied for canal purposes.	$14,789,843 25

EXHIBIT D.

Statement showing the sums derived from taxes to supply deficiencies in the sinking funds for payment of principal and interest of the Canal debt, and to pay principal and interest of the floating debt, under the Constitution, (Art. VII., sec. 12.)

Date.	Sinking Fund, Article 7, section 1.	Sinking Fund, Article 7, section 3.	Sinking Fund, Article 7, section 12.	Total.
1870	......	......	$227,864 79	$227,864 79
1871	......	......	240,957 65	240,957 65
1872	......	$913,866 65	251,435 90	1,165,302 55
1873	......	......	230,271 15	230,271 15
1874	$195,000 00	575,339 69	260,879 23	1,031,218 92
Total	195,000 00	1,489,206 34	1,211,408 72	2,895,615 06

EXHIBIT E.

Distribution of the surplus canal revenues for each of five years, commencing with 1870.

		Distribution		
	Surplus.	Sink'g Fund, Article 7, Section 2.*	Sink'g fund, Article 7, Section 3.	Fund for support of Govt, sec. 3.
1870.	$569,974 61	$569,974 61	....	....
1871.	981,588 68	981,588 68	....	....
1872.	1,202,571 35	1,202,571 35	....	....
1873.	1,623,286 80	1,500,000 00	$123,286 80	....
1874.	1,478,506 08	....	1,278,506 08	$200,000 00
T'l.	5,855,927 52	4,254,134 64	1,401,792 88	200,000 00

Sinking fund, article 7, section 2	$4,254,134 64
Sinking fund, article 7, section 3	1,401,792 88
Fund for support of Government, article 7, section 3	200,000 00
Total	$5,855,927 52

*The contribution to this sinking fund in 1873 was a final contribution.

THE SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY.

The following letter from Capt. Gregory, of the school-ship Mercury, was yesterday received by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

NEW-YORK SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY,
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, Feb. 24, 1875.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President:

SIR: I avail myself of the opportunity offered by the departure of the brig Britannia for New-York to report to the department that the ship was visited to-day by his Excellency Gov. Rawson, who was received with the customary honors. After inspecting the ship throughout, he addressed the boys, giving them good sound advice, and expressing his gratification at the manner in which they performed their work, their appearance, and especially on their good behavior on the previous day. He gave them an invitation to visit the Government House, his museum and grounds, but as we sail to-day for Trinidad I was obliged to decline. His Excellency evinced a lively interest in this institution, and on leaving the ship expressed his great satisfaction with the inspection he made. We shall leave to-morrow or to-night for Trinidad, and I hope to run down in two days. Yours, very respectfully,

F. F. GREGORY, Captain.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROTON DAM.

Apprehensions for the safety of the dam and the embankments of the Croton Lake having been expressed, a TIMES reporter called yesterday on Engineer Campbell, who said that there was a good deal of ice in the streams and waters named, but that the dam was too strong to be injured by any action of the floods consequent on untowardly heavy rain storms. It had an overfall of 270 feet in width between the banks. It is of strong masonry, backed by an earth embankment sloping inward over 200 feet. The depth of the water over the dam on the 17th was twenty-nine inches, which was reduced yesterday to sixteen, and it might be well to remember that the water would have to rise twelve feet over the dam before it could overflow the lake embankments. Its greatest depth in twenty years was attained on Jan. 8, 1874, when it was six feet eight inches over the dam. That any sudden or unexpected calamity from the causes above described could occur is altogether unlikely, as the dam and lake are visited every day by engineers, and the depth and condition of the waters reported by telegraph to the First Assistant Engineer of the department, Mr. J. C. Campbell. At present all is safe and strong.

RAILROAD NOTES.

On Monday the officers and others interested in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad took possession of the main line of the Midland Railroad from Sidney to Smith's Valley, and the branches to Utica and Rome, together with the depots, freight houses, shops, and rolling-stock; appointed station agents, distributed tickets, instructions, and blanks, and commenced managing these lines and running trains over them for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The necessary repairs are to be made at once, and first-class passenger accommodations are promised as soon as they can be placed upon the track. It is said that the Receivers of the Midland propose to run occasional trains and do some freight business on the main line under certain restrictions.

The bondholders of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, which was recently thrown into the hands of Receivers on allegations of fraud on the part of its officers, held a meeting in room No. 35 Drexel Building yesterday, and appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the road and report. Mr. Hammond, President of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad, and one of the Receivers appointed by Judge McRoberts, was present.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLÉ-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30—LUCREZIA BORGIA—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—By the Philharmonic Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Georgia Minstrels. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Fair in behalf of the Children's Aid Society, now being held at the Masonic Temple, corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, will continue open to-night until half-past eleven. We hope that any of our readers in the City who have not yet assisted this effort to raise funds for one of the most deserving charities ever established, will endeavor to attend the fair some time in the course of the day or evening. We need not say that their money, however much or little they may think proper to spend, will be devoted to the best possible uses. The Children's Aid Society has rescued more poor helpless children of both sexes from the streets, and given them the means of becoming honest men and women, than any other charitable association in the country. It has saved thousands of friendless little ones from starvation and ruin, has guided them through the most dangerous years of their lives in safety, and has ended its Christian work by placing them out in good situations, where they are tolerably sure to grow up honorable men and women. Those who have children of their own, and who can sympathize with the sorrows of the poor little outcasts of our streets, should now extend a helping hand to a society which offers to the fatherless boy or girl a comfortable home in the West, instead of the jail or the pauper's doom. The drain upon the resources of such a charity is incessant, and a number of ladies of New-York very kindly arranged this Fair to assist it at a time when it sorely needs help—after the claims of a long and terrible Winter. May we not safely leave this noble cause, without another word, in the hands of our benevolent readers?

After four or five days' debate, the new Ecclesiastical bill has been passed to a second reading by the Lower House of the Prussian Deputies. Among the clauses adopted was one excluding the priests from all management of ecclesiastical property; and this extreme provision may give us some idea of the general character of the measure, which appears to be a disendowment bill of great rigor. Contrary to the usual custom, this question has been discussed in open sitting, instead of being referred to a committee; and the meagre outline of debate which has reached us shows how bitter is the feeling in the Chamber against what is considered Papal interference in Germany. It is by no means certain that the Roman Catholic element is united against the bill. Ten Deputies of that faith protested against the late Encyclical to the Prussian Bishops, and they urged all patriotic Catholics to combine in resistance to the encroachment of Papal power on the domain of the State.

A translation which we give from a description in a Madrid journal, of the reception in Seville of the stolen Murillo, shows how strong, in that city, are the religious associations which surround the painting. The people appear to look upon the recovered treasure as though they had lost and found a real saint, and not a painted one. The rude frame on which it arrived in Seville appears to be the same as that on which the seller in this City fastened it for exhibition to Mr. SCHAUS, and the box is that in which the latter placed it, and from which, as our Havana correspondent wrote, it was temporarily taken for exposure to enthusiastic admirers in Cuba. An illustrated journal in Madrid has sent to New-York for a photograph of Mr. SCHAUS, in order that it may publish a portrait of the accomplished picture-dealer who enabled the municipality to recover the painting.

The campaign in Connecticut is being actively pushed. The result in New-Hampshire has had the effect of animating the Republicans, who were already confident. On the other hand, it has aroused the Democrats to the necessity of straining every nerve to secure their hold on the State. In weight and ability of the speakers engaged, the Republicans have a decided advantage, and they are making the best use of it. The dispatches of our special correspondent will show the activity and spirit with which the canvass is being conducted. Meanwhile, we beg to remind our friends that meetings and discussion are excellent, as planting and cultivating are, but the harvesting is equally important, and *that* consists in organizing to get out every Republican voter on election day. On the success with which that is done the result will depend, and it is a work in which every one can do his share. We can only lose Connecticut by neglect; we ought not to do that, and judging from the reports we have of the energy of the Republican organizations, we do not fear that we shall. But no effort should be spared.

Mayor WICKHAM having become an earnest, though somewhat late, convert to the policy of Municipal retrenchment, will doubtless be prepared to give a cordial indorsement to the memorial from Controller GREEN, presented to the Senate yesterday. The ill-natured people who have accused the Mayor of stealing the Controller's thunder do that excellent man a manifest injustice. It is true that the topics selected for treatment in his Message are pretty nearly identical with those adverted to in the Controller's memorial; it is also true that the only sound remedies which he suggests for the indefinite increase of the public debt have a very close resemblance to those provided for in the bills introduced at the suggestion of the Controller in the Senate yesterday. But these curious coincidences are obviously to be accounted for on the theory that two practical minds working on similar subjects will reach similar results. When the Mayor advised the Common Council, on Thursday, that the act allowing repairs on sewers to be paid for out of bonds ought to be repealed, he probably did not know that the Legislature was to be asked on Friday to do that very thing. The same remark applies to his strictures in regard to the unlimited expenditures which the Commissioner of Public Works is empowered to make, and to the dangerous increase of the amount of assessment bonds outstanding. But now that the Mayor has been gratified by the discovery that his untutored instinct can carry him quite as far as the Controller's experience, we shall doubtless see a restoration of "official comity" between the Executive and the Finance Department. The liberal use which the Mayor makes of facts and arguments that the Controller has been urging any time these last three years certainly shows that his estimate of the head of the Finance Department has, of late, greatly improved.

It is probably as well that Mr. WICKHAM has addressed his recommendations to the Board of Aldermen, with whom he possesses undoubted influence, leaving the Controller to plead the cause of retrenchment before the Legislature. The Mayor's success in furthering legislation at Albany has not been brilliant. His bill about the interest on City deposits has hung fire a long time in the Senate, and his pet measure of "Home Rule"—the Costigan bill—has been ignominiously killed. The success of other schemes which he has indorsed, for the purpose of conferring increased powers on the Board of Aldermen, is more than doubtful. It may take the Mayor's friends some time to understand him in his new *rôle*. They may naturally want to know how Riverside roadway and Morningside avenue are to be completed without increasing the City debt; how the Court-house is to be finished without issuing more bonds, and how the City is to vote its two millions for the Brooklyn Bridge, and yet stop borrowing money. All these, and sundry other works, the Mayor recommended in his Message, amid a great flourish of trumpets from his admirers about the "era of magnificent improvements" on which we were about to enter. Probably these people will now begin to lose faith in Mr. WICKHAM as a man who seems to think he can both eat his cake and have it. But let the Mayor stick to his new lights if he desires to exert any lasting influence, either on this community or on the course of legislation.

GOV. TILDEN AND THE CANAL RING.

The brevity of the Governor's Message in regard to the canals may be a suprise to the public. Its ability, pungency, and comprehensive grasp of a somewhat intricate subject, will surprise nobody—unless, perhaps, the corrupt gang against whose system of plunder it is mainly directed. The Message ought to be generally read and studied. It will be found both interesting and instructive reading by people who have been accustomed to skip the rather dreary stuff which discussions of canal management have hitherto been. As a searching analysis of one of the longest-lived systems of official peculation in the State, the Message has an interest for the general tax-payer far beyond the subject to which it immediately refers. To those directly interested, as merchants, boatmen, or forwarders, in the lowering of canal tolls and the making of canal expenditures more productive of solid results, the Governor appeals as one who has made a long and careful study of the subject of internal water routes, and who is thoroughly competent to reveal the very source and centre of the abuses which have helped to divert the legitimate commerce of the State into other channels.

Gov. TILDEN gives a very clear exhibit of the cost of the canals to the State during the last five years. The revenues from tolls within that period have been but slightly over fifteen millions of dollars. If we set against this the aggregate of ordinary expenses and ordinary repairs during the same period, the canals would seem to have yielded a surplus of over five and three-fourths millions of dollars. But when there is added to the nine millions and a quarter of ordinary expenses, some eleven millions for extraordinary repairs, three millions and a half on account of interest and other expenses, and two millions and a quarter paid toward the reduction of the canal debt, it is found that instead of yielding a surplus revenue, the canals have cost the people of the State during the last five years, eleven millions of dollars in excess of the income derived from them. In other words, while the canals yield a revenue of only three millions a year, they cost an annual outlay of about five millions and a quarter.

It is impossible to console ourselves, under this exorbitant yearly tax for the benefit of the canals, with the reflection that it is a sacrifice which must be made in the interests of the commerce of the State. It does not admit of any reasonable doubt that the greater part of the two millions a year expended on the canals in excess of their revenues has simply been stolen money. The Governor does not make that statement in so many words, but all his facts and inferences point in that direction. For instance, the contract on section 1 of the Erie Canal, undertaken for the sum of $74,183, has footed up to an aggregate cost of $458,114, or six times the amount agreed on. Nine other contracts are selected as the basis of a comparison between the contract prices and the actual cost of work. The excess of the sum paid over the sum agreed on varies from one hundred to four hundred per cent. The aggregate of the contract prices for the entire ten is $424,735, while the sums actually paid by the State reach a total of $1,560,769.

The methods under which the public are swindled through these bogus contracts are very clearly detailed by the Governor. The system, in brief, is for a Ring contractor to file his bid for such items of work as he has previously satisfied himself will be required in very small quantities, or not required at all, at very low prices, while on the items which are to be required in large quantities, or which are to be subject to indefinite increase, he places an extravagantly high figure. The engineer's schedule, on which bids are given in, is usually no index to the actual character of the work. The Ring contractor becomes the lowest bidder by first ascertaining what are the plans to be ultimately carried out. It is easy for him to bid for "slope wall" at one-fifth of the fair cost of its construction, when he knows that there is no slope wall to be called for. In the same way he can safely offer to supply hemlock at $3 per one thousand feet—the fair value being $15—when he has previously satisfied himself that the use of hemlock is to be dispensed with, and that white oak, which he has estimated at forty per cent. over its honest price, is to be used instead.

Of course, these things cannot be done without fraudulent collusion between Commissioners, engineers, and contractors, and the extent to which they have been done in the past suggests the conclusion that a good many people connected with canal management have laid themselves open to indictment. The Governor seems to have grave doubts whether, in addition to the abuses which have been practiced in the letting of contracts, there have not also been materials charged for without being delivered, as well as a systematic collusion between inspectors and contractors, resulting in grossly defective work. He proposes, with the aid of the members of the Canal Board—who must not be confounded with the Canal Commissioners, who form but three of the nine members of the board—to have an examination made of our public works and to learn their condition. While it may be too late to detect all frauds, he believes that "many may be exposed and punished, and a check put upon practices so destructive to morals as well as to the public interests of the people of the State."

The Governor's remedies for the abuses of canal management are the strict enforcement of official accountability, and sharp retrenchment in the sums annually voted for extraordinary repairs. He proposes further to increase the volume of business on the canals, and revive the drooping prosperity of those engaged in the transportation of canal freight, by reducing tolls in the following proportions: On grain, one-third; on lumber, one-quarter, and on merchandise, one-half. Here the Governor touches ground which is the only debatable part of his Message. But even the most consistent opponents of the policy of reducing tolls must admit that if the economical reforms proposed by the Governor can be carried out in their entirety, very little ground would remain for objection to the contemplated reduction of revenues. Let the one policy be pursued with as much vigor and earnestness as it has been entered on, and very few will be disposed to object to the other.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

We have been requested by several correspondents, and by one or two of our contemporaries, to suppress all further reports of the Beecher trial. And we need not say—especially considering the kind of "evidence" which we are obliged to publish this morning—that we should be only too glad to adopt the course thus recommended to us. But, as we have before pointed out, newspapers, on such questions as these, are not their own masters. They are under a sort of contract with the public to supply the news of the day, more especially such news as the proceedings at a great trial, which is of interest to almost everybody in the country. Trials, in fact, belong to that class of news which a public journal has no right to suppress. We may, and very often do, keep out of our columns reports of offenses which are not fit to be read, when the persons concerned in them are of no special interest to the public. But where such a man as Mr. BEECHER is concerned, we do not feel at liberty to exercise this discretion. The public wish to know, and will insist upon knowing, either from us, or some other source, what is being said or done at the trial. If we set ourselves up to refuse this demand, we shall do no good—the scandal itself, which is the cause of all the evil, will not be stopped. No one can suppose that the newspapers will combine together to take no notice of it. When a great trial like this is going on, it *must* be reported; and, being reported, the only safe and fair thing to do is to report it fully. To condense it would be impossible without doing injustice to one side or the other in the case.

A minister writes to ask us if we cannot suggest to the Court the propriety of shortening the proceedings by refusing to take irrelevant testimony. It is not within our proper functions to put forward any suggestions of this kind, and it seems to us that the Judge who is now trying this most disagreeable cause has quite sufficient difficulties to deal with, without being burdened by the criticisms of the press. It is almost impossible for outside persons, laymen especially, to judge of the relevancy of any evidence which is submitted. We have no doubt that Judge NEILSON would be as glad as anybody else could possibly be to bring the trial to an end; but he is powerless in the matter. And as for the counsel, surely they are far more competent to determine as to the importance of any witness than we or our correspondents. No doubt, could we have been spared a great part of the evidence given yesterday by that most curious person, "Miss TURNER," the cause of public morality would not have suffered. But the lawyers doubtless regard it as very material for the defense, and whether it is so or not, we and our lay readers are utterly incompetent to decide. There it is, part of the most celebrated trial of the age, and it must be reported. The studied acting of the witness, her mimicry of the wonderful TILTON family, her pictures of domestic life over at Brooklyn, her apparent enjoyment in relating incidents which most young girls would have blushed to recall—all these features of her evidence are startling enough, but not much more so than the scandal itself, or than the inexplicable conduct of all the persons connected with it. Did ever people out of a lunatic asylum live as the TILTON family is described to have done by "Miss TURNER"? The world can only look on and wonder, while BARNUM will offer Miss TURNER a perpetual engagement as a promising actress. But that the effect of the trial, and the published reports of it, will be altogether bad, we take leave to question. We believe that it will disgust all right-thinking persons with what are called "eccentricities" in religious matters, and show in a striking light the great danger that there must always be in departing, even a single hair's breadth, from the old-fashioned and prudent course marked out by our forefathers in regard to the sanctity of home life. Many a young man and woman will have their eyes opened now to the true meaning of all the mystical talk about "affinities" and "soul-relationships" with which the country has been flooded during the past few years. The "Beecher trial" will always stand as a terrible warning to those who are tempted to follow in the course which so many of the people interested in this case seem to have pursued. And if the case should end in the acquittal of Mr. BEECHER—as we all must hope it will—it will be impossible to speak of it as an unmitigated evil.

OUTFITS FOR ELDORADO.

It is evident that there is a great deal of excitement in the Western States over the so-called gold discoveries in the Black Hills. During the severe season, which is just now passing away, the fever abated. People were obliged to thaw their whisky before they drank it were not likely to become feverish about any topic whatever, and the route, or routes, to the new Eldorado could not attract those whose homes were surrounded with snow-banks of enormous depth. But, with the first suggestion of milder skies, the long-slumbering enthusiasm of Yankton and Sioux City breaks forth with astonishing ardor. The newspapers of the region immediately affected by the new gold fever are spotted with maps. Those emanating from the Yankton district exhibit routes to the mines, in which that from Sioux City is depicted with the most vicious sinuosities and discouraging distances. On the other hand, the charts from the Sioux City side of the country show a corresponding repulsiveness—on paper—of the Yankton route; while that of its rival has the attractiveness of an air-line railroad, as prepared for advertising purposes. In fact, the whole business, so far as due circulation of facts and figures is concerned, is confined to securing the outfitting and forwarding of the expected gold-seekers. In one of the towns, for example, a great public meeting was lately held, a permanent organization was effected, officers were chosen, and an impressively large standing committee was elected. The distant reader will naturally suppose that all this machinery was intended to go in and occupy the wonderful mines. Not a bit of it. The organization was created for the purpose of securing travel and advertising information. Of course, this work was purely disinterested; as a local authority expressed it, the "greedy and restless neighbors down the river would divert travel from this point, and thus subject immigrants to untold inconveniences." The expectant immigrant ought to be grateful to the self-sacrificing people of the two rival towns, who sit up nights trying to prevent each other from enticing him into a difficult route and subjecting him to untold inconveniences.

At this distance, the rival claims of Yankton and Sioux City do not disturb the public pulse. But the industry and local zeal with which the newspapers and correspondents dilate upon the richness of the mines and the superior advantages of a certain point of departure, may serve to explain the assiduity with which misleading reports of gold discoveries are circulated. There is something fascinating about stories of finding gold which even cool people cannot wel resist; and when an intending gold hunter once becomes absorbed in the arrangement of the details of his trip, visions of untold riches, and fabulous dreams realized, drop in upon his imagination as if they were settled facts. The Western papers bristle with minute calculations of the yokes of oxen, sacks of flour, bushels of beans, and pounds of bacon required by each party of four, six, or eight men, just as they did during the memorable Pike's Peak rush, when many a poor fellow spent all his living in an "outfit" that took him out and brought him back bankrupt and woe-begone. These nice little calculations have an attractive interest to the restless Westerner, which the steady-going citizen of an Atlantic State can scarcely understand. When a man begins to estimate the quantity of bacon and beans that will take him to the gold-fields, he is already as good as gone if he finds he can pay the expense. Therefore, to the people who will make up the bulk of the new gold rush, one part of what we may call "the Black Hills literature" is just as interesting as another. The details of the proposed journey often actually overshadow the end of it.

But, when we come to look into the available data concerning the gold prospect in the Black Hills, there is nothing to warrant the excitement. Even the leaders of the Government expedition do not agree among themselves as to the actual fact of gold being discovered at all. Prof. WINCHELL, the geologist who accompanied the expedition, expressly says that he saw no gold whatever. Gen. CUSTER intimates that the geologist was piqued because he was not made responsible for the data collected; and CUSTER somewhat tartly adds that the Professor might have seen the gold if he had taken the trouble to go and look for it. The other and later report of gold findings is that of one of the party who wintered in the Hills. He has returned "for reinforcements," and he says, according to a Yankton paper, that he and his associates "found gold abundant." This is indefinite, but it will satisfy people who believe gold may be found in grass roots, and who believe that a region lying north of 43° north latitude is a perennial flower garden, possessing all the elements of a sub-tropical paradise. Unless some great catastrophe happens, or a more vigilant military system of police is maintained, there will enough maniacs go into the "gold country" to make a rush. In fact, we may assume that the eagerness of people to go will increase with the difficulties of going. If gold were reported found in the mountains of the moon, that planet would become a more desirable place for emigration than the fairest agricultural land on this globe. Repeated warnings have no effect on gold-seekers; we can only wait and see the bursting of the bubble.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

It is a singular fact in the intellectual history of this country that scientific associations do not succeed very well. Numerous societies are formed in different parts of the country for scientific objects, and no doubt accomplish considerable good; but they seldom take any very prominent position. The old "American Ethnological Society" of this City was an instance in point. It included in its special subjects the topic most interesting to the ordinary mind and to men of science: the questions connected with the human race. It contained as members many of our most prominent investigators in ethnology. Some of its early papers were exceedingly valuable, but it gradually degenerated into an oyster-eating and gossiping association, and finally died out altogether, or rather was merged into the "Anthropological Society." This, however, led a lingering existence, and never accomplished anything. The original society has recently revived, but, we fear, with diminished vitality.

An effort was made a few years since to create a national association of science corresponding to the French Academy. Many distinguished American *savants* became members, and there were various interesting meetings, but we cannot learn that the association has accomplished anything conspicuous in the field of science, nor is its influence in the least corresponding to that of the Academies of Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

The American "Association of Science," which meets every Summer, is a more vigorous body, and has contributed many valuable scientific papers. Among its officers have been American *savants* known in all countries. Some of the smaller associations, also, in our different States show much vitality. The Boston Academy of Natural Sciences has presented to the public some remarkable papers, and some of its discussions have been of great value in a scientific point of view. The Oriental Society, also, having its head-quarters in New-Haven, and its especial inspiration from Prof. WHITNEY, has taken a leading position among the learned societies of the world. The Philological Society of the United States has only recently begun its career, and too many of its papers have been of a miscellaneous character to entitle it to any very high position.

There is one subject in this country which ought to attract the interest both of the business and of the scientific community, and which involves discoveries of value both to commerce and to science: We mean the great subject of geography. There is no nation which is conducting so many geographical explorations as our own, and there is none to whom geographical questions are of such vital importance. The coast survey, which has been carried on during so many years, and with such complete success, is a geographical work of the highest importance, and it is satisfactory that the Smithsonian Institute and the Hydrographic Office have perpetuated and diffused so much knowledge respecting our coasts. The United States Engineer Corps, also, have had charge of an exceedingly important geographical task, under the guidance of their chief, Gen. HUMPHREYS. Among their labors have been examinations for a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River, now subject to inundation; the continuation of the survey of the Northern and North-western lakes; surveys for military maps; surveys for the irrigation of some of the great valleys in California; geological reconnoissances in part of Western Nevada and adjacent California, and geographical explorations in the great West by the various expeditions under different officers.

Lieut. WHEELER's survey alone covered during the last year an area of 75,000 miles. These labors have extended especially over the "Colorado plateau" region, and a portion of them, in the country of the Ute and Puebla Indians, were described by a correspondent of this journal. Major BARLOW's geographical labors embraced the Yellowstone River, Eastern Mexico, and Texas. Lieut. RUFFNER's were confined to surveys for new roads in Colorado, Arizona, and New-Mexico. Another of the geographical expeditions of this nature was made under Capt. JONES in what is almost a *terra incognita*, the region about the head-waters of the Yellowstone and in the north-western corner of Wyoming Territory. Capt. LUDLOW commanded another geographical exploration in the region of the Black Hills, where almost a new country was discovered, with fertile soil, abundant game, and a delicious climate. A still more important survey was made during the past year, under Mr. GARDNER, of the mountainous region of Colorado, where fifty peaks have been discovered nearly 14,000 feet in height. It would be impossible within the limits of an article to give a detailed account of the other geographical explorations going on upon this continent, and reaching as far north as Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

A society has been formed in this City for a number of years, now under the able presidency of Judge DALY, to gather together and register the geographical explorations of this and other countries. The American Geographical Society has done a good service in collecting these facts, and in promoting the study of this science. It ought not to be allowed to meet the fate of some of our other scientific societies. Its subjects of investigation are as important to our commercial community as to the scientific. Such societies assist the culture of a nation. They show the people what has been accomplished in one great department in other countries. They stimulate men to investigate, or enlarge the field of science in this country. Our wealthy and cultivated merchants should liberally support this association. Thus far it has held its central office, or bureau, under the hospitable wing of the Cooper Union; it aims now to have a house of its own, where all those interested in geographical science and exploration can meet for social or scientific purposes. We trust its aim will not fail.

WHEN TO MARRY.

The British Government some time ago issued a series of rather novel instructions to its representatives on the Continent of Europe. Although unusual in character, it was exceedingly simple, being nothing more than an order to collect information as to the earliest age at which marriages can be celebrated according to law in the various States. The work was done, and the several reports have just been published in the form of a parliamentary paper. Without any reference to the quality of usefulness which the information may possess, it is certainly curious. It would seem that the laws upon this subject are not all laws which have grown up from a common origin in remote times, but rather that they have been made independently in the several nations, and have been modeled, or at any rate often influenced, by ecclesiastical rulers. In making this remark we do not lose sight of what may be said about the customs in Roman, Byzantine, and Greek days, but judge merely from facts as they are now.

In Hungary, males may marry at fourteen, and females at twelve, provided they belong to either the Greek or Roman Church; but if they have been brought up in the heresies of Protestantism, they must wait till they are respectively eighteen and fifteen; whereas, in Austria, persons are minors until they attain the age of twenty-four, and they must not marry before that time without the formal consent of both their parents. There is no restriction on the ground of religion, however, although children of both sexes under fourteen are forbidden to contract marriage. In Denmark a man may not marry under twenty, nor a girl under sixteen; but in the other parts of Scandinavia a man must be twenty-one. In Belgium and France, eighteen and fifteen are the respective limits, and in Bavaria there are no less than four laws in operation, each having reference to a particular district. The ages fixed by these range from twelve to fifteen for girls, and fourteen to eighteen for boys—for so in truth we must call them. About two or three and twenty years ago, a law was passed in Hesse-Darmstadt prohibiting males from marrying before they had attained the age of twenty-five, but this has since been amended, and twenty-one is now the limit. In Switzerland there is no uniformity at all, each canton apparently having gone its own way in this business. The ages appointed there range from twelve to seventeen for girls, and fourteen to twenty for the other sex—the lower ages being always found to obtain in those districts where the old canon laws are still respected. In two cantons, people may marry at any age, "after their first communion." In Greece, the ages are eighteen and fifteen; so they are in Roumania; but in Russia they are eighteen and sixteen. In Turkey there are no laws upon the subject at all; but it is worthy of note, remembering the social affinities of the Lapps, that in Lapland boys may marry at seventeen, and girls at fourteen, provided they have "attained the requisite knowledge of the Christian religion."

It does not appear that climate has had anything to do with the framing of marriage laws. But the Church has. It was the object of the early Church to promote early marriages, partly, no doubt, on the ground of morality, but partly also for other reasons, which we need not attempt to enumerate. This influence still prevails in certain localities. Since the growth of the civil authority, there has been an evident tendency to extend the restricted period when marriage cannot be legally solemnized, and this is due partly and in some places to sanitary considerations, and in others to the supposed requirements of the military service. We do not find that any attention has been paid to this in the parliamentary paper we have referred to, but it is a matter of history in some countries, and it has probably exercised more influence than has been attributed to it.

We imagine that these returns are only preliminary to others of a much more complex nature which are to follow. They bear, of course, directly upon the long-vexed question of the advantages or otherwise of early marriages. These, again, are mainly of a twofold character—the healthiness of the offspring and the frequency of divorces. But they are highly important. Statistics regarding the consequences of intermarriage between blood relations are copious enough, but we know nothing certainly of the effects of age. It is a question worthy of consideration whether there is not in this country a large fund of information upon the subject, which, with very little trouble, could be made available. We believe there is, and if the conjecture be correct, there seems to be no reason why that information should not be collected.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC.

The fifth concert given this season by the Philharmonic Society, and the last but one of the series, may be attended at the Academy of Music this evening. The programme—interpreted in the presence of a large audience at yesterday's rehearsal—is as follows:

Symphony, No. 1, in D major	Mozart
Concerto for the violin, new (with orchestral accompaniment,) Mr. Leopold Damrosch.	Damrosch
Overture, "Leonore," No. 3	Beethoven
Symphony, No. 3, A minor, Op. 56. ("Scotch.")	Mendelssohn
Overture, "Flying Dutchman."	Wagner

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The performance of "The Shaughraun" at Wallack's Theatre to-day is to be the last matinée recital but one of Mr. Boucicault's newest and, from present indications, most successful work. At the Lyceum Theatre Mme. Ristori is to act in "Lucrezia Borgia," the *après midi* representation of that drama being the final one in which Hugo's powerful play is to be witnessed before Mme. Ristori's departure. At the Union Square Theatre the regular matinée performance of "The Two Orphans" may be attended. "The Big Bonanza" draws steadily at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and is to be given there this afternoon and this evening. At the Park Theatre "Giroflé-Girofla" will be acted twice, and as to-night's representation is to be the last of Lecocq's freshest opera, the occasion will be made odorously memorable by the gift to the audience of perfumes and bouquets. "Henry V" is to be the play at Booth's Theatre, where the regular matinée may be enjoyed to-day. The afternoon performances incidental to Saturdays are announced, as heretofore, at the Bowery, at the Olympic Theatre, at the Colosseum, at Robinson Hall—where Callender's "Georgia Minstrels" still hold high carnival—and at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, ever vocal with the sweet songs of Mr. Wambold and the merriment elicited by the fun of Messrs. Birch and Backus.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS JOB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suggest that it will aid many of your readers to fix in memory the perpetrators of the last imposition if you will publish a list of Senators and Representatives who voted in favor of the express company amendment to the postage rates. Surround it with a heavy black rule, and let me have two copies—one to frame in ebony, and one to carry always with me in the part of my pocket-book where I keep my postage-stamps. "The evil that men do lives after them." E. R. K.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 19, 1875.

NUISANCES OF THE CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ought not the Police to hunt down without mercy the Madam Ihl's * * *? is a question asked in one of your leading articles of the day. Ought not the Police, or our paid servants of one kind or other—prosecuting officers, &c.—to prevent and abolish many other wrongs and nuisances to which we are subject, and of which, with a little attention, we could be at once relieved? It is very rare to find a man like Mr. Bergh, who is willing to devote his time and talents gratuitously in prosecuting offenders which it ought to be the exclusive duty of the Police and our paid public officers to attend to. It is not a pleasant task for a private citizen to make complaint against a nuisance which his neighbor may commit, and which the Police have, or ought to have, authority at once to abate. I will instance a case. An occupant of premises on the street in which I reside has, all the Winter, left the snow and ice on his sidewalk. I have repeatedly called the attention of the patrolman on duty to the fact. He has always informed me that he has reported it at the station-house. The nuisance still continuing in an aggravated form as the Winter progressed, I went to the station and inquired of the Captain what remedy there was for such an outrage. He informed me that the patrolman had reported it, and their duty is to report it to the City Attorney, who would in due time prosecute it. Is not such a mode of procedure subversive of justice? Is it not likely that in the multiplicity of business in the office of the Prosecuting Attorney he will fail to attend to a paltry prosecution against a man four miles from his office? And should not the remedy be prompt and efficient? Such as by bringing up the offender to the nearest Police or District Court. Hundreds of like street nuisances ought to be promptly abated. There is not, or ought not to be, a policy-shop, gambling-house, or other illegally conducted establishment anywhere in this City unknown to the Police, and I very much doubt if there be any such. Yet every one knows that hundreds of such establishments do active business entirely unmolested.

I suppose the insertion of such advertisements as you allude to as being published in the journal you name, is not a criminal offense. It is a matter of taste. But it is evident that the criminals who thus publicly announce themselves could, as you suggest, be readily hunted down by an efficient Police, and they ought to be. PUBLICOLA.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Saw your editorial in issue of to-day advocating "Building Associations." I have been married eight years; have received salary during that time from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum; rent paid during that time from $18 to $25 per month, and all I have to show for the amount paid is a pile of worthless rent receipts. I, for one, (and I have no doubt there are very many more like me,) would be only too glad to join an association of this kind, and would be willing to pay $30 per month—perhaps at times more—if I knew that in ten years, or sooner, I or my family might be enjoying the benefits arising from owning a home. If Philadelphia can organize and carry out such an association, why cannot it be done in New-York? N. Y. B. A.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE DUTY ON CANNED LOBSTERS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY—THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 19.—In the House last night Mr. Jones, of Halifax, called the attention of the Government to the fact that the United States Government had been imposing duties on canned lobsters in direct contravention of the articles of the Washington Treaty. The Premier said the Government had already made representations to the United States Government in reference to this matter; all that could be done at present was to protest. Mr. Flyn said he trusted something more than mere remonstrance would be made. Mr. McKay, of Cape Breton, said the duty would seriously affect the Lower Provinces. It would be absurd to say that tins in which lobsters were conveyed were of commercial value in the United States, and therefore there was no ground for imposing the tax. The discussion then ceased.

The Senate yesterday discussed the bill for the regulation and maintenance of marine telegraph cables in Committee of the Whole. Eleven out of nineteen clauses were adopted. On the twelfth clause an amendment was moved to fix the maximum rate for messages at fifty cents per word. A question of order was raised on this point, as it was a question of revenue, and it had not been settled when the Senate adjourned. This is the fifth day the bill has been under debate in Committee of the Whole and in Standing Committee.

Hon. Mr. Dickey spoke to his motion for copies of all letters, or applications, to the late Government, or any member thereof, from Capt. Mayne, or Capt. Halpin, on behalf of the French Cable Company, or the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, for leave to land submarine cables in Nova Scotia, as well as any answer thereto, and of any minute or order in Council relative to the same; also, of all dispatches between the Government of the Dominion and the Colonial Secretary, and all legal opinions upon the subject of the Submarine Electric Telegraph bill passed at the last session, which are included among the papers already laid on the table.

ALBANY.

GOV. TILDEN'S ATTACKS ON THE CANAL RING.

HIS MESSAGE SENT TO THE LEGISLATURE—INTENSE INTEREST MANIFESTED BY THE CANAL MEN—EVIDENCES OF ALARM AMONG THEM—THE READING OF THE MESSAGE IN HOUSE AND SENATE—THE DEBATE ON ITS REFERENCE—GENERAL LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 19, 1875.

The campaign against the canal "Ring" is fairly begun, and the first advance upon that stronghold of fraud and corruption was made by Gov. Tilden, who sent his anxiously-looked-for message on this subject to both houses of the Legislature to-day. The document is a strong one, but is not to be deemed by any means exhaustive of the subject. The Governor, as I know from sources which are substantially official, merely opens the question, states the case, and points the way of duty to the Legislature. He will now await the action of that body, and if it prove unequal to the task or disloyal to the public interests, the Governor will in his individual as well as his official capacity undertake to solve the problem by exposing at much greater length the nature and extent of the offenses committed, and then by putting in force the laws for their punishment. A perfect state of panic exists among all those who have been and are involved in the matter. One of the most experienced members of the Senate told me this morning before the Legislature had met, or the contents of the message were made public, that he had never before seen so great an assemblage of people interested in the canals present in the capital at one time as there is now and has been for the past two or three days. It was evident that they were very thoroughly alarmed, and he had hitherto believed them to be too strongly fortified in their position ever to display such trepidation as was now apparent. Since the contents of the message have become known, it is everywhere admitted among high officials, members of both political parties in the Legislature, and by old and shrewd politicians on the outside, that no such assault had ever before been made on this Ring, and that its momentum was too great and too direct to be either resisted or averted. It is a little too early yet to judge what the division in the Assembly may be on this question. The Governor is sanguine that he has sufficient strength in the House to assure a fair consideration of the question, and prompt remedial as well as inquisitorial action against the existing wrongs. On the other hand, the combination which he has assailed is strong, willing, as in the past, to buy or bribe support, and, driven to bay, as it now is, a desperate resistance may be looked for as soon as the initial shock and demoralization have subsided. It was noticeable in the House to-day that the Speaker openly withheld recognition as long as possible from those who were acting in harmony with the Governor's views, and since the adjournment he has repeatedly expressed the opinion, in general conversations held with members, that there is "nothing in it." During the reading of the Message in the Assembly the most intense interest was developed by the partisans on both sides of this question, and a silence that is unusual in this body was observed. As soon as the reading of the Message was concluded, Mr. Waehner, of New-York, moved that, owing to the importance of the matters treated of in the Message, and the many valuable suggestions contained therein, it be laid on the table and ordered printed.

The vote on this motion was taken viva voce, and the Speaker declared it carried, when Mr. Daly called for a count, which resulted in the House showing 58 nays to 35 yeas; so the motion was lost.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, who had been unsuccessfully endeavoring to secure recognition by the Speaker, succeeded finally, and moved that the Message be printed, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order of business for Wednesday next, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Davis, of Washington, said he hoped this motion would prevail, as this question was of vital importance to the commercial interests of this State, and should not be referred to any committee or subjected to any course which might or could delay action on it.

Mr. Waehner briefly opposed the motion.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, said he hoped this matter would be allowed to take the usual course. Certainly the Committee of the Whole could not very well frame a bill to cover these recommendations or suggestions of the Governor, whereas the Standing Committee on Canals, to which it was properly referable, might and could do so. The subject, in any event, would finally have to be referred to the Canal Committee so that a proper law might be framed, and he could not see how matters were to be facilitated by the course now proposed. He thought it would be advisable to print the Message, then send it to the appropriate standing committee, and finally consider it in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Burtis, of Kings, urged the adoption of Mr. Daly's motion, which was finally carried by a vote of at least two-thirds of all the members present, the attendance being at the time quite a full one.

On motion of Mr. Prince, of Queens, a concurrent resolution ordering 5,000 copies of the Message to be printed for general circulation, was adopted.

THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

The reading of the Message was listened to with breathless interest in the Senate, and as soon as it was concluded Senator Jacobs moved that the Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Wood, of the Canal Committee, said he believed that the proper reference of this document would be to the Committee on Canals, which would be charged with the subject of repairs and appropriations, to which such extended advertence was made in the Message. The Message was a very remarkable one, and was of a nature to interest the people of the State very deeply.

Senator Woodin said he was in favor of the motion of Senator Jacobs. The practice of reviving these allegations of fraud against departments was an old one, and especially so against the Canal Department. He had for one, for some time past, been led to look on these outcries of fraud in the canal management as political trickery of the ins and outs. But here was now before this body a special Message proceeding from the Governor of this State, setting forth that he has personally investigated the condition of affairs; that he finds flagrant fraud existing and being perpetrated, and charging fraud upon men who have up to this time been looked upon as men of integrity. He thought the only place where such accusations should be taken up and considered was, openly, in Committee of the Whole.

Senator Cole, Chairman of the Canal Committee, expressed himself briefly in favor of referring the Message to the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Lord, (Democrat,) who has always been recognized as a leading spirit among the canal men, now rose to the debate, and said that he could see nothing especially new in this document which our distinguished Executive had seen fit to prepare and send to the Legislature—nothing but what he believed every Senator knew of before. All the matters charged as to canal contracts, the bidding and the letting of the contracts, were taken from the public records, which are open to the public inspection, and have been open for a quarter of a century. The recent opinion of the Attorney General also embraced all the material facts now set forth. To speak plainly, there was some one else besides Gov. Tilden at the back of this document, and the evidences of that fact were apparent all through the document. In 1870 the person to whom he referred was clamorous for the completion of the canals by direct taxation, against his [Mr. Lord's] earnest protest, but now he was here behind this Message complaining of the burdensomeness of taxation.

Senator Lowery—Has the Senator from the Twenty-eighth any objection to stating who the person is to whom he alludes?

Senator Lord—Well, he lives not very far from Utica.

Some further general debate ensued, and at its close the motion made by Senator Jacobs was carried by a large majority on a *viva voce* vote, and the Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Wood then moved that such portions of the Message as referred to canal appropriations, and to ordinary and extraordinary repairs, be referred to the Committee on Canals.

Another brief and generally unimportant debate arose on the question, and was participated in by Senators Wood, Jacobs, Lord, Ray, Woodin, and others. The motion was eventually carried, after Senator Wood had stated explicitly that he did not intend by his action to take these branches of the Message out of discussion in the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Lord said that inasmuch as the Governor, in the Message, had deemed it necessary to charge fraud and corruption on certain of State officers, he now moved that so much of the Message as referred to this subject be referred to the Committee on State Prisons.

Amid some laughter the President put the motion to a vote, and it was lost; and so ended the first debate on what promises to be a lively campaign against "corruption in high places" in this State.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

There was no general business of any importance transacted in either House of the Legislature today, attention being too much engrossed with the canal question. In the Assembly a few bills were introduced, some reports received from committees, and two or three small bills passed a third reading.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, introduced a general act to provide for the building of rapid-transit lines in cities under the provisions of the General Railroad law so far as applicable. It provides that corporations may build and operate such roads in, upon, over, or under any streets or avenues in cities, under such rules and regulations as and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Common Council, who may also grant the right to construct such railroad and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which such road may be built and operated; but no company shall build or operate such road until the consent of at least one-half of the property-owners on the line of the proposed route of such road shall have been first obtained; in case such consent cannot be obtained, then the General Term of the Supreme Court in such district shall appoint three Commissioners, who, after hearing all parties interested, shall decide whether such road should be built, and the decision of such Commissioners shall, after being confirmed by the court, be taken as final and in lieu of such consent of the property-owners.

A STATE BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Committee on General Laws reported favorably Mr. T. C. Campbell's bill to create a State Board of Audit, to hear and determine the validity of all claims against the State. This bill is framed to meet the requirements of section 19, article 3 of the Constitution; provides for a board to consist of three members, and an important feature of the bill is the provision that no claim shall be heard or adjudicated upon unless the Attorney General be present, or be represented in behalf of the people of the State.

THE STOLEN "MURILLO."

The Madrid *Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1875, contains a letter from Seville, dated Feb. 21, giving what it says is a truthful description, as published in one of the daily journals of Seville, of the reception given to the famous painting of Murillo. The following is a translation:

"The box which contained the San Antonio of Murillo left yesterday afternoon at 1:30 the palace of the Civil Governor, carried by four bearers, under the custody of Señor Hessel, the Inspector of Police of Cadiz, and several public and municipal guards, and followed by an immense concourse, which increased at every step. Señor Bethencourt, Civil Governor, *ad interim*, of the province, went to the Cathedral, accompanied by Señores Gonzalez Alvarez, and Buiza, as representatives of the municipality, and Señor Marco the Judge, who had charge of the legal proceedings respecting the theft of said picture. The members of the Council Board, Señores Segovia, Dominguez, Asensio, Ruiz de Bustillo, and Señor Salvatela, Secretary of said corporation, were already in the cathedral, where we also saw Señor Lamarque de Novoa, Provincial Deputy, with other high officials of the Province, and the artists who examined the mutilated picture, and were to inspect that part which had been returned, in order to testify that it was the same that had been abstracted.

The picture entered the Cathedral by the door Lagarto, and was received there by the Dean and several Canons, who accompanied to the vestry the box in which it was, where only those persons referred to were admitted, together with a few others without official character. The grating was then closed, and an immense concourse of people remained on the outside, notwithstanding the rain, which had not prevented them from hurrying to the temple to see the return of one of its principal wonders. The box was placed on the marble pavement, surrounded by those who were anxious to see it opened, and this operation was proceeded with by the workmen, who were there for that purpose. On the lid of the box there was written with black paint the following inscription:

'Per steamer City of Vera Cruz,
S. D. Pedro Hernandez,
A. Z.
Havana.'

As soon as the cover was raised the back of the picture was seen, which is covered with a white cloth, having thereon blue lines about a centimetre in width. The frame on which the picture was nailed is of common wood, without any painting on the back side, and in the front the frame is painted in black. The white cloth which covered the picture was removed, and there appeared the magnificent figure of the saint before the affected spectators. The canvas has been cut on its upper and lateral parts, so that its dimensions have been reduced actually to a metre seventy-eight centimetres high, by one metre eighty-two centimetres wide, and thus it has lost in size about 7 centimetres in its height, and 10 in its width. Neither the foot nor the hands of the Saint have suffered any harm, but the face shows several disfigurements, as well as the body, and the sleeve of the vestment. These last are very easily restored. Happily, the picture has not suffered as much as we had feared; and, in artistic hands, may be restored without showing noticeable defects. In order to calm the natural anxiety of the public the picture was drawn close to the grated door of the chapel, and the people broke forth in huzzas and exclamations of joy, easy to understand where the religious and artistic sentiment abounds so much.

As soon as the officials had left the chapel the Judge made an official report of the proceedings and the picture was then taken to its own chapel and placed, first, in its corresponding place in order to complete the identity, and afterward on the altar so that everybody might see it. Then the doors of the chapel were opened and the people rushed in in great numbers to examine the great work of art.

We doubt not that the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral will accede to the ardent wishes of the population, and leave the picture in its chapel while they proceed to its restoration, taking all the measures they may think necessary for its security, in which they will, undoubtedly, be assisted by the other authorities. There was great satisfaction in the faces of all those who were present, and many of them shed tears of emotion. For our part, we can assert that it is a long time since we have had so much pleasure. Among those who took note of the occurrence, we saw the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, a paper of great circulation in England."

CONFIRMATIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters.—Joseph Brooks, at Little Rock, Ark., vice James Pollock, removed; George H. Keith, at Minneapolis, Minn.; James Goodspeed, at Joliet, Ill.; John P. Cunningham, at Glasgow, Mo.; George R. Kreps, at Greenville, Penn.; A. B. Morton, at Dallas, Texas.

Miscellaneous.—John D. Buckalew, Consul of the United States at Stettin; James H. Baker, Surveyor General of Minnesota; Jacob N. Patterson, United States Marshal for New-Hampshire; James Torrens, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Isaac C. Parker, United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas; Henry B. Brown, United States District Judge for the District of Michigan; David P. Lowe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, vice McKean; Charles Houghton, Collector of Customs for the District of Perth Amboy, vice William C. Coddington, removed; Andrew Clark, Surveyor of Customs at Augusta, Ga.; William B. Truax, of Illinois, Agent for the Indians at the Moquies Pueblo Agency, Arizona; George W. Denison, Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.; J. M. Doubleday, Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; Alfred A. Tuffts, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Camden Land District, Ark.; Alonzo S. Brather, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Harrison Land District, Ark.; Alfred S. Hawley, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Wyoming Land District; Daniel R. Wagstaff, Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Salina, Kan.

Naval Promotions.—Commander A. E. K. Benham, to be a Captain; Lieut. Commanders John F. McGlensey and Edgar C. Merriman, to be Commanders; Masters Joseph Franklin, Uriah R. Harris, William A. Hadden, and Richard G. Davenport, to be Lieutenants; Ensigns Aaron Ward, Frank W. Nabor, Joseph L. Hunsicker, and Charles W. Bartlett, to be Masters; Samuel H. Dickson and A. C. Heffinger, to be Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, to fill vacancies.

Army Appointments.—Lowell A. Chamberlain, to be First Lieutenant in the First Artillery, from Aug. 28, 1867, being a reappointment in conformity with a special act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875. Q. O. Gillmore, to be Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry: (also a reappointment.) Second Lieut. Robert G. Carter, to be First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, vice Lynch, deceased.

After confirming the foregoing nominations, the Senate took up the nomination of Don A. Pardee, to be United States District Judge for Louisiana, and debated it for some time.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Henry M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice J. H. Baker, confirmed to-day as Surveyor General of Minnesota; Charles O. Shepard, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Leeds, England; ex-Congressman Jasper D. Ward, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; John T. Cox, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Ark.; C. P. Hall, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Vicksburg, Miss.; William R. Taylor to be Collector of Customs for the District of Bristol and Warren, R. I.; First Lieut. John H. Caleb to be Captain, Second Artillery; Ensign John S. Abbott to be a Master, United States Navy; J. P. Stuart Lawrence to be Assistant Engineer, United States Navy.

Postmasters.—F. H. Little, Aberdeen, Miss.; John T. Barlow, Effingham, Ill.; Charles W. Arnold, Albany, Ga.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

MR. FERRY VICE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—THE CIVIL SERVICE RESOLUTION PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—On account of the caucus of the Republican Senators, the Senate was not called to order to-day until 12:05 o'clock. Secretary Gorham then read a note from Vice President Wilson, dated March 18, stating he would leave the city that evening, and would not be present during the remainder of the session.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution, declaring Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, which was agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Boutwell on the 17th inst., authorizing the Special Committee to inquire into the several branches of the civil service with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, to sit during the recess, administer oaths, send for persons, papers, &c., was agreed to.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, was excused from further service on the Committee on Manufactures, and appointed a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, who was excused from further service on that committee, and appointed a member of the Committee on Manufactures, in place Mr. Withers.

The Senate, at 12:10 P. M., went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CHEYENNE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—A special dispatch to the *Globe* says:

"At roll-call of the Cheyenne Indians at the Cheyenne agency last Friday, Catharine Germaine, one of the white girls recently held captive by that tribe, identified four of the Indians who murdered her father and mother, a squaw who burned one of her sisters, and two others. The remaining thirteen of the murderers could not be found. During roll-call several young Indians fled from camp and were pursued by the cavalry, but not captured. Gen. Neil and Agent Miles have discovered that the terms of the surrender of Stone Calf and his band have not been complied with. More than 100 young Indians of the band, having the best horses and arms of the tribe, are still on the plains making their way north."

[By Telegraph.]

FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19, 1875.

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

My Herring's safe was in the hottest part of the fire, and stood it well. Contents safe. Will write.

G. W. JACK.

They can give an advertiser more for his money than any other agency in the United States. —*Crusader, Owosso, Mich.*

If every man who spends money in advertising would go or send to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., the New-York agents for the most of newspapers published in the United States, the number of successful advertisers would be largely increased.—*Exchange.*

YOU CAN CURE A SORE THROAT with the help of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for coughs, and all throat and lung diseases.—*Advertisement.*

Life Association of America.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18, 1875.

To the Editor of the Times:

The Life Association of America is solvent, with a good surplus. Rumors to the contrary are false. The Directors have asked the Insurance Superintendent to make an examination immediately of the affairs and accounts of the association.

H. W. HOUGH, President,
—*Advertisement.* EDWIN W. BRYANT, Actuary.

THE WING of the American House, Boston, damaged by fire in November, has been remodeled, and improved by a fire-proof French roof. The new rooms have been refurnished in a manner reflecting great credit on the proprietors, who seem never wearied in supplying every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of their guests, and thus retaining their well-earned hold on the favor of the traveling public.—*Worcester Spy.*—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.

For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus.

In his lecture last Tuesday evening, when speaking of the efficacy and safety of LAUGHING GAS as an anæsthetic, Prof. Doremus stated that Dr. COLTON had administered it to more than 80,000 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

MODOC LECTURE COMPANY IS COMING.—Scar-faced Charley, Steam-boat Frank, Shack Nasty Jim, at Robinson Hall.—*Advertisement.*

No "mineral" poison and no "acid" curse
(Which only serve to render bad teeth worse)
Is ever found in SOZODONT. 'Tis sweet,
But, oh, how very simple, as is meet.
Upon the breath it acts just like a charm,
It cleanses teeth and mouth, and does no harm.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway.—Twelve years' practical experience. Look out for the fellow without a bottom who is trying to start a business by appending to his circular the names of 600 of my customers. He knows no more about the business than a boy.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring Styles are Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
An elegant toilet luxury.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundberg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures coughs and colds instanter.

MARRIED.

ANGEL—WILCOX.—In Brooklyn, March 18, at the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., FRANK WARNER ANGEL, of New-York, to SADIE J., daughter of Edwin R. Wilcox, Esq.

McMILLAN—McAFEE.—On Thursday, March 18, at the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James Kennedy, assisted by Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, JOHN McMILLAN to ELIZA J. McAFEE, daughter of William McAfee.

WHITE—MALLON.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, March 17, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Rollinson, GEORGE E. WHITE to Miss JENNIE J. MALLON, both of said city.

DIED.

BEMAN.—On Thursday, March 18, of pneumonia, EMMA E. C., aged 36, wife of Rev. Irving L. Beman, Pastor the First Congregational Church, Morrisania.

Funeral services at the church, Washington av., between 165th and 166th sts., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Cortland.

BENJAMIN.—On Thursday, March 18, LOUISA HARRIS, youngest daughter of William H. and Maggie M. Benjamin, in her 5th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 350 East 55th st., on Sunday, March 21, at 1:30 P. M.

BURDETT.—On Thursday, March 18, 1875, ELIZA, widow of Stephen C. Burdett, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Nathaniel T., Samuel, Jacob, and Benjamin T. Weeks, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 94 East 10th st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M.

BREZ.—On Thursday morning, March 18, of bronchial pneumonia, AMANDA MARIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Paul A. and Jenny Brez, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 311 East 17th st.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday morning, March 19, 1875, ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, widow of the late Edward Campbell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Ellis, No. 238 East 119th st., on Monday, March 22, at 11 o'clock.

CLARKSON.—On Friday morning, March 19, at his late residence, No. 72 West 36th st., after a short illness, WILLIAM BAYARD CLARKSON, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., Monday, the 22d inst., at 9:30 o'clock.

CREVELING.—At her late residence, No. 51 East 112th st., on Friday, March 19, after a short illness, ELLA L., beloved wife of Edward Q. Creveling, and daughter of the late Robert Rogers, in her 22d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the house, on Sunday, March 21, at 3 P. M.

DICKINSON.—At Chicago, on Tuesday, March 16, of apoplexy, JOHN B. DICKINSON, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st., Sunday afternoon, March 21, at 2 o'clock.

EDGAR.—On Thursday, March 18, 1875, of pneumonia, WILLIAM LE ROY, eldest son of Robert W. Edgar, of New-Rochelle, aged 16 years.

FOWLER.—Suddenly, at Tuckahoe, Friday morning, March 19, GILBERT V. FOWLER, in the 75th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 21st inst., 1:30 P. M., at the M. E. Church, Tuckahoe. Carriages will be awaiting the 9:15 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot.

GAMBLE.—Suddenly, on the 16th inst., ROBERT GAMBLE, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Bogert, No. 40 West 54th st.

GARDEN.—In Brooklyn, on March 19, of pneumonia, CHARLES E. GARDEN, aged 38 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 294 President st., on Sunday, March 21, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GOULD.—Feb. 13, 1875, at Algiers, Africa, from heart disease, JOHN EDGAR GOULD, late of Philadelphia, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 24, at 2 o'clock.

HANCOCK.—At 3 o'clock this morning, (March 19, 1875,) at the residence of her parents, No. 4 West 27th st., ADA ELIZABETH HANCOCK, in the 18th year of her age, daughter of Major General and Mrs. W. S. Hancock.

Funeral services on the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st. and Madison av.

HOWE.—On Friday, the 19th inst., of diphtheria, BERTHA, daughter of J. Morgan and Emma Howe, aged 3 years.

Funeral on Sunday, March 21, at 2:45 P. M., at the North Reformed Church, Passaic, N. J. Train leaves, via Erie Railway, from 23d st., at 1:15; Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M. Returning trains leave at 3:55 and 6:40 P. M.

HILTON.—On Wednesday, March 17, REBECCA J. HILTON, widow of Joseph Hilton, and daughter of Strong V. and Martha Moore.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

HYDE.—At No. 83 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., in the 11th year of his age, HENRY CLEVELAND, eldest child of William C. and Eliza L. Hyde.

Burial services will be held at St. Paul's Church, corner Marcy av. and Penn st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited.

JOHNSON.—The funeral services for the late Mrs. ANNA M. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph F. Johnson, having been in part performed at the English church in Leghorn, will be resumed St. Mark's Church, in this City, corner of Tenth st. and 2d av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LEACH.—On Thursday, March 18, at 7:30 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Lavina Grosser, No. 433 Gold st., Brooklyn, ELIZA, the wife of James Leach, in her 26th year.

The funeral will take place from the Congregational Chapel of Park Ridge, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, March 21. Take the 9 o'clock train from Chambers st.

MERRELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 18, 1875, SARAH ANN, widow of the late John G. Merrell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKENZIE.—At Westfield, N. J., on the 16th March, 1875, Mrs. HANNAH McKENZIE, in the 73d year of her age.

QUINLAN.—On Wednesday, March 17, ANNIE F., beloved wife of Daniel Quinlan, aged 23 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 206 High st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 20th inst., to St. James' Cathedral, Jay st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

RITTENHOUSE.—At Yonkers, Friday, 19th, STERLING, infant son of Major B. F. and Elizabeth Rittenhouse, aged 21 months.

Funeral service Monday, at 3 o'clock, at their residence.

SATTERLEE.—On Wednesday, March 17, of diphtheria, CARROLL LIVINGSTON, eldest son of Frederic W. and Matilda Livingston Satterlee, aged 8 years.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 56 West 17th st.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, March 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. F. Kindberg, No. 292 Henry st., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 20, at 3 o'clock.

VAIL.—On the 18th inst., ANNA, widow of the late Nathan Vail, of Plainfield, N. J., in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac Craft, No. 1,813 Mount Vernon st., Philadelphia, on Second day, the 22d inst., at 12:30 P. M. Interment in Friends' South-western Grounds.

VOORHIS.—At Hackensack, N. J., March 18, MABEL EVELEEN, daughter of Charles H. and Catharine E. Voorhis, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Hackensack, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

WILDEY.—On Thursday, March 18, at Tarrytown, MARTHA J. WILDEY, daughter of Mary and the late Pierre Wildey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 22, from her residence at Tarrytown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DULL, LEADEN EXPRESSION OF EYE in children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food. Give them (the worms) a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NOTHING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No Family should be without it. It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*

IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," "Kilmeny," "In Silk Attire," "Love or Marriage," "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

We are also completing arrangements with MR. THOMAS HARDY, *author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for this paper. It will probably be commenced in* THE TIMES *in the beginning of May.* MR. R. D. BLACKMORE, *author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of* THE TIMES *during the coming Summer.*

THE TIMES of to-morrow will contain even more than its usual variety of entertaining matter. It will be brimful of original sketches and tales, selections from the latest magazines, letters from THE TIMES staff of home and foreign correspondents, and the fullest local reports of City and suburban events. It is unquestionably the best Family Paper ever printed.

ITS CIRCULATION IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York, held on Friday, March 19, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This board is again called to mourn the loss of one of its earliest Directors in the death of JOHN B. DICKINSON, which occurred suddenly in the City of Chicago on the 16th inst.; therefore

Resolved, That by this, the third, afflictive visitation of Divine Providence to this board during the past year, we have great reason to bow with humble submission to the will of Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death.

Resolved, That we desire to record our tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. DICKINSON, who, for so many years, was connected with this bank—devoted to its interests and identified with its success—and who, by his genial manner and kindly disposition, endeared himself to his associates.

Resolved, That we extend to his stricken family our warmest sympathies in this hour of their sore bereavement, and commend them to the tender mercy of Him who has, in infinite wisdom, afflicted them, and who alone can lead them to the "Rock which is higher than they."

Resolved, As a further testimony of esteem for our departed friend, that we will attend his funeral on Sunday next, 21st inst.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at length in our minutes, and that a copy thereof, duly authenticated by the President and Cashier, be transmitted to the family of our late associate.

A. V. STOUT, President.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONCHINE

CURES BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Composed wholly of harmless materials. In private use twenty years. Is not an empiricism, but has won the emphatic approval of physicians and citizens exceptionally well known. Witness the following:

OFFICE OF RECEIVERS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD, No. 111 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to you and to others who may be troubled with affections of the throat, to say that I have been greatly relieved from troublesome annoyance which has affected my utterance for nearly two years, by the use of the remedy which you kindly gave me, and which is called "BRONCHINE." I am quite sure that it would not have been possible for me to have spoken almost continuously, as I have done during my recent canvass for Congress, but for this remedy, which I used daily; and, now being relieved from the necessity of overtaxing my voice, I have no doubt of being able soon to report an entire cure of the affection which has given me so much inconvenience. I have always had a great prejudice against all remedies not directly prescribed by a physician, but in this case my scruples are all gone, and I cannot hesitate to bear testimony to the value in my case of this preparation.

Truly yours, ABRAM S. HEWITT.

No. 5 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I write to thank you for the bottle of medicine which you kindly gave me, and which has completely cured a bronchial trouble of the throat from which I have suffered two years to such an extent as to compel me to leave New-York in the Winter for a warmer climate. Believe me, gratefully yours.

L. H. LIVINGSTON.

No. 110 WEST 44TH ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: For two years I have been troubled with pulmonary disease. I have tried the climates of Florida and California, and have received benefit from each. Last June, on my return from the latter place, having spent one year there, I was induced to try your "BRONCHINE." After taking the third bottle my cough ceased, and my lungs have been constantly healing since. I feel positive that your "BRONCHINE" did a great part of the good work. From the first it loosened my cough, and soothed the irritation of my lungs. I shall deem it a happy privilege to commend it to all. Troubled as I have been, I cannot say too much in its favor. To the consumptive it is the "balm of life." I am, gentlemen, yours,

CHARLES E. MARSTON.

Prepared by the RELIEF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 46 Beaver st., New-York; also for sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.; GEORGE J. WENCK, No. 381 6th av. and Gilsey House; F. HAAS, 21st st. and 4th av.; A. HUDNUT, *Herald* Building, and by druggists generally.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—THIS DAY, large and important sale of household furniture, two rosewood pianos, parlor organ, soda fountain, &c. On TUESDAY, elegant household furniture at the private residence, 68 East 61st st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF BISHOP PATTESON. By C. M. YONGE, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." With two portraits on steel. Two volumes. Crown, 8vo, $5.

Miss Yonge's book is in one respect a model biography. It is made up almost entirely of Patteson's own letters. Aware that he had left his home for once and for all, his correspondence took the shape of a diary, and as we read on we come to know the man and to love him almost as if we had seen him.—*Athenæum, London.*

Such a life, with its grand lessons of unselfishness, is a blessing and an honor to the age in which it is lived; the biography cannot be studied without pleasure and profit; and, indeed, we should think little of the man who did not rise from the study of it better and wiser. Neither the church nor the nation which produces such sons need ever despair of its future.—*Saturday Review, London.*

THE STORY OF A FELLOW-SOLDIER. An account of the Life and Missionary Labors of the Right Rev. John Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of the Melanesian Island. By FRANCES AWDRY. Extra foolscap, 8vo, with six illustratsons, $1 50.

A first-class story of adventures in a strange land among strange people, as interesting as a novel, and yet every word true, and which will convey some idea of what an honest consecration to God in the missionary work means. Parents will find this an excellent tale to read to the assembled household, old and young.—*The Church Journal.*

TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION. REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. 1875.—A Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World. Hand-book for Politicians and Merchants. By FREDERICK MARTIN. Crown, 8vo, pp. 755, $3 50.

The Year-book has become one of the institutions of the country. We find no fault in it this year.—*Athenæum, London.*

This is the twelfth year of its publication, and each year the information it contains has been made more complete and more accurate than in the preceding issue. Several new features greatly enhance the value of this year's volume.—*New-York World.*

This standard work, now in the twelfth year of publication, fills a place not occupied by any other book. It gives in very brief space a review—freshened up to the latest available dates—of the social, industrial, and financial condition of all the civilized nations of the world.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

PRIMER OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By Rev. R. MORRIS, M. A., LL.D., President of the Philological Society, author of "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," &c. 18mo, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 30 cents. (Being the first volume of a new series of History and Literature Primers, edited by J. R. GREEN, M. A.)

If all the books in the series of literature primers now publishing by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. prove to be as excellent in their way as the English Grammar, the series will be a valuable one for beginners in learning. * * * When it has been said that this volume of a hundred small pages presents a well-drawn outline of all the more important features which differentiate modern grammar as developed by the aid of comparative philology and scientific analysis of language from the dry-as-dust pages of Smith, Murray and the rest, all has been said that is possible to say of so small a book.—*New-York World.*

THE NOVEL OF THE SEASON,

THE HARBOUR BAR. A Tale of Scottish Life. 12mo, paper, $1.

Bright, picturesque, and true to life. * * * The story is readable and pleasant from first to last, growing in interest as it proceeds, and everywhere showing that the author is really at home in all the vivid scenes which she describes.—*The Standard, London.*

The writer knows the Scotch people, and in handling the characters which belong to the little fishing village, the events are made so consonant with the proper elimination of the story that the scenes become deeply interesting without any apparent attempt at dramatic effect.—*Sunday Times.*

Upon the working out of Elsie's character the author has expended the more labor, and with good results, too, for rarely in fiction is there to be met with a more perfectly finished picture of a true-hearted, unselfish woman. * * * The description of the terrible catastrophe of the storm on the Harbor Bar is perfect in its graphic vigor and intensity.—*Morning Post, London.*

NO. 21 ASTOR PLACE..................NEW-YORK.

"JOHN SPOONER'S GREAT HUMAN MENAGERIE" will doubtless be considered one of the chief attractions of

ST. NICHOLAS FOR APRIL,

and we may expect that in every family where ST. NICHOLAS goes the boys and girls will find another home amusement in endeavoring to rival the wonders of Master Spooner.

THE FRONTISPIECE, BY CHAMPNEY,

is one of the finest things ST. NICHOLAS has yet produced.

MISS ALCOTT'S STORY OF EIGHT COUSINS

describes a visit to China that will set the boys and girls wild with delight, while

MR. TROWBRIDGE'S "YOUNG SURVEYOR,"

on the Western Prairies, will, no doubt, inspire many a boy with a genuine enthusiasm for a noble and useful life.

Price $3 a year, postage paid; 25 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY WELS.—Great success of this charming arrangement of Lecocq's popular opera bouffe. 75c.; "Giroflé" Waltz, Strauss, 75c.; Galop, 35c.; Lancers, 40c.; "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; Lancers, 40c.; "Du und du" Waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly" Galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Les Rameaux," (Palm Branches.) Faure, 40c.; "Jack's Farewell," 35c. O. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER FOR APRIL

Is very bright and beautiful in the number and quality of its

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

It opens with a Poem, "THE PROUD LADY OF STAVOREN," by ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN; illustrated by MISS HALLOCK.

The Papers on AMERICAN CITIES begins with

"THE LIVERPOOL OF AMERICA,"

with Illustrations by SHEPPARD and others.

We have also the first of COL. WARING'S PAPERS,

"AN AMERICAN FARMER'S VACATION IN EUROPE,"

with pictures by various foreign artists. There is also an entertaining article on

"GERMAN PARLIAMENTS,"

with Illustrations and PORTRAITS by GERMAN ARTISTS. An able Review of the

"SHAKESPEARE-BACON CONTROVERSY,"

and an important paper by Mr. RIDEING,

"DEATH-DEALING TRADES."

Fiction is pleasantly intermingled with facts.

Dr. HOLLAND'S Serial,

"THE STORY OF SEVENOAKS,"

gives a graphic picture of the great oil speculation of Pennsylvania, and there are shorter stories of great power and brilliancy.

Dr. HOLLAND writes of "OUR NEWSPAPERS," and "OVER-CROWDED CITIES."

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS are full and able, and "ETCHINGS" gives promise that SCRIBNER will become "not only the wisest, but also the wittiest of American Monthlies."

The unprecedented demand in this country for the back numbers of the present volume continues, while the sale of the Magazine in Europe shows a continued growth there.

$4 A YEAR. 35 CENTS A NUMBER.

SCRIBNER & CO., NEW-YORK.

RECENT NEW BOOKS.

I.

HOURS IN A LIBRARY.

By LESLIE STEPHEN.

One vol., 12mo, cloth........................$1 75

From the Nation.

They are the writings of a thoroughly sensible, acute, and unpretentious critic. They read like the conversations of a clever, well-educated man, and thoughtless readers may overlook the fact that the conversation with which Mr. Stephen whiles away the hours in a library is exactly that kind of good talk which, as every one knows, on reflection, is one of the greatest, and, at the same time, rarest intellectual enjoyments.

II.

A NEW VOLUME in the
BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES BY
THOMAS MOORE AND WILLIAM JERDAN,
With portraits in outline by Maclise, from the Fraser Gallery, of Moore, Jerdan, Scott, and Hogg.

One vol., square 12mo.........................$1 50

III.

A NEW VOLUME IN THE
EPOCHS OF HISTORY.
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND FIRST EMPIRE.
By WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS, sometime scholar of Oriel College, Oxford.

With an Appendix indicating a course of reading and of study by Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., President of Cornell University, Ithaca.

One vol., with maps...........................$1

These works sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of price by the publishers.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
(Established May, 1872.)
CONDUCTED BY PROF. E. L. YOUMANS.
CONTENTS FOR APRIL:

I. THE TRIANGLE SPIDER. By Prof. BURT G. WILDER. (Illustrated.)
II. THE ROYAL INSTITUTION AND THE SOCIETY OF ARTS. By BERNARD H. BECKER, Esq.
III. THE FIRST TRACES OF MAN IN EUROPE. By Prof. ALBRECHT MUELLER.
IV. THE ATMOSPHERE IN RELATION TO FOG-SIGNALING. II. By Prof. TYNDALL. (Illustrated.)
V. APOPLEXY. By J. R. BLACK, M. D.
VI. ON THE CORRECTNESS OF PHOTOGRAPHS. By Dr. HERMANN VOGEL. (Illustrated.)
VII. MANUFACTURE AND CONVEYANCE OF GUNPOWDER. By A. HILLIARD ATTERIDGE.
VIII. RAIN-DROPS ON THE SEA. By Prof. OSBORNE REYNOLDS, M. A. (Illustrated.)
IX. SCIENCE FROM THE PULPIT. By Prof. JOHN TROWBRIDGE.
X. SKETCH OF DR. JOSEPH FRAUNHOFER. (With Portrait.)
XI. CORRESPONDENCE: Retardation of the Earth's Rotation—The Nest and Eggs of the Thistle-bird.
XII. EDITOR'S TABLE: The Coming Eclipse—The Literature of Evolution—Incentives in Education.
LITERARY NOTICES: Vogel's Chemistry of Light and Photography—Becker's Scientific London—Atkinson's Practical Treatise on the Gases met with in Coal Mines, &c.
MISCELLANY: Capture of a Herd of Elephants—Habits of the Cotton-worm—Coal in California—How the Amœba takes its Food—A Fresh-water Sponge—A. Crum Brown on Chemical Theory—Changes attending the Process of Germination, &c.
NOTES.

TERMS: $5 per annum, postage free, or 50 cents per number.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL and THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, together, for $8 per annum, postage prepaid by the publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

TWO NEW EDITIONS READY TO-DAY.

The extraordinary interest taken in Huish's noted
MEMOIRS OF GEORGE IV.
having exhausted the first two extra large editions, two more editions are now ready, viz.:

THE "POPULAR," IN PAPER, PRICE $1 25.
THE "STANDARD," IN EXTRA CLOTH, PRICE $1 50.

This is the celebrated "suppressed" work, verbatim printed in beautiful style, and sold at a price which makes it one of the cheapest books, considering quantity of matter, ever put on the American market.

All orders filled promptly by the American News Company, or by

ADAMS, VICTOR & CO., Publishers,
No. 98 William st., New-York.

NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

WOOD AND ITS USES. A Hand-book for the use of Contractors, Builders, Architects, Engineers, Timber Merchants, &c. With information for Drawing up Designs and Estimates. Illustrated with upward of 250 illustrations. By P. B. EASSIE. 8vo, cloth, $1 50.

CERAMIC ART. A Report on Pottery, Porcelain, Tiles, Terra-Cotta, and Brick, with a Table of Marks and Monograms, a Notice of the Distribution of Materials for Pottery, Chronicle of Events, &c., &c. By W. P. BLAKE, United States Commissioner at International Exhibition, Vienna, 1873. 8vo, cloth, $2.

GRAPHICAL METHOD FOR THE ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE TRUSSES, EXTENDED TO CONTINUOUS GIRDERS AND DRAW SPANS. By CHARLES E. GREENE, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Michigan. Illustrated with three folding plates. 8vo, cloth, $2.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.

, Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

DR. DAWSON'S
NATURE AND THE BIBLE.
Ten full-page Illustrations. 12mo, $1 75.

I.—General Relations of Science to the Bible.
II.—Biblical Views of the Universe as a whole.
III.—The Science of the Earth in relation to the Bible.
IV.—The Origin and History of Animal Life in Nature and the Bible.
V.—The Origin and Early History of Man, according to Science and the Bible.
VI.—Review of Schools of Thought.

These Lectures are models of nervous eloquence. They are careful in statement, and exceedingly ingenious in argument.—*Scottish American.*

IDEAS IN NATURE OVERLOOKED BY DR. TYNDALL. By JAMES McCOSH, LL.D. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
THE SHADOWED HOME. By BICKERSTETH. $1 50.
ALL ABOUT JESUS. By DICKSON. $2.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS'
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

I.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LAST JOURNALS. The Last Journals of David Livingstone, in Central Africa, from 1865 to his Death. Continued by a Narrative of his Last Moments and Sufferings, obtained from his Faithful Servants, Chuma and Susi. By HORACE WALLER, F. R. G. S., Rector of Twywell, Northampton. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $5.

II.

THOMSON'S STRAITS OF MALACCA, INDO-CHINA, AND CHINA. The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China: or, Ten Years' Travels, Adventures, and Residence Abroad. By J. THOMSON, F. R. G. S., author of "Illustrations of China and Its People." With over sixty Illustrations from the author's own Photographs and Sketches. 8vo, cloth, $4.

III.

GOODWIN'S CHRIST AND HUMANITY. Discourses on Christ and Humanity, with a Review, Historical and Critical, of the Doctrines of Christ's Person. By HENRY M. GOODWIN. 12mo, cloth, $2.

IV.

TALMAGE'S SPORTS THAT KILL. Sports that Kill. By T. DE WITT TALMAGE, author of "First Series of Sermons," "Second Series of Sermons," "Old Wells Dug Out," &c. Phonographically Reported and Revised. 12mo, cloth, $1 25; paper, $1.

V.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLETS. The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance: A Political Expostulation. By Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P. To which are added: A History of the Vatican Council; together with the Latin and English Text of the Papal Syllabus and the Vatican Decrees. By Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., from his forthcoming "History of the Creeds of Christendom." 8vo, paper, 60c.; cloth, $1.

VATICANISM: An Answer to Reproofs and Replies. By Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., author of "The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance." 8vo, paper, 40 cents.

VI.

NORDHOFF'S COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES. The Communistic Societies of the United States: from Personal Visit and Observation; including Detailed Accounts of the Economites, Zoarites, Shakers, the Amana, Oneida, Bethel, Aurora, Icarian, and Other Existing Societies, their Religious Creeds, Social Practices, Numbers, Industries, and Present Condition. By CHARLES NORDHOFF. With Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $4.

VII.

MYERS' REMAINS OF LOST EMPIRES. Remains of Lost Empires; Sketches of the Ruins of Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon, and Persepolis, with some Notes on India and the Cashmerian Himalayas. By P. V. N. MYERS, A. M. Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

VIII.

THE BAZAR BOOK OF THE HOUSEHOLD. 16mo, cloth, $1. (Uniform with the "BAZAR BOOK OF DECORUM" and "BAZAR BOOK OF HEALTH.")

IX.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S ISMAILIA. Ismailia: A Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. Organized by Ismail, Khédive of Egypt. By SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER, Pasha, M. A., F. R. S., F. R. G. S. With Maps, Portraits, and upward of Fifty full-page Illustrations by ZWECKER and DURAND. 8vo, cloth, $5.

X.

THE UGLY-GIRL PAPERS; OR, HINTS FOR THE TOILET. 16mo, cloth, $1.

XI.

CHARLES READE'S A HERO AND A MARTYR. A Hero and a Martyr. A true narrative. By CHARLES READE, author of "Hard Cash," "Foul Play," &c. With a portrait. 8vo, paper, 15 cents.

XII.

NORDHOFF'S POLITICS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. Politics for Young Americans. By CHARLES NORDHOFF. 12mo, cloth, $1 25. (New edition just ready.)

THE NEW NOVELS
Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

WILKIE COLLINS' THE LAW AND THE LADY. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50; 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

MRS. HOEY'S THE BLOSSOMING OF AN ALOE. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

ELIZA TABOR'S HOPE MEREDITH. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

BLACK'S THE MAID OF KILLEENA, AND OTHER STORIES. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

MISS BRADDON'S A STRANGE WORLD. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

OLD MYDDELTON'S MONEY. By MARY CECIL HAY. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

HAGARENE. By the author of "Guy Livingstone," &c. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

FARJEON'S AT THE SIGN OF THE SILVER FLAGON. 8vo, paper, 40 cents.

MISS BRADDON'S LOST FOR LOVE. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

GIBBON'S IN HONOR BOUND. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

AILEEN FERRERS. By SUSAN MORLEY. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

MRS. EILOART'S THE LOVE THAT LIVED. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

FARJEON'S JESSIE TRIM. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

☞ HARPER'S CATALOGUE mailed free on receipt of ten cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin square, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.
WILSON'S
NEW-YORK CITY
COPARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.
H. WILSON, Compiler.
JAMES COLLES, JR., } Associate Compilers.
ROB B. HALLOCK,

VOL. XXIII.
MARCH, 1875.

The partners and special partners therein obtained from reliable sources.

THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY,
NO. 11 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
PRICE, $2.

IMPORTANT NEW WORK.

SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York,
(Will remove March 25 to Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY DR. SCHLIEMANN'S GREAT WORK,

TROY AND ITS REMAINS: A NARRATIVE OF RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES MADE ON THE SITE OF ILIUM AND IN THE TROJAN PLAIN. By Dr. HENRY SCHLIEMANN. Translated with the Author's sanction. Edited by PHILIP SMITH, B. A. With map, plans, views, and cuts, representing 500 objects of antiquity discovered on the site. Royal 8vo, cloth..................$2 50

, Will be sent post-paid upon receipt of price by the publishers.

NEW BOOKS—THIS DAY.

RICH MEDWAY'S TWO LOVES.—A new novel by CELIA E. GARDNER, author of "Stolen Waters," &c. *,*Price, $1 75. Also handsome new editions of this author's other books:
STOLEN WATERS.
BROKEN DREAMS.
TESTED.

TALES FROM THE OPERAS.—A beautiful new edition of this popular book, containing stories based upon the plots of the different operas. *,* Price, $1 50.

ERNEST RENAN'S WORKS.—New and uniform editions [Price, $1 75 each] of the following remarkable works from the French of Ernest Renan:
THE LIFE OF JESUS.
LIVES OF THE APOSTLES.
LIFE OF ST. PAUL.

West Lawn—Mary J. Holmes' new novel	$1 50
Led Astray and the Sphinx—Octave Feuillet	1 75
From My Youth Up—By Marion Harland	1 50
A Terrible Secret—May Agnes Fleming's novel	1 75
Ten Old Maids—Julie P. Smith's new novel	1 75

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison square, New-York.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY—CONVICTION OF FEHN.

The trial of George Fehn, a milkman, of No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street, charged with receiving a trunk containing clothing valued at $1,200, the property of Miss Annie Carson, stolen from the baggage-room of Westcott's Express Company, at the Grand Central Depot, on the 5th of October last, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner, in his own behalf, swore that at the time of the alleged larceny he lived at No. 305 Seventh avenue; Evans asked his permission to bring to that address a trunk belonging to his deceased sister; witness consented, and gave Evans fifty cents to pay the express charges. Evans subsequently returned the money, but never brought the trunk. Fehn positively denied ever having received the trunk in question, or any other trunk, or having disposed of its contents, as had been testified to. Frederick Banfield and James Hangley, the alleged accomplices of Fehn in his trunk-stealing operations, swore that on the 5th of October they saw Archibald M. Evans, who was the principal witness against Fehn, in West Twenty-sixth street, having in his possession a Saratoga trunk, which he said belonged to his deceased sister. Evans asked them to assist him in carrying the trunk to No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street, where Evans placed it in a coal-bin in the cellar, and paid them twenty-five cents each for their services. Both witnesses denied that they were acquainted with Fehn, or knew that he lived in the house to which they had brought the trunk. Ann Garrety, a laundress, of No. 125 West Twenty-sixth street, testified that Evans asked permission to bring a trunk to her place. An expressman left a trunk at the alleyway leading to her residence, and it was subsequently carried off by Evans and some other boys. District Attorney Nolan, in rebuttal, called the expressman, Peters, who swore positively that he delivered the trunk at No. 497 Seventh avenue, the address indicated by Evans. Fehn received the trunk, helped to place it in the hallway, and paid him fifty cents for expressage. Ex-Judge Garvin, counsel for defense, contended in his summing up that it would be unsafe to convict the prisoner upon the uncorroborated testimony of the informer Evans. District Attorney Nolan replied in a short but forcible argument, in which he claimed that the guilt of the prisoner had been established by a chain of evidence which no sensible men could reject, and called upon the jury in view of the importance of the case to the general public, who constantly patronized express companies, to do their duty in attempting to put a stop to such offenses by rendering a verdict of guilty. The jury found Fehn guilty of grand larceny, and he was remanded for sentence.

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE.

The journeymen house and frescoe painters persevere in their strike for the eight-hour system. It seems, however, that the movement does not inconvenience the employers thus far, who represent that they can obtain a sufficient number of non-society men, who are not under obligations to the union, and consequently are not compelled to stand by this eight-hour arrangement. The journeymen on strike, on the other hand, are in hopes that the employers will have to submit to their demand within a few weeks, when they will be so busy that the work of the strikers will be required.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 19, was quite large, and the following business was transacted:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and mansard-roof iron-front house, with plot 51 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue, known as "Glass Hall," for $47,000, to the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 63.3 by 20 by 62.6, No. 105 East Sixty-second street, north side, 40 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $16,678, including mortgage, &c., the purchaser being S. C. Wall.

James M. Miller, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-sixth street, south side, 300 feet east of Second avenue, for $16,100, to Frederick Mossiter.

The following property, noticed for sale under foreclosure orders, was withdrawn from the market, the foreclosure proceedings having been settled: Four lots, with improvements, on West Forty-fifth street, west of Ninth avenue, by James M. Miller; one lot on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street, by the same auctioneer; and a house and lot on East Fortieth street, east of Fourth avenue, by E. A. Lawrence & Co.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

For to-day two auctions are announced, namely: By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.6 by 55.2 by 22.7 by 53.6, on West Fifty-first street, south side, 400 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 75, with improvements, on Canal street, south-west corner of Eldridge street.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For next week a greater number of auctions are announced than has been the case for any six business days of the previous year, and the property to be sold is of a superior class. We would call special attention to the proposed sale on Thursday, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the first-class houses on Fifty-seventh street, built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, and also to the important sales in charge of A. H. Muller & Son, on both Tuesday and Thursday. Reference to our advertising columns during the coming week, and to the list of sales for the week published on Monday, will repay investors.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story mansard-roof iron-front building and lot, East 34th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., known as "Glass Hall," plot 51x98.9	$47,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 105 East 62d st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 20x about 63	$16,678

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 36th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x98.9	$16,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 18.

Broome st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Pitt st., 25x100; C. E. and E. V. Loew to J. Foerster	$26,000
Clinton st., n. s., (No. 400,) 25.3x106; M. Ely to P. White	21,000
Clinton st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Monroe st., 11.10x26.9; P. White to Celia, wife of R. Lindheim	24,000
Elizabeth st., e. s., (No. 24,) 25x75; Executors of Alphonsee and Maria L., wife of J. P. Groves, to E. Kramer, ⅓ part	10,000
Same property; Executor of Ellen A. Johnson to E. Kramer, ⅓ part	10,000
Same property; Ella, wife of A. P. Francke, M. Porter and F. Porter to W. Kramer, ⅓ part	10,000
South st., n. w. corner of Gouverneur slip, [illegible] South st., n. s., 21.2 ft. w. of Gouverneur slip, 21.2x70; R. F. Andrews, Referee, to the Southold Savings Bank, Southold, Long Island	18,300
Washington square, n. e. corner of 4th st., 56.5 [illegible]; J. Bidlack, Referee, to A. S. Hewitt	68,000
6th st., s. s., 358 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20x94; J. Gutjahr to W. Hofacker	14,200
51st st., s. s., 228.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 21.8x100; J. Bidlack, Referee, to the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company	23,000
51st st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; M. Kemper to S. W. Korn	13,500
34th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; W. B. Nassau, Referee, to Jennette, wife of J. J. Burchell	900
34th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; W. B. Nassau, Referee, to Jennette, wife of J. J. Burchell	850
5th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 82x100.8; 6th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x[illegible]; J. Hillenbrand to B. Kavanagh	40,000
4th st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of Avenue B, 8x60; J. Hillenbrand to B. Kavanagh	1,000
[illegible] st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Clifton av., 25x100, Morrisania; W. Muller to N. Muller	1,500
Same property; N. Muller to Ann Margaret Muller	1,500
5th av., s. e. corner 89th st., 60x100; A. N. Kiep to J. Berman	17,500
4th av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 37th st., 25x[illegible]; 37th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x[illegible]; S. Beecher, Receiver and Assignee of [illegible], to H. Hilton	82,500
[illegible] corner of 24th st., 24.9x81.6; L. [illegible] to A. Hambrecht	36,000
[illegible] corner of 52d st., 20x71; also strip of lot 50 ft. e. of 2d av., 0 6x21; J. [illegible] to A. N. Kiep	32,000
[illegible] s., 62.6 ft. n. of 47th st., 37.10x100; [illegible] to C. Duggin	70,000
[illegible] s., 49.11 ft. n. of 132d st., 25x75; [illegible] to A. C. Dayton	6,500
[illegible] corner 131st st., 37.5x63, [illegible] x51.1 gore, 132d st., s. s., 375 feet [illegible], 25x4x18x31.3, to beginning; [illegible] Julia L., wife of J. H. Loos, J. J. [illegible] and Margaret Myer, widow, to W. A. [illegible]	2,800

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Henry st., n. s., 211 ft. e. of Market st., 25.3 [illegible]; J. Cheever to Ellen Reidy	$9,500
[illegible] s., 643 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x100.5; A. Rosenblatt to Harriet G., wife of C. E. Bulkley	$25,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 271, 5½ years, per year	$1,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 251 West 45th st., in fee: size 21x56x100; also, West 28th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood, near to horse or steam cars, situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground: terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., near 167th st., Morrisania, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner $23,000, easterly house $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let. WM. BEDELL, No 985 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 244 West 52d st., near Broadway, in complete order; handsomely frescoed, (in oil,) carpets, gas-fixtures, mirrors, book-case, and hat stand included; terms easy; size, 20x50x100.5. Apply to GARRETT D. CLARK & SON, No. 854 8th av.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $16,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 421 West 50th st., three-story and basement, brick, 16.8x50x100 feet. Apply on premises or of owner, No. 411 West 49th st.

FOR SALE — A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; hardwood parlor; 44th st., Broadway, and 8th av.; Astor lease; price, $13,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 60TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av., a first-class four-story high-stoop house, 21x56x100.5; price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

D. M. SEAMAN

Solicits the patronage of owners wishing to RENT or SELL their houses. OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

FOUND AT LAST.—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 23d st., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE, STATEN ISLAND.

The property formerly owned and built upon by J. F. D. Lanier, and more recently owned by Malcolm G. Haughton, bounded by Richmond and Sea avenues, and on which there is an excellent and well-built commodious barn, with cistern and spring water in close proximity, is offered for private sale in one, two, or more parcels, up to the 1st day of May next.

To those desirous of obtaining beautiful building sites in the midst of a select neighborhood, the situation offers every advantage, and will be sold considerably below the original cost and on favorable terms, if applied for and purchased before the date named.

If not, it will be disposed of by public auction shortly afterward, in lots to suit parties of moderate means.

Apply to JOHN BULLOCKE,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875. No. 191 Church st.

COUNTRY SEAT,

WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF WALL ST.

To rent low to a first-class tenant, a very desirable country residence at West Farms, three and a half miles from Harlem by Southern Boulevard. House large and in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Eight and a half acres of land, fine garden and lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and evergreen trees. Horse-cars run regularly past the gate to and from Harlem, and to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Depot is but a few minutes' drive. This property is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be rented for one or more years, as preferred.

Apply to owner, THOMAS MINFORD,
No. 101 Wall st.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST RESIDENCE and most desirable location in the City of Providence, is now offered at private sale. The mansion is three-story, built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and conveniently arranged with every modern improvement, and all in perfect order ready for occupancy. The lot contains 48,563 square feet of land, fronting westerly on Benefit st., and southerly on John st. The lawns, grove and walks command a view of half the city, while the house commands a view of nearly all the river and bay. About half the land can be sold off at any time, if desired, leaving the mansion, brick stables, and all buildings, as a perfect estate in itself, and surrounded by the finest dwellings and most extensive gardens in the city. The property can be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 3 and 5 Washington row,
Providence, R. I.

NEAR THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED MINES OF NEWBURYPORT.—To be sold, "Hawkswood," Salisbury, Mass. This beautiful estate is situated on the banks of the Merrimac River, 1,000 feet from its brink, and at the terminus of the celebrated chain bridge, and two and one-half miles from Newburyport; house and stable built of stone; house elegantly furnished; eleven and one-half acres of land; cost of estate over $80,000. The property is now offered for a short time only for $40,000. Address or apply at No. 40 Water st., Boston, Mass.

ALBERT GATES, JR.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARroll Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNty, a country residence, half a mile from the station; thirteen acres of land; grounds tastefully laid out; garden, orchard, (just in bearing,) grape vines, &c.; fine river and mountain view; buildings nearly new; house has bath-room, hot and cold water, and stationary tubs; barns with stabling for five horses and cows, hennery, ice-house, (filled,) garden-house, &c.; buildings will be sold with part of the land if desired; terms easy. Apply to

H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DElancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—TO A PROMPT buyer, a desirable country residence, containing thirteen rooms, in complete order, furnished or unfurnished; location unexcelled for healthfulness, beauty of scenery, and fine roads; near Long Branch; convenient to and in full view of rivers and ocean; two or more acres of land, with necessary outbuildings and conveniences. Apply to

W. L. TYSON, No. 36 John st.

FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A very pretty cottage house in complete order, with lot 50x150, fronting on a wide avenue; about five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and depot of New-Jersey Central Railroad; a fine view of the Bay and Staten Island. Price about $6,000, on liberal terms. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—THE HOboken Land and Improvement Company have several houses on Hudson and River sts. to let; the locality is a desirable one, and the buildings are in good order. For particulars apply to T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark st., office of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location, pure water, fine bearing orchard, good buildings; five hours from New-York in Pennsylvania, by New-Jersey Central Railroad; easy terms. Price $4,000; cheap.

D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, TO LET, or lease—a very nice country house, nearly new, near my residence, where we have neither chills and fever nor mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD.—Attractive country homes to rent, furnished and unfurnished, all prices; many others for sale, including several desirable shore front properties. Address

J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET AT ORANGE—A NEATLY FURNISHED house, one to three years; eleven rooms; owner going abroad; on Main st., five minutes' from Brick Church Station; modern improvements. Also, desirable property for sale. A. BALDWIN, 98 Liberty st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—NEW HOUSE TO LET; fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; near depot. Apply to CAREY & GALE, owners, No. 60 Beaver st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STYLISH RESIDENCE at Springfield, Mass.; location high, view extensive; about six lots; house brick, fourteen rooms; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., DECEASED.
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY ON 6TH AV.,
STABLE LOT ON WEST 18TH ST.
Also,
LOTS ON 5TH AV., 100TH AND 119TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

SIXTH AVENUE (St. Omer Hotel)—The new six-story brick building and lot on the east side of 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., and known as the "St. Omer Hotel." The building is most substantially built, especially for hotel purposes, and contains over fifty rooms. Lot 37 by 95 feet.

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—The lot, with the four-story brick dwelling on the rear, and the brick stable on the front, No. 53 West 18th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE HUNDREDTH STREET—Ten lots, north side, between 4th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—Two lots south-east corner of 5th av. and 119th st.

TERMS OF SALE—Seventy per cent. can remain on the 6th av. property and sixty per cent. on the remainder.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee,
Will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon,
MAGNIFICENT LARGE DOUBLE MANSION AND THIRTY-THREE LOTS.

Splendid opportunity to buy a superb house and valuable lots, being the highest point, finest view, best location, and most valuable property on top of

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

This elegant Seagrave estate has a fine present and an immense future value, being near to the superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor, James Gordon Bennett, &c., only forty minutes to Wall st. by RAPID TRANSIT, now running direct to this property.

For maps and particulars apply to
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and branch office, No. 31 East 17th st., Union square.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.

Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.,
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, March 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

The two-story brick store and lot Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry st., being the north-east corner of Cherry and Catharine sts., now and for many years occupied by BROOKS BROS.' well-known CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and being one of the most valuable business corners in the City, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Cherry st. and ninety-eight feet on Catharine st. ALSO, lot and building No. 120 Cherry st., adjoining the store of Brooks Bros. on the east. ALSO, the four-story brick house and lot No. 81 Catharine st., adjoining the above on the north.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.

Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,
have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of
THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,
known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at
UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS
NOS. 33, 35, AND 37 BLEECKER ST.,
between Broadway and the Bowery,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Lots each 25 by about 73 feet.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF
TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF 83D ST.,
293 feet east of 9th av., on MONDAY, March 22,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 24 LAIGHT ST., (near Varick st.) running through to and fronting on VESTRY ST., with the three-story and attic brick house and brick stable thereon, will be sold at auction

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE OF EXECUTORS, Trustees, Referees, and owners wishing to sell real estate, stocks, &c., by auction.
OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON PRESIDENT ST., NEAR COURT st., Brooklyn, one of the best and most comfortable houses in the City; size, 37.6x50, (on lots 75x100;) all improvements; in prime order; possession when desired; price reasonable; would exchange for good house without ground, of equally desirable situation. Address HOME, Box No. 3,811 Post Office, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay. The grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c. The house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steamboat landing. Two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—HOUSES IN THE following-named locations: West 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 37th, 38th, 39th, and 41st sts.; also, No. 13 East 46th st. and No. 28 West Washington place, at rents from $600 to $3,000. For further information apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. It is every way first-class; cost $30,000; near post office, depot, churches, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

$1,400 A YEAR.—TO RENT, A FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house in West 22d st., convenient to the Elevated Railroad and Twenty-third street cars; location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 161 West 13th st., or on the premises, No. 407 West 22d st.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence with five or ten acres of land; a fine garden and fruit; one hour from 42d st. depot; a rare chance for a good tenant. For further particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE ON Madison av., near 31st st., to rent: it is four stories, high stoop, brown stone, and in perfect order; the rent will be made satisfactory to an A No. 1 tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A beautiful house at Roselle, forty-five minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, twelve rooms; modern house; carriage-house; all in perfect order.

A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP THOROUGHLY furnished house of medium size, on Murray Hill, near 5th av.; to a family without small children, a low rental would be named. For particulars, address B., Post Office Box No. 4,983.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, near the park, railroads, and churches. Inquire at the house, No. 304 West 53d st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF brown-stone houses, west side, above 42d st. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 228 East 19th st.; all improvements, and in perfect order; rent, $1,800. Apply to

JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE AT Elizabeth; ten minutes from depot; owner will receive partial board as payment; only a small family need apply. Address H. J. E., Station D, New-York.

IRVING PLACE.—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLings to let at reduced rentals, $1,600, $1,700, $2,300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 59 East 74th st., or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE TO LET TO A responsible party in 31st st., between Lexington and 4th avs., conveniently arranged. Apply to owner, No. 109 East 26th st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR OF FIVE rooms in Greenwich st., between Bank and West 11th sts. Apply to T. J. RUSH,
No. 90 Bank st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, East 45th st., adjoining Hepworth's Church. Rent low for three years. RIKER & CO., No. 8 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., A fine residence, containing twelve rooms—parlor, library, reception-room, sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; newly painted, papered, and frescoed throughout; piazza, bay-windows, and observatories; water in house. Fine furniture, carpets, bedding, piano, organ, &c., all entirely new, for sale. Two acres planted with choice fruit and shade trees and flowers; barn and summer-house; view extends from the Highlands to the Catskill Mountains; six minutes' walk from depot; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; twenty trains daily. Will be let low to a responsible tenant. Apply to W. C. BROWN, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE purposes—The finely-located houses Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av., now undergoing complete renovation and repair. The upper part of the above-named premises is being altered for lodging-rooms, and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. Rent reasonable to desirable party. For particulars apply to J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.

FROM $1,100 TO $2,000 RENT FOR brown-stone houses in 34th and 49th sts. Address owner, HULL, No. 240 Broadway. Excellent for physicians.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN, CORner 5th av. and 132d st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th av., before 10 A. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY OF adults; owner's family will remain and exchange board for the rent. Apply at No. 234 West 55th st.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.

THE FINE DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard st., near Broadway, 50x100.

Will rent very low. Possession immediately. Apply up stairs over premises.

LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also, third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE AND building, with basement and sub-basement, No. 78 John st., now occupied for the stationery business. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up-stairs.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446 448, 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED BY A FAMILY OF four adults for a year or more, with privilege of purchasing, a place of five to twenty acres; house furnished, and all in complete order; healthy location. Address, with particulars, J. N. DANFORTH, Brockwayville, Jefferson County, Penn.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OR FLAT, UNFURnished, consisting of four or five rooms, (with owner preferred,) situated between 15th and 40th sts. and 4th and 9th avs.; small family; rent about $25. Address J. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINE ARTS.

THE CHOICE COLLECTION
OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
FORMED BY MR. SHEPERD GANDY,
and other select works of art belonging to the
ESTATE OF MR. G. T. OLYPHANT,
comprising a great variety of subjects, the work of nearly
ONE HUNDRED LEADING ARTISTS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.
Now on exhibition day and evening
AT THE GALLERY NO. 82 5TH AV.,
Where they will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings March 24 and 25.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. J. BLEECKER,
JAMES BLEECKER,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875. JOHN T. WHITE.

The subscribers continue the Auction and Commission Business and Real Estate Agency at No. 35 Pine st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
JAMES BLEECKER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES S. KEAL and J. A. KEAL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by J. A. KEAL, who will sign in liquidation and assume all liabilities of the late firm of JAMES S. KEAL & CO.
J. S. KEAL.
J. A. KEAL.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. HASKELL and GEORGE S. JELLERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, JR., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David Colden Murray, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., and Robert M. Ferris, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1875.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of March, A. D. 1875, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHINEAS SMITH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 5,001.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Richard A. Robertson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, filed on the 30th day of November, 1874. Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1875. WILLIAM W. SECOMBE, Assignee,
mh6-law3wS* No. 7 Park Place, New-York City.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID S. DUNCOMB, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Elizabeth, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1875. GEORGE W. FARNHAM, Assignee.
mh20-law3wSa*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREAT PRAYER-MEETING.

There will be a
Mass Prayer-meeting
of all Christians interested in the work of
Mr. HENRY VARLEY, of London,
in the Church of the Disciples,
(Rev. G. H. Hepworth,)
SATURDAY EVENING AT 7:30.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. HENRY VARLEY.

All the Evangelical Ministers of the Gospel of this City are invited to meet Mr. VARLEY in Association Hall on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, to confer respecting the extension of the great work now so fruitful. By order of the Committee.

HENRY VARLEY
WILL PREACH
In
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME
On
SUNDAY EVENING
At 7:30.
Come and welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Morning service at 11.
"A Palm-Sunday sermon."
Evening at 7:45. Familiar Talks with Young People. Subject—"The Pursuit of Happiness."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SERVICES SUNDAY, MARCH 21:
Dr. Thomson's Bible Class, 5 o'clock.
Meeting for young men at 6:30 o'clock.
Service of Song, led by cornet and organ and congregational singing, at 7:30 o'clock.
Address by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON at 8 o'clock.
Meetings for young men only. THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock in the lecture room, and SATURDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock in parlors.
Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock in the lecture room.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will deliver nine discourses on "What Jesus said, did, and suffered on each day in the great week of his life, including his death and resurrection," commencing Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, to continue each following evening at 7:30, Saturday excepted. All welcome to attend.

AT THE NEW SIXTY-FIRST ST. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. William Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie. Special Sabbath-school services at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. James M. King, Rev. N. G. Cheney, and others. All are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at the morning service. The Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation at evening service.

AT ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday, 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. Poisal, of Baltimore, 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ABBOTT, REV. WILLIAM P., PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach morning at 10:30, evening 7:30; young people's prayer-meeting evening 6:30; Sunday-school, 9 and 2 o'clock. Strangers are particularly invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, March 21, service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:30.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts. Elder Thompson, (Veteran of Kansas,) will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

BISHOP HARE WILL PREACH ON THURSDAY evening at 8 P. M., at the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services—9 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach at the 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. services.
Passion Week—Services and lectures every day until Saturday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Good Friday services and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.,
REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.
Divine services, morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Morning subject—"The American Baptist Publication Society—the Press an Evangelizing Agency." Evening—"Paul Preaching at Athens." Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services in Holy Week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9 A. M., with holy communion, and 5 P. M. On Good Friday, 10:30 A. M., with sermon, and 5 P. M. Palm Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av., corner 35th st.—Sunday, March 21, morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Wm. P. Pearce will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Love is the Fulfillment of the Law."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.—Sunday services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.; daily, 11 A. M.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 5 P. M. On Thursday, at 8 P. M., holy communion and sermon by Bishop Hare.

E. V. WILSON LECTURES FOR SOCIETY OF Progressive Spiritualists, No. 57 West 33d st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Tests after each lecture. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. The 27th Anniversary of Modern Spiritualism will be celebrated here on Wednesday, March 31, from 2:30 till 5 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—M. S. Terry, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., on "The New Jerusalem," the last of the series of Apocalyptic discourses. Rev. D. B. Jutton will preach at 7:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening

Communion service on Thursday evening at 7,45 o'clock.
Friday morning, Divine service at 11 A. M.,
Mr. HENRY VARLEY, of England, will preach.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 21st inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer, 10:30 A. M. Children's service, 3:30 P. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7.30 P. M. Thursday, Feast of the Annunciation. Holy Communion, 7 A. M. Good Friday Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

FROGS, FROGS, FROGS!—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, Bishop Snow, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Three Unclean Spirits Like Frogs—What do They Signify?" Come and learn.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at the usual hour. Subject, "The Possible Meaning of the Death of a Child." And in the evening, at 7:30, subject, "The Royal Sinner Subdued."

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH. — REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30. Subject—"Jesus: Who is He?" And in the evening at 7:30. Subject—"Married to Christ." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Grand Sunday-school temperance meeting at 2:45 P. M., to be addressed by Miss Victor, of Brooklyn. All are invited.

JERSEY CITY.—BISHOP CUMMINS, OF THE Reformed Episcopal Church, will (D. V.) preach in the Hedding M. E. Church, Montgomery st., Jersey City, Sunday evening, March 21, at 7:30 o'clock.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Mission of Sorrow." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Class in the New Testament at 4 o'clock.

MR. HENRY VARLEY WILL PREACH in Harlem Presbyterian Church, Madison av. and 125th st., Thursday, March 25, at 4 and 7:45 P. M., and on Friday, 26th, in St. James M. E. Church, Madison av. and 126th st., same hours.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st., Rev. Joseph F. Elder, Pastor.—Rev. Henry M. Saunders, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. C. F. Hull, of Northwood, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Preaching by the Pastor,
Rev. W. W. Page,
on Sabbath morning and evening.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st. by Rev. W. T. Osmun.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Kingdom of God first." Evening subject—"Why are Prayers not Answered."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) No. 114 East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. C. Ager. Subject—"The Law of Forgiveness," Matthew vi., 14-15.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Frank C. Morgan will preach at 10:30 A. M., on "The Prodigal Son." The Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach at 7:30 evening, on "The Higher Life." Visitors cheerfully received.

PRICE'S PRAYING BAND, OF BROOKLYN, will conduct the services in Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M. All are invited.

PREACHING IN THE FIRST MISSION Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. H. W. Knapp, Pastor. A number will put on Christ by baptism in the evening.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st.—Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

REV. M. N. HUTCHINSON, HAVING JUST arrived from Acapulco, Mexico, will deliver an address on Mexico as a mission field, with an account of the recent massacre of Protestants in Acapulco, on Sabbath evening, March 21, at Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison square, at 7:30 o'clock. Other speakers will also address the meeting.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS, OF CITY MISsions, will preach statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts; entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. HENRY VARLEY, THE ENGLISH EVANgelist, will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts., at 10:30 A. M. Services in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome, D. D.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning at 10:30. Subject—"Reasons for the Hope Within Us." Evening at 7:30. Subject—"Life Principles and Conflicts."

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. DR. A. R. VAN NEST WILL PREACH Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Alexander Church, 7th av., near 18th st., on the subject of "Italian Evangelization." A service of song by the scholars of the Sabbath-school will precede the service.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON,
at ASSOCIATION HALL, 7:30 o'clock, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, March 21.
FREE SEATINGS.

REV. J. F. HURST, D. D., PRESIDENT OF Drew Theological Seminary, will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. Seats all free, and strangers and friends welcome.

REV. DR. COOKE, RECTOR OF ST. BARtholomew's, will preach at St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM B. MERRITT, PASTOR, will preach in the Sixth Avenue Union Reformed Church Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d av., on Sunday morning and evening.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Services during Holy Week as follows:

PALM SUNDAY.—As usual, at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7:30 P. M. At the 10:30 service, the Rector will repeat, by request, the sermon of last Palm Sunday, on the mystical meaning of our Lord's sending to Bethphage for "the colt—the foal of an ass," and at the evening service the sermon on "The History of Recent and Present Agitations in the Church," as suggested by the late elections of Drs. DeKoven and Jaggar.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.—Celebrations at 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 8 P. M. Preachers at Evening Prayer—Monday, Rev. H. N. Barbour of Newark; Tuesday, Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia; Wednesday, Rev. Wm. H. Cook, of St. John's Chapel, New-York.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—Choral celebration 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 8 P. M., with sermon.

GOOD FRIDAY.—The church will be open at 7 A. M. for private devotions, at 9, morning prayer, with sermon by the Rector; at 10:30, Litany; at 11, Reproaches and Pro-anaphora; at 12 M., the Three Hours' Agony service; at 8 P. M., evening prayer, with sermon by Rev. Mr. Barbour.

EASTER EVEN.—Celebration at 7 A. M.; evening prayer at 4:30 P. M.

Strangers furnished with seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Holy Week—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; for deaf mutes 4 and 8; Good Friday, 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M.; Easter Even, 8, 12, and 4. Other days at 8, 12, 4, and 8. Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Kraus will preach; Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Smith; Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. Cooke; Wednesday evening, Rev. Mr. Kirkus; Thursday evening, Rev. Dr. Rylance, and Good Friday evening, Rev. Dr. Seymour.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. C. Lucas will deliver the third lecture in the series on the unseen worlds and their inhabitants next Sabbath evening, March 21, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Do Departed Saints Minister to Their Friends on Earth?"

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach both morning and evening.

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Praying Band, Samuel Halstead, leader, will conduct the services to-morrow, morning, afternoon, and evening.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"THE LOST SOUGHT AND SAVED."
Evening:
"THE BURIAL OF CHRIST."
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching to-morrow, by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOR SALE—IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, HALF of a four-lot circle, inclosed by an evergreen hedge, in the most desirable part of the grounds. Apply to
C. H. COOK, No. 37 Maiden lane.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In Chancery of New-Jersey.—Between HUGO SUTRO, complainant, and GUSTAVE WAGNER, defendant.—On bill, &c.—Pursuant to an order issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey made in the above-stated cause, bearing date the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver appointed in said cause, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 320 Market st., Newark, N. J., the entire machinery, tools, and implements appertaining to and used in the manufacture of silk braids, cord, and dress and cloak trimmings, formerly carried on by them, consisting of braiding machines, machine tables, shafting, belting, pulleys, hangers, card-winders, stock-tables, &c. Also, the materials for such manufacture. An inventory of the property can be examined at the office of the undersigned.

E. N. MILLER, Receiver,
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

Ribbons and Millinery Goods

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Invite the attention of THE TRADE to their RICH and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS, FROM THE LEADING CONTINENTAL MARKETS, where the GREAT CARE in the SELECTION OF STYLES renders the display UNEQUALED IN ITS ARTISTIC CHARACTER, AND UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY. Their facilities for obtaining

NEW SHADES AND STYLES

Enable them TO EXHIBIT the LATEST CREATIONS of the FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MODISTS SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THEIR APPEARANCE ABROAD. Their stock of

GROS GRAIN, SATIN,
TAFFETA, AND FANCY RIBBONS

IS COMPLETE. MANY NOVELTIES peculiar to the season will be exhibited of EXQUISITE TASTE. THEIR EXCLUSIVE BRANDS—

"DOMINO," "LEGION D'HONNEUR,"
"STANDARD," "STAR,"
"MERCURE," Etc.

FULLY RETAIN their STANDARD and RELIABLE QUALITIES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

In ELEGANT DESIGNS, MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS SEASON'S BUSINESS.

Attention is specially invited to their lines of

GROS DE NAPLES

For FACING and TRIMMING of STRAW HATS, in the following DELICATE SEASONABLE SHADES:

"BLANC," "CREME," "IVOIRE,"
"ROSE EGLANTINE," "CUIR,"
"CINNAMON," "HAVANNE,"
"GERANIUM," "ALMA,"
"COUDRE DE ROSE,"
"ECRU," "TIBRE," Etc.

They have LARGELY INCREASED THEIR FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING AND TRIMMING

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.

The MOST BEAUTIFUL MODELS of CELEBRATED PARIS MILLINERS, RECEIVED BY WEEKLY ARRIVALS.

MILLINERS AND JOBBERS

Throughout the country SUPPLIED WITH PATTERNS, combining all the NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES of the

IMPORTED HAT,

OF EQUALLY GOOD MATERIAL AND AT ONE HALF THE PRICE.

THEY OFFER A FINE SELECTION OF THE BEST QUALITY OF

FRENCH CHIP FLATS,

IN SETS OF ONE FLAT WITH TWO CROWNS, EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED TO THEIR ORDER IN ITALY, AND FINISHED IN PARIS.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

FOURTH FLOOR ACCESSIBLE BY ELEVATOR.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, in Chip and Straw, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
New-York, March 18, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 24th inst. at noon for furnishing and setting two tubular boilers, also one hot-water boiler, one exhaust tank, and all the piping required for making the necessary connections with pumps, tanks, engine, &c.; also, the shafting required for running the laundry [illegible] and elevator.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Governor's office, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, by applying to the Superintendent.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution. Proposals to be addressed to Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, care of Thomas Greenleaf, Controller, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

RICHARD P. SMYTH, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD,
JAMES THOMSON, Executors.
JAMES N. PLATT,
f27-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN.
f20-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE [illegible], late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator.
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix, of said deceased.
d12-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. P. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-law6mS

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Cen. Pac., San Joa. Branch... 88	500 Union Pacific.... 48¾
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 96⅝	500 do.... 48⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 87¾	600 do.... 48½
5,000 do........ 87⅞	700 do......b3. 48⅝
100 Consol. Coal..... 46	300 do......c. 48⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 26⅝	1100 do......s3. 48½
400 Western Union... 76⅝	600 do.... 48⅝
200 do.... 76¾	1200 do.... 48¾
300 do.... 76⅝	500 do.... 48⅞
400 do.... 76½	500 do......c. 48⅞
1500 do......s3. 76½	100 do......b3. 49
800 do.... 76⅝	50 do.... 49⅛
400 do......b3. 76¾	600 do.... 49
1500 do.... 76⅝	1000 do.... 48⅞
500 do......b3. 76¾	800 do.... 48¾
900 do......s3. 76⅝	200 Lake Shore..... 73¼
10 Pacific of Mo... 48½	200 do.... 73⅜
500 Pacific Mail.... 37½	5 do.... 73
1000 do.... 37⅜	300 do.... 73¼
400 do.... 37¼	100 North-west. Pref. 56⅝
1500 do.... 37⅛	200 do......c. 56⅝
2400 do.... 37¼	100 North-western... 44¼
800 do.... 37⅜	300 do.... 44⅛
1600 do.... 37½	2000 do.... 44
1500 do.... 37⅝	900 do.... 44⅛
100 do......c. 37½	200 do......s3. 44
800 do......s3. 37½	500 do.... 44⅛
600 do.... 37⅝	1800 do.... 44¼
800 do......b3. 37¾	100 do.... 44⅜
200 do.... 37⅝	200 do......s3. 44¼
200 do......s3. 37½	200 do......b3. 44⅜
100 Rock Island..... 105½	700 do.... 44¼
800 do......b3. 105½	300 do.... 44⅛
200 do.... 105½	100 do.... 44
600 do.... 105¼	100 Han. & St. Jos... 22¾
200 do.... 105⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 26⅜
200 Tol. & Wab..... 11⅝	400 do.... 26½
25 do.... 12	600 do......s3. 26⅜
800 do.... 11⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.... 119¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 12.120
14,000 U. S. 6s '81. C. 120⅞	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.... 119⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......c. 119⅞	50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.... 12.115¼
50,000 do.... 12.120	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.... 12.115⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.... 12.119	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s old, x coup.... 48	200 Erie Railway..b c. 26⅝
1,000 C., R.I.& P.7s. 107⅛	800 do.... 26¾
4,000 do.... 107	200 Tol.,W.& W...b.c. 11¾
1,000 N. J. C. 1st N. 109½	400 do.... 11⅝
6,000 N. J. C. 1st c.. 105¾	100 do.... 11¾
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. 90	900 L.S.&M.So....b.c. 73⅛
1,000 C. & N. W.C.C. G. bds.... 83⅛	100 do......b3. 73¼
10,000 M.&St.P.1st C. 72	400 do.... 73⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es.1st. 112	300 do......s3. 73
1,500 Buff. & Erie N. 104½	100 do......s5. 73
3,000 Mich.C. 8s.... 115	800 do.... 73⅛
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83. 100	300 do......s3. 73⅛
4,500 do.... 99¾	100 do......s10. 73
2,000 P.R.of Mo. 1st Car. Branch... 78	1000 do.... 73⅛
6,000 N.Y.C. 1st c... 113⅞	500 do.... 73¼
5,000 N.Y.C. 1st r... 110¾	20 do.... 73
1,000 Har 1st 7s, c. 111	1300 U. Pacific....b.c. 48¾
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 85½	100 do......s3. 48¾
1,000 Cen. P. G.bds.. 97⅜	600 do......s3. 48⅝
5,000 Gen. P. 1st, San Joa. Branch... 87¾	700 do.... 48⅝
15,000 do.... 87⅞	500 do......s3. 48½
2,000 U. P. 1st..... 96⅝	700 do.... 48¾
5,000 do.... 96½	500 do.... 48⅞
14,000 do.... 96¼	2000 do.... 49
6,000 do.... 96⅜	2000 do......s3. 48⅞
5,000 U. P. S. F...b3. 88	100 do......b3. 48⅞
5,000 do.... 87¾	100 do.... 48¾
5,000 do.... 87⅝	100 C. &N.W.Pf...b.c. 56¼
20,000 Cl. & P. c. S.F. 104⅞	300 do.... 56
2,000 C., C.&I.C.1st. 55½	400 do.... 56⅛
3,000 Gt. W.1st. '88. 79	400 do.... 56¼
10,000 C P. 1st, Cal.& Ore. Branch... 85½	900 Chic. &N.W...b.c. 44⅛
75 Bank of Com.... 118	200 do......s3. 44
60 Del. & H. Canal.. 113¾	900 do.... 44⅛
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 37⅝	100 do......b3. 44¼
800 do.... 37¾	1300 do.... 44¼
800 do.... 37⅝	300 do.... 44
300 do.... 37½	690 do.... 43⅞
1200 do.... 37⅜	1900 do.... 43¾
1100 do.... 37½	1100 do.... 43⅝
900 do.... 37⅝	700 do.... 43¾
2400 do.... 37½	600 do.... 43⅞
1100 do.... 37⅜	700 do.... 44
600 do......s3. 37½	1300 do.... 44⅛
200 do.... 37⅞	400 Chic & R. I..b.c.c. 105¼
100 do......c. 37⅝	1200 do.... 105⅛
500 do......b3. 37¾	1400 do......s3. 105
400 do.... 37⅝	400 do.... 105
200 do.... 37½	100 do......s3. 104⅞
200 Con. Coal.... 46¼	1000 do.... 105
100 Panama R....b.c. 114	1000 do......s3. 105
45 Chic.& Alton.b3. 100½	900 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35
1600 W. U. Tel....b.c. 76⅞	200 do.... 35
1800 do......s3. 76½	200 do.... 35⅛
1500 do.... 76½	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55
200 do......c. 76½	100 Del., L. & W.... 111½
500 do.... 76⅜	8 do.... 111⅝
400 do......s3. 76¼	40 Warren Railroad. 97½
500 do......b3. 76⅜	200 Pac. R. of Mo..b.c. 48½
700 do.... 76⅜	100 N. J. South...b.c. 5½
200 do......b3. 76½	300 do.... 5⅜
800 do.... 76½	25 do.... 5½
300 do......b3. 76⅝	200 H. & St.Jo..b.c.c. 23
400 do.... 76⅝	100 do......s3. 23
300 do.... 76¾	200 do......b3. 23
800 do......b3. 76⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 26⅜
500 do......c. 76¾	200 do......s3. 26¼
500 do.... 76¾	400 do.... 26¼
100 do......b3. 76¾	500 do.... 26⅛
1300 do.... 76⅝	300 do.... 26¼
300 N. Y. Cen.&H.b.c. 100⅛	300 do.... 26⅜
10 do.... 100¼	200 C., C.&I.C.b.c.s3. 5½
	100 do.... 5½
	100 do.... 5⅜
	100 do......b3. 5¼
	200 do.... 5⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Un Pac. S. F.... 87¾	500 Erie Railway..... 26⅞
5,000 do.... 88	100 do......s60. 26⅝
100 Amer. Express.c. 63½	50 do.... 27
100 Western Union... 76⅝	100 do......b3. 27
500 do.... 76¾	400 Ohio & Miss..... 26⅜
100 do......c. 76¾	300 do......b3. 26½
1100 do......s3. 76¾	800 do.... 26½
1100 do.... 76¾	90 N. J. Southern.... 5¼
100 do.... 76⅞	300 Un. Pacific....b3. 48⅞
300 do......s3. 76⅞	2800 do.... 49
2000 do......b3. 77	100 do......s3. 48⅞
1300 do.... 77	800 do.... 49
200 do.... 77⅛	2800 do......b3. 49⅛
do......s3. 77	800 do......s3. 49
400 Lake Shore...b3. 73⅜	500 do.... 49
400 Pacific Mail..... 37⅞	500 Tol. & Wab..... 12
400 do......s3. 37⅞	300 North-western.... 44⅛
100 do.... 37¾	100 do.... 44¼
100 do.... 37⅞	100 do.... 44⅜
100 do.... 38⅛	200 do......b3. 44½
800 do.... 38¼	200 do.... 44½
1600 do.... 38⅜	100 do.... 44⅜
500 do.... 38¼	100 do......b3. 44½
200 do......s3. 38⅛	100 do......s3. 44⅜
400 do.... 38⅛	100 do.... 44¼
300 do......b3. 38¼	100 North-western Pf. 56½
500 do.... 38¼	50 Chicago & Alton. 100¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 48½	45 Morris & Essex... 99
10 A. & P. Tel... 23	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, R., '81. 119¾	$1,500 U.S.5-20C., '65. 119¾
2,500 U.S. 6s, C., '81. 120¾	4,000 U. S. 10-40 C... 115

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Br'ch... 88	400 Erie Railway.b.c. 27
5,000 Un. P. R.R.1st. 96⅜	1200 do.... 27⅛
12,000 do.... 96¼	100 do......s3. 27
16,000 Union P. S. F... 88	100 do.... 27⅛
1,000 Lake S.1st c.r. 100	500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 35¼
2,000 Lake S C. 2d C. 92½	200 do.... 35⅜
2,000 H.& St. J. 8s.c. 82	20 do.... 35
8,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. Bds. 83⅜	600 do.... 35½
5,000 do.... 83½	700 Lake S.& M.S.b.c. 73⅜
5,000 C.,C &I.C. 1st, b. c.... 55	2000 do.... 73½
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '87. 100	500 U. Pac. R..b.c.s3. 49
1,000 Long I. 1st.... 94	100 do......c. 49
10,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st....b.c. 90	800 do.... 49⅛
10 N. Y. County Bk. 225	1100 do......b3. 49¼
10 Del. & Hud. C.Co. 113⅞	300 do......s3. 49⅛
10 do.... 113¾	500 do.... 49⅛
00 Cons. C. of Md... 46¼	1700 do......b3. 49¼
00 do....b. c. 46	700 do.... 49¼
50 American Ex.... 63½	1100 do.... 49⅜
19 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 87¼	500 do......s3. 49⅜
00 Atlan. & P. Tel.b.c. 23¼	1300 do.... 49½
00 do.... 22¾	500 do......s3. 49⅝
00 do.... 23¼	5400 do.... 49½
00 W. U. Tel.b.c.s3. 77	1500 do.... 49⅝
do......b3. 77⅛	100 Ch. & R. I.b.c.b3. 105⅜
do.... 77⅛	500 do.... 105⅜
do......s3. 77	100 T. W.& W.b.c.b.3. 12
do.... 77⅛	100 do.... 12⅛
do......b3. 77¼	200 do.... 12
do.... 77¼	100 do.... 12⅛
do.... 77⅜	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 26⅝
dc.... 77½	100 do......b3. 26¾
N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c. 100⅛	100 do.... 26¾
Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 38¼	300 do.... 27
do......s3. 38⅛	100 H. & St. Jo.b.c.b3. 23¼
do.... 38¼	200 do......b3. 23½
do......b3. 38⅜	300 do.... 23½
do.... 38¼	100 do.... 23¾
do......s5. 38¼	200 do......s3. 24
do......b3. 38⅜	100 do.... 24⅛
Chic. & N. W.b.c. 44⅝	300 do......b3. 24¼
do.... 44½	300 do......b3. 24½
do.... 44⅝	400 do.... 24¼
	300 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 32½
	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 5¼
	300 do.... 5⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

000 Reg. 5s, '81... 115⅛	600 Erie Railway..... 27¼
000 N.Y. L'ty L. R. 107	600 do......b3. 27¼
000 N. W. Cons C. Gold Bds.... 83½	800 do......s3. 27¼
Bank of Republic. 99½	100 do......s3. 27⅛
Consol. Coal.... 46½	1100 North-western.. 44½
do......b3. 46½	300 Lake Shore...b3. 73⅝
Rock Island...... 105⅜	100 do......s5. 73½
West. Union..b3. 77½	1300 do.... 73⅝
do.... 77½	300 Han. & St. Jo.... 24
do.... 77⅜	990 Union Pacific.b3. 49⅝
do......s10. 77¼	2700 do.... 49⅝
do......s3. 77½	1200 do......s3. 49½
Tol & Wab..... 12½	200 do......b3. 49½
Pacific Mail..... 38⅜	200 do......b3. 49⅝
do......s3. 38¼	00 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅛
do......b3. 38⅜	50 do.... 27
do.... 38⅜	300 do......b3. 27¼
Erie Preferred.... 42	300 do.... 27⅛
North-west. Pref. 57⅞	50 C., C. & I. C..... 5¼
do.... 56⅞	100 do.... 5⅛

FRIDAY, March 19—P. M.

The results of the day's operations in Wall street were important, inasmuch as they indicated a healthy change in the different markets. Gold being lower, and foreign exchange and stocks higher. The sudden attack of the bears on the stock market last evening and this morning proved a complete fiasco, as plenty of good buyers appeared in the market to-day and readily took all the stocks offering. It was whispered around that there had been cheating going on among members of the gold pool who are heavily short of the stock market, and it was rumored that one of them, while urging his confreres to sell stocks, was quietly buying himself through outside brokers. The truth is apparent to everybody but the members of the pool themselves, that the present gold speculation, as regards affecting the prices of stocks has been a failure, and that the movement itself is destined, in all probability, to prove disastrous in its results to its promoters. No movement ever succeeds in Wall street that runs so entirely against public opinion. That this movement is unnatural is sufficiently indicated by the recent low prices of foreign exchange, which have started gold to this centre from foreign countries. Already large amounts of gold have been received from California, and more is on the way. During the past three weeks three millions in gold coin arrived from San Francisco by express, one million of which reached here the present week. Judging from these facts it would seem that the load of the pool is getting heavier day by day, and must before long break of its own weight. At all events appearances indicate that the pool are powerless to affect adversely the prices of stocks, the gradual appreciation of this class of securities being predicated upon perfectly legitimate and natural causes, prominent among them being the reviving tendency of business, the cheering evidences of which come from all sections of the country, and the enhanced price of breadstuffs.

The stock market, after a brief period of weakness early in the day, developed great strength, and prices advanced steadily to the close of business, when the highest quotations were current. The improvement from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 1¾ ⅌ cent., the most prominent stocks being Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, North-western, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Union Pacific fell off ¼ ⅌ cent. to 48½, and shortly before the close sold as high as 49⅝, the improvement being stimulated by reports that the earnings of the road for the first sixteen days of March show a gain of over $70,000 as compared with the same days of the previous year. Western Union sold from 76¾ to 76¼ before the conclusion of the first board, and then gradually advanced to 77½, at which it closed. Pacific Mail, after selling down from 37½ to 37⅛, rose to 38⅜, the closing price. North-western advanced to 44½ for the Common and to 56⅞ for the Preferred, against 43⅝ for the former in the morning and 56 for the latter. Ohio and Mississippi closed at 26¼, against 26½@26⅛ the quotations before 1 o'clock. Rock Island fell off from 105½ to 104⅞, with last transactions at 105⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph Common made the greatest advance for the day, ranging from 22¾ to 24½, with a subsequent slight reaction. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which has been quiet for some time, advanced to 23½, closing at that price bid, and the remainder of the list also sympathized in the strength of the general market, an improvement being effected of ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent.

The money market ruled easy at 4@4½ ⅌ cent. for call loans during the greater portion of the day. As usual toward the close of bank hours, there were large offerings down to 2 ⅌ cent. Prime discounts are quoted at 5@7 ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices reported a dull market for securities at London. Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for money and 93 for the account, and American securities at 107⅜ for 1865s, old; 107¼ for 1867s, 102⅞@103 for 10-40s, and 103@103⅛ for new 5s. At the opening of business this morning the bankers reduced the rates for bills on London to $4 78½ for sixty days, and to $4 82½ for demand. The ease in cash gold, and the decline in the price, soon put an end to the downward movement, however, and imparted firmness to the market for exchange. Rates were subsequently raised several times, the nominal closing rates being $4 80½ and $4 84½. This sharp advance induced a liberal offering of bills from second hands, and late in the day long sterling could be bought at $4 79½@$4 80, and demand at $4 83@$4 83½. In the Gold Room there was a great change in the tone of speculation; the opening sales were at 116½@116⅝, followed by a sudden decline to 115⅞, when it became apparent that there had been cheating in the pool, one member having quietly sold several millions at about the best prices of the advance. This demoralized the market, but in the afternoon an effort was made to revive the waning fortunes of the combination by bidding the price up to 116¼. The closing business was at 116⅛. In order to aid the market and stay the general demoralization a rumor was put afloat that an Anglo-German bank in London had failed. The name of the institution was freely mentioned, but as the failure is not yet officially announced we do not care to give it here. If the bank has really failed, from what is known of its operations it may be remarked that the suspension is not likely to cause any alarm at London. The rates on gold loans were 1 and 2 ⅌ cent. for borrowing, but cash gold lent flat a considerable portion of the time.

The import entries of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $2,586,418, and the amount marketed $2,233,368. The total imports of dry goods since the beginning of the year are $31,138,290, and the amount marketed $31,976,452, against $30,487,072 and $32,119,782 for the corresponding period last year, and $38,961,749 and $39,121,283 in 1873.

Government bonds were devoid of any new feature. The demand continues active, and there is no disposition to press round amounts at current quotations. Prices varied very slightly as compared with yesterday's close. In railway mortgages the chief interest centred in the Pacific issues, although the activity in these was less marked than yesterday. Union Pacific Sinking Funds were most actively traded in, $88,000 having sold at 87⅝@88½. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 96⅝@96¼, but no transactions in Land Grants were reported. Chicago and North-western Consolidated gold coupon recovered to 83½. C., C. and I. C. Firsts declined to 55. State bonds were almost nominal.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$478,444 22
Gold payments	213,679 40
Gold balance	50,617,640 90
Currency receipts	1,310,433 52
Currency payments	1,440,553 45
Currency balance	46,164,584 60
Customs	276,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s, coup., '81	115⅜	115¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117½	117½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold	116½	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 78@$4 78½	$4 79½@$4 80
New-York Central & Hudson	100	100⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	105¾	105⅜
Pacific Mail	37½	38⅜
St. Paul Common	35¼	35½
St. Paul Preferred	55½	55½
Western Union	76⅞	77½
Union Pacific	48¾	49½
Lake Shore	73⅜	73⅝
Toledo and Wabash	11⅞	12⅛
North-western Common	43⅜	44½
North-western Preferred	57⅛	56⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¾	111¾
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	114¼	114
Erie	26⅝	27⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	27⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5⅛
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	100⅛	100	500
Erie	27¼	26⅝	4,650
Erie Preferred	42½	42½	100
Lake Shore	73⅝	73	9,200
Wabash	12⅛	11⅝	2,025
North-western	44½	43⅝	24,100
North-western Preferred	56⅞	56	2,000
Rock Island	105½	104⅞	6,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35½	35	2,500
Union Pacific	49⅝	48½	48,000
C., C. & Indiana Central	5½	5⅛	1,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	22¾	3,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph P'f.	32½	32	300
Ohio and Mississippi	27¼	26⅛	6,800
Missouri Pacific	48½	48½	200
Panama	114	114	100
Western Union	77½	76¼	45,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23½	23	400
Pacific Mail	38⅜	37⅛	36,900
Wells-Fargo Express	87½	81½	100
Am. Mer. Union Express	63½	63½	100
Consolidation Coal	46½	46	600
New-Jersey Southern	5⅜	5⅜	300
Total sales			196,875

The annual report of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, recently submitted to the stockholders on the other side, shows that the company still maintains its high prestige, and is in a most flourishing condition. The fire reserve has been increased, and now amounts to £700,000, notwithstanding which the Directors have been able to declare a dividend of 25 ⅌ cent. on the paid-up capital. The shares are now selling at a premium of 275 ⅌ cent. on the original investment. The proportion of losses to fire premiums is only 50 ⅌ cent. In the Life Branch the report states that considerably more policies were issued in 1874 than in 1873. The statement of the New-York Branch, to be found elsewhere, shows the capital and accumulated assets to amount to $26,740,105 70.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s.	119¼	119½	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118¾	119
6s, 1881, r.	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, 1867, r.	119⅜	119¾
6s, 1881, c.	120¾	121	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅞	120
5-20s, 1862, r.	117	...	5-20s, 1868, r.	119⅜	119¾
5-20s, 1862, c.	117	...	5-20s, 1868, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	114⅜	114½
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅛	118¼	10-40s, c.	114⅞	115
5 20s, 1865, r.	118¾	119	5s, 1881, r.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅞	120⅛	5s, 1881, c.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118¾	119			

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '66	37	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	110
Alabama 8s, '66	42	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	110
Ark. 6s, Funded	25	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	15
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.I.	8	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J.	45
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	8	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	45
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8	N.C.6sN.C.R.off J&J	30
Ark. 7s, M. & O.R.R.	8	N.C.6sN.C.R.offA&O	30
Ark. 7s, Central R.	8	N.C.6s,Sp'l Tax, C.1.	3
California 7s	110	N.C.6s,Sp'l Tax, C.2.	3
Connecticut 6s	105	N.C.6s,Sp'l Tax, C.3.	3
Georgia 6s	86	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ga. 7s, new bds	95	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ga. 7s, indorsed	89	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	86	Rhode Island 6s	105
Indiana 5s	100	South Carolina 6s	31
Illinois coup, 6s, '77	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	29
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	29
Illinois War Loan	101½	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	29
Louisiana 6s	30	S. C. 6s.L.C.'89,J.&J.	29
La. new bds	30	S. C. 6s.L.C.'89A.&O.	29
La. 6s, new F. D.	30	South Carolina 7s, '88	29
La. 7s, Pen'y	29	Tennessee 6s, old	65
La. 6s, Levee bds	27	Tenn. 6s, ex coup	47⅞
La. 8s, Levee bds	30	Tenn. 6s, new bds	65
Mich. 6s, '78-79	104	Tenn. 6s, N. B. ex C.	47¾
Mich. 6s, '83	103	Tenn. 6s, new series	46¾
Mich. 7s, '90	106	Texas 10s, of '76	93
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½	Virginia 6s, old	32
Fund. bds, due '94-5	96	Va. 6s, N. Bds, '66	32
Long bds, d.'81-'91, in.	96¾	Va. 6s, N. Bds, '67	32
Asy'm or Un'y, d.'92.	95½	Va. 6s, Consol Bds	58
Han. & St. Jo., d. '86	95¾	Va. 6s, ex matu'd C.	53
Han. & St. Jo., d. '87	95⅞	Va. 6s, Con.2d series	35
		Va. 6s, deferred bds	9½

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	108½	C., P. & A. old bds	102
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	106	C., P. & A. new bds	103
Boston, H. & E. 1st	23	Det., M. & T. bds	99
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	43	Buf. & Erie new bds	104½
Ches. & O. 6s, x cou.	36	Buf. & State L. 7s	102
Chi. & Alton 1st	107	Lake Shore div. bds	101½
Chi. & Alton Inc	103¾	L. Shore con.reg.1st.	99¾
La. & Mo. 1st, gtd	91	L. S. con. coup. 2d	92
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	103
C., B. & Q. Cons., 7s	104¼	M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902	103⅜
Chi., Rock I. & P.	107	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	115
N. J. Cen. 1st, new	109¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	103
N. J. Cen. 1st, Cons	105½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	99⅞
N. J. Cen. 2d	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	99¾
N. J. Cen. Con.Conv.	108⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	95
Am Dk. & Im. bds	100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	95
M. & St.P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	107½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101¼
M.&SP. 1st, 7 3-10, PD.	90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	113½
M.&S.P. 7s, gold, R.D.	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	110¾
M. & S.P. 1st, LaC.D.	85	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, 1875	103
M. & S. P. 1st, H.&D.	74½	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	110½
M. & S. P. 1st, C.&M.	81¼	Harlem 1st 7s, reg.	110½
M. & S. P. 1st, Cons.	71	North Missouri 1st.	85½
M. & S. P. 2d	80	Ohio & Miss. con.	96
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	97⅜
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	90	Cen. Pac., S.J. br'ch.	87½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96	C. Pac., C. & O. 1st	85
Chic. & N.W,C,G.bs.	83⅛	C. Pac. St. Aid bds	105½
Gal. & Chic. Ext	105	West. Pac. Bonds	89
Gal. & Chic. 2d	102¾	Union Pacific 1st	96¼
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st 7s S.F.	106⅞	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	99
Del., L. & W. 1st	103	Un on Pac. Sink. F'd	87⅝
Del., L. & W. 2d	108¼	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	89¾
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	111	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st C.B.	77
Morris & Essex 1st	112	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79½
Morris & Essex C.	98	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101⅝
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	105¾	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	108¾
Erie 1st Ext	106¼	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	104¾
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Cle. & P. Cons.S'k.F.	104⅞
Long Dock bds	105½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	55¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	R., W. & Og. Con. 1st	95½
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	87	Al. & T. H. 2d Inc	77
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	62½
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.	81¾	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	81
Dub. & S. C. 1st	98	Tol.&W. 1st St.L.div.	62
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d	55
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	82½	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	38
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	33	Han. & Naples 1st	47
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	103	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	79
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	106⅞	Gt. West. 2d. 1893	55¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105	Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st	57
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	102	Pekin, L. & D. 1st	60

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Market	121
American Exchange	118	Mechanics'	140½
Butchers' and Drov's	132	Merchants'	121⅞
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Exch.	101
City	300	Metropolitan	131½
Commerce	118	New-York	130
Continental	93	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	95
Corn Exchange	128	New-York County	225
First National	200	North America	99
Fourth National	98½	Oriental	172
Gallatin National	132	Pacific	165
German American	86	Park	141
Greenwich	210	Peoples'	140
Hanover	95	Phenix	95
Irving	127	Republic	99½
Manhattan	150	State of New-York	112

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	104⅞	105
Camden & Amboy Railroad	....	133½
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	57⅜	57½
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	19¾	19⅞
Northern Central Railroad	33	33¼
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	101	101⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $15,000 for interest, and $39,200 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$52,372,000
Gold balances	810,964
Currency balances	990,090

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,222,448
Currency balances	2,698,011
Gold exchanges	3,955,067
Gold balances	750,435

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two and a half ⅌ cent.* on both the preferred and common shares, payable at the office of the company, in Philadelphia, April 26. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst. and re-opened April 12.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.* to stockholders, payable April 27. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, April 5.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. Investors can realize, with perfect safety, ten per cent annual interest on either large or small sums—interest payable semi-annually at the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York—by investing in the Iowa real estate loans which the subscriber is negotiating. Loans are made only on improved and productive real estate, entirely unincumbered and in every way desirable security.

All mortgages are made directly to the lender and COLLECTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IS GUARANTEED. Call or send for circular. The most thorough examination is invited. Personal references to prominent bankers and capitalists in this City and elsewhere will be furnished on application.

H. H. HAYDEN, No. 239 Broadway,
(elevator entrance No. 1 Park place.)

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, March 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 742 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,800 bales; coastwise, 192 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 45,340 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,089 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,800 bales; to the Continent, 1,210 bales; coastwise, 3,179 bales; sales, 5,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 19.—Cotton weak; offerings good; demand light; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 715 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,156 bales; coastwise, 781 bales; sales, 285 bales; stock, 61,978 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,368 bales; gross receipts, 5,449 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,165 bales; coastwise, 2,640 bales; sales, 3,775 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Cotton firm, tending up; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 3,466 bales; gross, 3,659 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,393 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 230,088 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,613 bales; gross, 16,789 bales; exports to Great Britain, 21,855 bales; to France, 6,151 bales; to the Continent, 5,892 bales; coastwise, 4,610 bales; sales, 23,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Cotton quiet and irregular; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 415 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,289 bales; coastwise, 12 bales; sales, 717 bales; stock, 59,713 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,358 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,489 bales; to the Continent, 11,377 bales; coastwise, 1,297 bales; sales, 3,411 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 561 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,718 bales; to the Continent, 700 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 30,032 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,660 bales; gross, 4,685 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,718 bales; to France, 1,185 bales; to the Continent, 2,120 bales; coastwise, 3,823 bales; sales, 4,800 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 19, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	49	Hides, bdls	453
Beans, bbls	493	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Bees-wax, pks	3	Leather, sides	11,957
Copper, bbls	48	Resin, bbls	203
Copper, cakes	129	Spirits Turp., bbls	14
Cotton, bales	1,441	Pork, pks	1,114
Flour, bbls	8,438	Cut-meats, pks	826
Meals, bbls	100	Lard, tcs	208
Wheat, bushels	48,160	Dressed Hogs, No.	150
Corn, bushels	21,700	Oil-cake, pks	600
Oats, bushels	30,500	Butter, pks	2,875
Malt, bushels	3,200	Cheese, pks	347
Barley, bushels	3,000	Pea-nuts, bags	300
Peas, bushels	2,000	Starch, pks	500
Dried Fruit, pks	38	Spelter, pieces	2,761
Eggs, bbls	2,118	Tea, pks	277
Flax, bales	67	Tobacco, hhds	48
B. W. Flour, bags	200	Tobacco, pks	390
Hops, bales	12	Wool, bales	135
Hides, No	2,734	Whisky, bbls	583

BOOTS AND SHOES—More activity is reported in this line. The demand from the South is more satisfactory, and some inquiry is noted on Western account for seasonable goods. The aggregate of the dealings, however, falls short of the expectations of the wholesale as well as the jobbing houses. Values of most kinds of stock are quoted steady. Local manufacturers are more generally employed, through an increase of orders. From the auction-rooms the report is of augmented offerings, even of Spring styles, with a better attendance of buyers, who, however, are not particularly spirited in their bidding on even the most attractive lines of work. In the line of finishing goods the trade is mostly in a small jobbing way, at about late quotations.

BRICKS—The market is quoted firm for the leading kinds, though business as yet shows only a very moderate degree of animation in the dealings. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$6 75; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58, ⅌ 1,000.

CANDLES—Business is confined to small lots to meet urgent wants; prices, however, rule steady. Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Trade in this line has been quite dull, and values have been quoted unsettled and nominal. A reported failure of a firm in the Tea and Coffee trade brought business negotiations almost to a stand. A cargo of 4,433 bags Rio, by the Hail Columbia, was reported sold on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 16¼c.@16½c.; good at 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 17½c.@17¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@18¾c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@18¾c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. ⅌ lb., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been generally slow of sale at about previous rates; Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$3.

CORDAGE—Has been in very moderate request; prices quoted essentially unchanged.

COTTON—A moderately active inquiry has been reported for early delivery, partly on export account, but mainly for home use and on speculative account. The restricted offerings of really desirable stock and confident views of holders as to prices, however, tend to impede business. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 1,140 bales, (of which 297 bales were on last evening,) including 451 bales to shippers, 399 bales to spinners, and 290 bales to speculators. Of the sales 100 bales were to arrive.....The movements for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, checked, to some extent, by the advanced claims of sellers. The demand was good throughout the day. The final dealings indicated an improvement of 1-16c. ⅌ lb., closing firmly, favored by the very moderate arrivals at the shipping ports and the steadiness reported from Liverpool. Sales were reported since our last of 14,200 bales, of which 4,000 bales were on last evening, and 10,200 bales to-day, with 1,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; April at 16⅝c.; May at 17c.; June at 17 11-32c.; July at 17 21-32c.; August at 17 25-32c.@17 13-16c.; September at 17¼c.@17 5-16c.; October at 16¾c.@16 13-16c.; November at 16½c.@16 9-16c., and December at 16 17-32c.@16 19-32c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,441 bales, of which 464 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,976 bales, against 8,954 bales same day last week; and for the week, 51,039 bales, against 64,756 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,094,054 bales, against 3,296,764 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 36,577 bales; to the Continent, 28,095 bales. Stock in New-York, 190,894 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 704,071 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Values are generally quoted firm, with rather more demand noted for the leading kinds.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a moderate call for supplies on the basis of late quotations, in most lines. Southern orders are now said to be about closed up.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale since our last, at generally steady rates. The inquiry has been mostly for job lots, to meet home requirements. Shipping Extras have been held rather above the views of buyers, on reduced offerings, and have been comparatively quiet. Less demand has been noted for superfine, which have been quoted somewhat easier in price. The sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; interior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extsa at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota extra shipping at $5 10$5 85, and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,650 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been sparingly sought after at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in moderate supply and demand, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in decidedly more active request, and quoted steady at from $3 60@$4 40 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey; $4@$4 10 for Columbia, in store and delivered, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 3,000 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Columbia at $4, in store; 1,100 bbls. Brandywine, part to arrive, at the quoted rates; 150 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 40, and 550 bbls. fair Western Yellow, part at $3 90@$4....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling, in lots, to a limited extent, at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been quiet, but steady, within the previous range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—There has not been much movement in this line. Purchases have been mostly in job lots to meet the more urgent requirements of the distributing trade, chiefly local. Prices have been without important alteration. Sales have been made of 700 bxs. layers at $2 75@$2 80; 150 bxs. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 1,200 bxs. loose Muscatel on private terms; 350 bxs. Sardines at 13½c.@13¾c., and 75 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7⅝c.@9¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, with an active inquiry noted for prime stock, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account. Offerings much lighter and holders decidedly more confident in their views. Winter Wheat also stronger in price, with prime to choice offered sparingly and in moderate request. Millers are not disposed to buy freely at current rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 158,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 20½ for prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 18 for prime, in store, and $1 20 for do., afloat; $1 16@$1 19 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 16@$1 17 for stock, in store, closing at the latter rate for strictly prime, in store, (at which four boat-loads were sold;) $1 15@$1 18½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 15½@$1 16½ for stock, in store $1 21@$1 26 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, odd lots, with choice quoted at $1 24 for Minnesota, in store, and prime at $1 24 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 11@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 25@$1 28 for fair to prime Red Western, mostly at $1 27 for very good, afloat; $1 28@$1 30 for Amber Western, odd lots; $1 29@$1 40 for poor to very choice White Western, (the latter partly to arrive;) $1 29 for White Genesee, ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been more active, opening ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, but closing at about yesterday's final quotations. The inquiry has been mainly for home trade purposes, the dealings on export account having been very light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 66,500 bushels at 83½c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly within the range of 84c.@85c. for stock afloat, and closing at about 84c. for prime, afloat; 84½c.@85½c. for new Yellow Western, and 84½c., in part, for new White do....Old Corn dull, and quoted nominally at 90c., afloat....Rye quiet, but stiffly held; a few car lots of Jersey and State reported sold at 95c.@96c....There has been a brisk inquiry noted for Barley at very firm prices. The demand has been mostly speculative. Sales have been made of 19,000 bushels Danubian, part at $1 20; 10,000 bushels prime Canada West, to arrive from Oswego, at $1 40; and 50,000 to 60,000 bushels foreign, said to have been partly Danubian, reported sold, but without reliable particulars; Danubian quoted at $1 15@$1 20....Barley-malt held firmly, but quiet....Oats have been in good demand, mainly on local trade account, at a shade firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 67c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mostly at 68½c.@69c., afloat; 68c.@71c. for very poor to choice White do., the latter rate for Michigan; 70c. for good White State; 69c. for prime Mixed do....Bale Hay has been in good request and held with firmness; shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw in fair demand, within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are attracting considerable attention, and holders are more confident in their views. Domestic Cloth quoted at 12c.@12¼c. Calcutta Bags nominal at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

HARDWARE—Shows a moderate degree of animation in the leading kinds of stock, with values generally quoted steady.

HEMP—Is without activity, and quoted more or less nominal as to values, including Manila Hemp at 7c.@7½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian at $220@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $250@$300; Undressed do., (nominally,) $175, currency, ⅌ ton; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold. Jute, 4c.@5¼c. Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Sales 150 bales Jute Butts at 2 9-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Rather more demand is noted for supplies, especially for the better grades, but the bids are not satisfactory and trade drags, with some reduction of stock reported; 300 Central American sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been rather more freely dealt in, chiefly in a jobbing way, but at irregular prices. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@38c.; Western, new, 28c.@38c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@42c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 226 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 39,537 bales, against 18,703 bales same time last year. Exports this week 74 bales, and since Sept. 1, 15,283 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in fair demand, with Eastern quoted at $2 50 ⅌ thousand; offerings limited; sales, 500,000....Lime has been in good request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 20@$1 25, and Lump at $1 65@$1 75; State, $1 25@$1 65 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 15@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl....Rather more activity has been reported in Lumber, with values generally quoted steady; Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21 for lots to order, and $16@$19 for cargoes, (with two cargoes reported sold at $17;) Southern Pine, $19@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, on the basis of late quotations, for suitable qualities of Hemlock and Oak tannages as well as of Union crop, but the business as a whole is far from being satisfactory in amount to sellers. Stocks are generally ample, Middle Weights, which are in least favor with buyers, being particularly abundant. Damaged goods are comparatively scarce, the recent arrivals having been considerably under the requirements of purchasers. A moderately active inquiry prevails for Upper Leather at about former figures. Trade in Morocco and Harness Leather is on a restricted scale within the previous range. The week's receipts have been 51,134 sides and 2,516 bales; exports, 4,500 sides. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in quite moderate demand, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21½c.@21¾c., cash, ⅌ lb. Sales, 100,000 lb. at 21½c.@21⅝c. ⅌ lb....There has not been much show of activity in the dealings in Copper products, which have been quoted steady, with new Sheathing at 28c.; old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ lb....Iron has been moving rather slowly in nearly all lines. Scotch Pig has been offered with reserve at quoted rates, but has been quiet; 100 tons sold, in lots, at $38@$39 for Coltness, and $34@$35 for Eglinton. American Pig has been in rather limited request on the basis of our quotations; 450 tons reported sold, in lots. Wrought Scrap Iron has been held with rather more confidence, in view of the very moderate supplies available, but has been quiet. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Coltness, $38@$39; No. 1 American Pig, $28; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$49, currency, at the works; old Rails at $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $35 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been inactive, since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 70@$5 75, gold; Bar at 8⅝c.; Sheet, 8⅛c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been quiet and somewhat nominal at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 25@$6 50 for domestic....American Steel in liberal stock, and slow of sale, within the previous range....Regulus Antimony continues in light request at 11⅜c.@11½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c., gold, for American, ⅌ lb....Shot has been selling slowly at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb....Tin has been more active, in the line of Plates, but at easier prices; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal, 1,500 bxs. Charcoal Terne, and 6,000 bxs. Coke (for forward delivery) on private terms. Pig dull at former figures. Straits have been quoted at 21¼c.; English at 20c.@20¼c.; Refined at 20¾c., and Banca at 24¾c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 87½; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25....Zinc has been inactive at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—A fairly active business has been reported in foreign product, mostly on trade account, but partly for refining, at very firm prices. Sales have been made of 614 hhds. Matanzas, for refining, at 42c., regardless of test—quoted strong at 41c. for 50 test; 131 hhds., 10 tcs., and 6 bbls. Cienfuegos, for jobbing purposes, on private terms; 383 pchs. Barbados, also for jobbing purposes, on private terms—quoted at 43c.@45c. for invoices; and 489 hhds. and 82 tcs. Mayaguez, also to the trade, on private terms. A cargo of 568 hhds. and 60 tcs. Havana, just arrived, was reported as having been imported by refiners. A few small invoices, of recent receipt (including one of 58 hhds. Caibarien, and another of 45 hhds. Cardenas,) not yet reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign has been more animated, chiefly in Porto Rico at 50c.@58c., and Barbados at 45c. ⅌ gallon. New-Orleans, of really desirable quality, has been very scarce, and held above the views of buyers, thus checking operations in this description. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@58c.; Barbados, new crop, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 40c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 41c., for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups have been offered sparingly, and have been in good request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at firm rates....Sugar-house Molasses has been in limited stock and fair demand, on the basis of 32c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., for new product. Refiners have sold considerably ahead of production.

NAILS—Have been quoted steady on the basis of $3 35@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, in full and job lots, with a moderate jobbing trade noted.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm in price, but less active; Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 07½@$2 15. Sales, 400 bbls. good Strained at $2 15, and 600 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 40@$3 25 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch quiet, at former rates....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 50 bbls. merchantable, at 36c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been held firmly at extreme rates, checking trade; demand rather limited. Linseed is dull and heavy as a rule, the inquiry being almost wholly for job lots. Lard, Red, Olive, Menhaden, and Cotton-seed Oils are in light request at quoted rates. Cocoa-nut, Tallow, and Neatsfoot Oils quite moderately sought after within our range. We quote: Crude Whale, 67c.@72½c.; Unbleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 95@$2; Unbleached Sperm, $2 07½@$2 10; Bleached do., $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 02½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 73c.@75c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 10@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@47c.; Yellow do., 52c.@55c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 87½c.@$1 20; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@12½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 1,000 bbls. at 11¼c. ⅌ gallon; market quiet....Refined dull at 14⅝c. here, and 14½c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@20½c. ....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted higher, and in fair demand, with sales reported for early delivery of 490 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 70@$20 80, closing at $20 80. A small lot of Family Pork at $20 50; with prime Mess quoted at $19, and Extra Prime at $15 50@$16. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., March options, at $20 60; 750 bbls., April, at $20 50; 4,500 bbls., May, $20 60@$20 70; and 250 bbls., June, at $20 65 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs wanted and quoted up to 9⅞c.@10c. for City, and 9½c. for Western....Cut Meats have been in better request and stronger in price, with sales reported of 1,800 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8½c.@9c.; 1,100 Pickled Hams at 11¼c.@11½c.; 500 fresh Hams at 11½c.; 2,500 Smoked Hams and Shoulders at 13¼c.@13½c., and 9½c., respectively; 25,000 lb. Bellies, in bulk, at 10½c.@11c., and very lean fancy do., as high as 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 75 tcs. Western Pickled Shoulders at 8⅛c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¼c.; Dry-salted Short Cut Hams at 11c.@11½c.; and Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@11½c....Bacon has been scarce and held at extreme rates; market quiet; 100 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11½c. 100 bxs. Western do. at 11¼c., with Short Clear quoted at 12c., and Long and Short Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quoted firmer as to price, but trade has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only small lots of Western Steam at 14⅛c.; 220 tcs. City at 14c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13⅜c.@13½c.; 750 tcs. Refined for the Continent on private terms; quoted at 14⅜c., with West India stock at 14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., March options, at 14⅛c.; 750 tcs., April, at 14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., with May quoted at 14¼c.@14 5-16c., and June at 14⅜c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been moderately sought after at old figures; sales, 80 bbls. and 60 tcs. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $29 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams in some demand at $19@$21 for good to choice. Sales, 50 bbls....Rather more demand has been noted for Butter, at about steady rates. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 17c.@28c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 28c.@33c. for choice to very fancy do.; 10c.@23c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@20c. for rolls....Cheese has been less active, but held firmly, shippers buying less freely. State Factory quoted at 13c.@17c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ⅌ lb....Eggs have been moderately sought after, within the reduced range of from 31½c.@34c. for fair to very fancy fresh. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@27c. ⅌ dozen.

SEEDS—More demand has been reported, to-day, for Clover, for shipment, the firmer range of gold aiding the export movement; prices quoted firm. Sales have been made of 43 bags fair State at 11c., with Prime quoted at 11¼c.; 300 bags choice Western at 11¼c., and 1,700 bags do. to arrive, on private terms; also, a small lot of Alsike at 15c. ⅌ lb....Other kinds of Grass-seed quoted as in our last, but very quiet. Timothy selling in a jobbing way, from store, within the range of $2 75@$3 ⅌ bushel, the latter very choice....Of Calcutta Linseed, 8,000 bags have been sold at $2 12½, gold, 4 months credit, showing a decline. Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $2 65@$3, from cars and store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½, gold, ⅌ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more active, but at somewhat easier prices. Refiners have been operating to a moderate extent to provide for more urgent wants. Holders have shown more willingness to meet the requirements of buyers. Sales have been made to-day of 832 hhds. and 800 bxs., including 250 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8½c.; 40 hhds. and 800 bxs. do. at 8 13-16c.; 116 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; 270 hhds. do. within the range of 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to good; 156 hhds. interior to common do. at 7¼c.@7½c., ⅌ lb. We now quote fair refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c., Powdered at 10⅜c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c., As at 9¼c.@9⅞c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Quite active and firm; demand mostly from home trade sources. Sales equal to 190,000 lb. very good to prime at 8½c.@8 9-16c....Stearine in demand, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14⅝c.@14¾c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 14⅜c. Sales, 20,000 lb. No. 1 at 10½c. And of Grease, 10,000 lb. White at 11¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand, but weak and irregular in price. Sales, 700 half-chests Green, 2,500 half-chests Japan, and 750 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Only a very moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies, prices of which have been without change of moment. Shippers are not doing much in the purchasing line in the local market. Sales have been reported of 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@22c.; 205 cases 1872 Connecticut Seed-leaf at 21c.; 44 cases 1872 New-York, 30 cases 1873 Pennsylvania, and 60 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 7½c.@55c., and 200 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 25 ⅌ lb. Manufactured stock in very moderate request, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 13c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c.

WHALEBONE—Has been slow of sale, yet quoted firm in price, with Arctic quoted at $1 05@$1 10, gold; South Sea, 95c.@$1, gold, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted rather steadier, with sales reported since our last of 150 bbls. at $1 15. And of Alcohol, 100 bbls. at equal to $1 14@$1 15 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been buying rather more freely during the week, within the previous range as to values, on other than fine fleeces and California Fall, which have been quoted easier, but have shown very little inclination to extend their purchases much beyond the limits of early wants. The trade call is comparatively light, the outlook not being deemed favorable to investment operations. Supplies are, as a rule, moderate, but holders, in most instances, are prompt in responding to the inquiries of customers at current quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 117,500 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 45c.@55c.; 468 pks. and 35,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 28,500 lb. scoured stock at 58c.@80c.; 9,000 lb. Combing and Delaine at 56c.@60c.; 15,000 lb. Black at 12½c.@24c.; 15,000 lb. unwashed, and 5,000 lb. washed stock on private terms; 89,000 lb. Texas at 25c.@35c.; 4,500 lb. Oregon, part at 39c.; 14 pks. Black Pulled, part at 23½c.; 10,000 lb. Colorado, 215 bales Montevideo, 70,000 lb. foreign Carpet stock, and 30,000 lb. Noils on private terms; 5,000 lb. Texas Lambs' at 35c.; 142,000 lb. California Spring at 25c.@35½c.; 188 bales and 207,000 lb. California Fall at 18c.@25c.; 150 bales Cape, part in bond, at 17c.; 4,000 lb. Australian at 50c.; 200 bales Creola, and 28 bales Persian on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been noted in the way of berth freights at generally firm rates. Accommodation most wanted for Grain and Provisions. Room offered less freely for early use. The chartering business has also been on a moderate scale, with tonnage for Petroleum, Naval Stores, and the West India Sugar trade in most request. Grain vessels have been attracting but little attention. Rates have been somewhat irregular....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ standard bushel; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels grain (relet room) at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 3,100 bxs. Cheese and a small lot of Butter at 35s.; 200 tons Mahogany at 40s.; 1,400 pks. Provisions, (Bacon and Lard,) and 500 tcs. Lard, at 30s. ⅌ ton; also, 50,000 bushels Grain, (through freight, via Philadelphia,) at equal to about 7¾d. ⅌ bushel. And a British bark, 489 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Residuum, from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For London, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s., with option of the east coast of Ireland, direct, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, with Grain tonnage at Philadelphia quoted at 6s.@6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 327 tons, (at Fortress Monroe,) with Naval Stores from Wilmington, reported at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d., options extending to the Continent; a Norwegian brig, 212 tons, (at Wilmington,) with do. from do. at 5s. and 7s.; and an American ship, 1,534 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian deposits, on private terms....For Cherbourg or Bradke, a German bark, 659 tons, (to arrive,) with Hewn Timber from Pascagoula at 45s....For Bremen, a German bark, 580 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, a small lot of Corn at equal to 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bales Cotton on private terms; quoted at ⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 300 pks. Seed and 1,000 bags Coffee (the latter through freight) on private terms; and 1,450 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 311 tons, (now at an Eastern port,) with Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 5s. ⅌ 280 lb....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 374 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 431 tons, (now here,) out in ballast, and back north of Hatteras, at $5 75 for Sugar....For Caibarien, an American brig, 326 tons, (now here,) out in ballast and back north of Hatteras, at $5 50 for Sugar, $5 for Melado, and $3 50 for Molasses....For Sagua and back, north of Hatteras, an American schooner, reported at $5 75 for Sugar....For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig and schooner, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $6, and an American bark, with Sugar, reported from Cienfuegos, at $6....For New-York, an American brig and schooner, with Sugar, reported from Zaza, at 42½c.@45c.; and three American barks and three brigs, with do., reported from Matanzas, at $5 75@$6....The American ship Belvidere, 1,321 tons, (now nearly due at Boston, from Calcutta,) has been purchased by New-York parties on private terms, supposed to have been about $45,000. This ship was built at East Boston, in 1860, and last metalled in March, 1874.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 19, 1875.

At Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon 513 head of horned Cattle came fresh to hand, and were sold off on a fair trade from 10c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt.; from 56 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows sold from $38@$79 ⅌ head. Grass Calves and Veals were held on sale, arrivals being light. The quality of the flocks dealt in on this forenoon was generally fair; trade was slow at 6⅛c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs were sold on yesterday afternoon at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. None on sale to-day. City Dressed depressed in feeling at 9⅞c.@10c. ⅌ lb. No Western Dressed quotations.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 31 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 33 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11⅛c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 44 smooth Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 9 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 69 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 on ⅌ head; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with 50c. off ⅌ head; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ cwt., strong; $20 was allowed on this herd; 1 Steer, gross weight 1,960 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 51 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 75 good Illinois Steers that had bruised in transit at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 32 good Missouri Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong, with $1 off ⅌ head; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; for J. H. Leets 2 State Oxen, weight 3,600 lb. gross, at 10½c. ⅌ lb. on 55 lb. net; 2 State Oxen, weight 3,700 lb. gross, at 12c. ⅌ lb. on 57 lb. net.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 121 Colorado Sheep, weight 17,830 lb., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,170 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 131 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,470 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale, two cars of Sheep; had one car due. P. Lerch sold 209 Missouri Sheep, weight 16,660 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 170 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,450 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—W. Elliott sold 92 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,090 lb., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 90 Illinois Sheep, weight 7,900 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 505 mixed Ohio and Indiana Sheep, weight 50,670 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 39 State Sheep, weight 3,310 lb., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 103 State Sheep, weight 13,690 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 156 State Sheep, weight 14,000 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 179 State Sheep, weight 17,300 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 65 State Sheep, weight 7,640 lb., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 81 State Sheep, weight 10,364 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 89 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,560 lb., at $6 60 ⅌ cwt.; 165 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,700 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 90 State Sheep, weight 7,620 lb., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 95 State Sheep, weight 9,230 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon: 513 head of Horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 134 Veals and Calves, 69 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 2,107 Sheep, 10 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 2,231 Hogs, 823 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 25 cars reported to arrive, were 1,165 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,197 head, or 541 cars, against 590 cars for the same time last week and 309 cars for the same time last year. There was no market to-day and no stock offering; last receipts were through consignments. Cows and Calves—Receipts this week 60 cars; demand has been quite active at a shade off last week's prices, all offerings finding ready sale; quality not so good as previous three weeks; Dairy Cows, common to fair, $20@$40 ⅌ head; good, $45; new Milch Cows and Springers, $50. About 100 head Calves sold this week. The majority were common grades, at from $4@$8 each. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,800 head, against 17,400 head for the same time last week, and 4,500 head for the same time last year; no market; not sufficient sales for quotations; 6 cars remaining unsold will be shipped to Eastern markets in first hands; last receipts all through consignments. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 4 cars reported to arrive, 700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,100 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week, and 20,200 head for the same time last year; market slow for want of stock to operate with; sales, 300 head; yards bare of stock; Yorkers, $7 75@$7 90; heavy Hogs, $8@$8 25.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Cattle less active, but prices fully sustained; receipts, 2,000 head; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; shipping Steers, $5@$6 50 for common to prime; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs active, firm all around; receipts, 8,000 head; sales at $7@$8 75, chiefly at $7 30@$7 65 for light; $7 50@$7 90 for heavy; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep active, firm; receipts, 1,500 head; poor to medium, $4 50@$5 50; good to fancy, $5 75@$7 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat excited and higher at opening, but closed easier; No. 1 Spring, 97c.; No. 2 Spring, 95¼c. for strictly fresh; 94¾c. for regular, spot; 95⅜c., April; 98⅞c., May; No. 3 Spring, 89c.@89⅞c.; Rejected, 81½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 66c., spot; 66⅜c. bid, April; 72⅜c. bid, May; Rejected, 63c.@63¼c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 53½c., spot; 53⅞c., April; 56¾c. bid, May. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 97c.@98c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Spring, $1 09@$1 10, spot; $1 03½@$1 04, April. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs in good demand; light, $8 50@$8 60; heavy, $9. Pork firmer at $19 75, spot or April; $20, May; $20 25, June. Lard steady at $13 70, spot; $13 70@$13 72½, April; $13 90, May. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Grain was unchanged. Pork, $19 65, April. Lard unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—Receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels. Flour firm and quiet; sales, 480 bbls., at $4 75@$5 75 for Spring and Bakers'; $5@$5 75 for Amber; $6@$6 50 for White, and $5 25 for Rye. Wheat in moderate demand and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 16; 1,800 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 10; White and Amber neglected. Corn dull and steady; sales, 4 cars new at 76c.; 2 cars of new High Mixed at 77c., on track. Oats dull; retailing at 63c. in store, bagged. Rye inactive; asking 98c. for State, on track. Barley quiet; holders firm, maltsters holding off; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian at $1 20. Seeds steady; 800 bushels sold at $2 75@$2 95 for Timothy, $6 35@$6 50 for Clover, $7 25@$7 50 for large Clover. Pork firm; $20 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14¼c.@14½c. Highwines inactive and nominal.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 06½; No. 2 Spring higher at 92½c.@94c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@66c., cash; 68½c., May. Oats higher; No. 2, 59c.@60c. Barley and Rye steady and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 12. Pork excited and higher at $20 50, cash; $20 37½@$20 50, March. Dry-salted Meats strong and advancing; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., cash; 12¼c., June; Clear Sides, 12¼c., spot; $12 45, June. Lard firm at 13¾c. Hogs—Shippers, $6@$6 75; common to fair Packing, $6 75@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle firm, active; good native Steers, $5 87½@$6; common to medium Mixed Steers, $4 75@$5 15; Native Stockers and Feeders, $4@$5 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Flour quiet, firm, steady demand; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $5@$5 50 for common Extras; $5 25@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $5 50@$6 50 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $5 75@$7 for Illinois; $5 75@$8 for St. Louis, including choice brands. Southern Flour firm at $5@$8 for common Extras and Choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn firm at 89½c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 70c.@73c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $31@$33 ⅌ ton. Receipts—Flour, 1,779 bbls. Corn, 38,838 bushels; Wheat, 4,400 bushels; Oats, 11,900 bushels; Shorts, 2,304 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 19.—Wool in improved demand, prices firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; medium, 56c.@57½c.; coarse, 52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 49c.@52½c.; medium, 55c.@56c.; coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 65c.@67c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c.@48c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; fine, Unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium unwashed, 40c.@44c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@25c. Californias not quoted.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Flour firmer; small stock; low grades scarce; Double Extra, $4 87½; Treble do., $5 75; choice do., $6@$6 40. Corn dull and declining; in liberal supply; White, 82½c.@83c. Oats quiet but firm at 72c.@73c. Bran in fair supply at $1 20. Hay dull; prime, $22; choice, $27. Pork firmer; scarce; sales at $21 25@$21 50. Dry-salted firm; scarce; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11¼c. Bacon in good demand; supply light; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c. and 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, seller April, 13c.; May, 13⅛c. Hams dull at 12½c.@13c. Lard firm for choice Refined; other grades dull; Tierce Kettle, 13¾c.@14c.; Refined, 14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Sugar in good demand; stock, 3,200 hhds.; inferior, 5½c.@6¼c.; common, 6¼c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 8c.@8¾c. Molasses quiet; good jobbing demand; stock, 6,856 bbls.; Centrifugal, 43c.; prime Fermenting, 48c.@50c.; fair Reboiled, 56c.; prime, 60c.; strictly prime, 62c. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17c.@18¼c. Whisky dull and nominal. Louisiana and ordinary Western, $1 14; choice Cincinnati, $1 17. Corn-meal easier at $3 80. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 58. Gold, 116½.

TOLEDO, March 19.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm at an advance of 1c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 13; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16; extra do., $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 13; May, $1 16¾@$1 17; June, $1 17½; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 14; June, $1 17½; No. 2 Red Wabash, May, $1 16; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 15; No. 3 Red, $1 09. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 69½c.; May, 72½c.; Low Mixed, 69c.; no grade, 68½c. Oats dull, nominal. Clover-seed—Regular, $6 35. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn firmer at 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet, unchanged. Butter dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm at $21. Lard strong; Steam, 14c. bid; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats active, higher; Shoulders, 7½c., spot; 7½c.@7⅝c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c., spot; 11½c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c.@12c. Whisky steady at $1 12. Live Hogs firm; common, $7@$7 25; fair to medium, $7 50@$7 75; higher grades wanted; none offering; shipments, 1,000.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 93¾c.; April, 94¼c.; May, 98¼c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 52½c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 67c. Rye firm and in good demand; No. 1, $1 03. Barley higher and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, in store, fresh, $1 06; No. 3 Spring, 86c. Provisions firmer. Pork—Mess, $19@$19 65, cash and April; Prime Mess, $16 50@$16 75; Extra Prime, $13 50@$13 75. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c., loose; Middles, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Boxed Meats ¼c. higher. Prime Lard firm; Steam, 13¾c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. Oats firm at 64c.@65c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions—Advancing tendency; strong. Pork nominally $21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11¼c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13¼c. Lard firm; Prime Steam, 14¼c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Bagging firm at 12c.@13c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 19.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls., at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 35. Corn quiet at 86c.@87c. Barley higher; sales, 4,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 27. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted, and $33 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $29, and Middlings, $31 ⅌ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; Ear, 62c.@63c.; Shelled, 66c.@67c. Oats steady at 56c.@59c., in elevatrr. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley quiet, unchanged. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard quiet, unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—Wheat quiet. Rye held higher, with little doing. Oats quiet and steady; sales, 200 bags No. 2 White State, at the Susquehanna Depot, at 67c. Corn quiet but strong; sales of bagged lot of round Yellow at 85c. Barley in active inquiry and held very strongly, with an upward tendency; some sales have been made but they were on private terms. Malt steady.

DETROIT, March 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1 18¼@$1 18½; No. 1, $1 16¾; Amber, $1 11½@$1 12. Corn firm and in fair demand at 71c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 59c.@62c. Barley—State, $2@$2 40 ⅌ cental. Clover-seed, $6 50. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 11. Corn and Oats steady; unchanged. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11¾c.; Legal Test, 12¾c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 19—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107¼.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export, and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 768,000 bales, including 450,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 102,000 bales, including 63,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Sales of Cotton forwarded directly from the ship's side to the spinner, 15,000 bales. The stock afloat is 529,000 bales, including 309,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do., deliverable March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 13,000 quarter, including 12,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 32s. 9d.@33s. ⅌ quarter.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 7 15-16d. Provisions—Beef, 75s. ⅌ tierce for New Mess. Pork, 74s. ⅌ bbl.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

LONDON, March 19.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 41s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 25s. ⅌ cwt.

HOME FOR OLD MEN AND AGED COUPLES.

Bishop Potter has written the following appeal to the clergy and laity of the City of New-York:

The very name of such a home calls up before the mind an image of touching interest. We think of the life within that Christian Home—serene, patient, cheerful—of the aged men rescued from lonely want and suffering, and brought into a family where needed comforts are secured to them, where love reigns, and where, by kindly looks and words they can contribute to each other's enjoyment. We think of the aged couples saved from the bitterness of separation—saved from the daily dread of a to-morrow, harder to bear than the cold and hunger of to-day; we think of these aged couples established in a Christian home, provided with simple comforts, themselves overflowing with gratitude to God and to their earthly friends for the unimagined blessings vouchsafed to them, and never weary of exchanging with other inmates as favored as themselves the touching story of former trials and present mercies.

Contemplating that scene, we feel at once that the establishing of such an institution was in the highest degree necessary and proper, that it must have been a kind of happiness to be allowed to have part in a Christian work so full of mercy and love, and we feel, too, that to watch over it, to cherish and support it, will be sure to be regarded by a Christian community as both a duty and a pleasure.

Dear brethren of the clergy and laity of the City of New-York: In the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, at No. 487 Hudson street, next door to St. Luke's Church, you may find a realization of the picture I have feebly presented. Be thankful that you have such a Christian home. Be thankful that, for an expenditure so moderate, you are privileged to be instrumental in relieving so much sorrow and suffering, and creating so much cheerful enjoyment. Hard as the season may be, and numerous as may be the calls upon your Christian bounty, you will not, I am quite sure, you will not leave that home to languish, or to be in doubt for a single day as to an abundant provision for its support. Its rent has to be paid, food and raiment for the inmates have to be supplied. Give promptly, and so secure for yourselves a blessing richer one hundred fold than any which you can confer upon those poor but worthy brethren and sisters in Christ. Your affectionate friend and brother,

HORATIO POTTER,
Bishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1875.

Contributions sent to the Treasurer, Hermann H. Cammann, No. 25 Pine street, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN HARTFORD.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Post* of the 17th inst. says: "The *Post* representatives have, by personal investigation, developed the fact that while trade has not fully recovered from the effects of the panic, the amount of business during the Winter was scarcely less than the average, and that the outlook for the Spring is really encouraging. Such are the conclusions reached after personal interviews with the proprietors of many of our leading manufactories and many of the prominent merchants. In a majority of the manufacturing interests there has been no reduction of force through the Winter, although this might naturally be expected, and orders are commencing to flow in to an extent which warrant brisk operations for the Spring. Wholesale merchants admit a fair trade, and better than they had anticipated with the river closed and a late Spring, while in the matter of building operations an impetus is already given by the announcement of many large blocks to be erected this season, with the numerous smaller building projects yet to be heard from."

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up Charles Stanberger, a bartender, charged with an atrocious offense. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and after being severely rebuked was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in State Prison at hard labor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHLIEMANN'S TROY.

TROY AND ITS REMAINS; a narrative of researches and discoveries made on the site of Ilium, and in the Trojan Plain. By Dr. HENRY SCHLIEMANN. Translated with the author's sanction. Edited by PHILIP SMITH, B. A. With maps, plans, views, and cuts, representing 500 objects of antiquity discovered on the site. London; JOHN MURRAY. New-York; SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

Dr. Schliemann is an explorer of extraordinary skill, perseverance, and enthusiasm. Simply as a story of steadfast determination in overcoming almost insuperable obstacles, the narrative which he gives us in this superb volume possesses the greatest interest. Besides this, there is inherent in its subject matter an element of romance, inasmuch as it pertains to the discovery of an immense mass of singularly curious relics in a locality which scholars long ago conceded must have been the scene of the great contests celebrated by Homer. Dr. Schliemann would have achieved distinction enough if he had simply placed the fruits of his extensive discoveries at the disposition of the archæologists, and asked them to solve the perplexing questions which his coins, terra cottas, vases, tablets, and other relics suggested. In attempting to perform this task himself, he is compelled to make such important modifications in his deductions in each succeeding chapter that confidence in his ability to place a true estimate upon the real value of his remarkable discoveries is very seriously shaken, until, when he unhesitatingly calls a specially rich find "Priam's Treasure," it becomes clearly apparent that his enthusiasm has completely got the better of his judgment. Notwithstanding this, the earnestness with which scholars in England and Germany have discussed Dr. Schliemann's discoveries is all the proof that need be given of their importance. Their value is also recognized by the remarkable care and artistic elegance which characterize the maps, plans, views, and cuts given in this volume, representing 500 of the objects of antiquity which were unearthed upon the site of ancient Troy. The fact that the well-known scholar, Philip Smith, edits this translation from the German of Dr. Schliemann's narrative adds still further to its dignity.

The American reader will very naturally first turn to the few pages of "autobiographical notice," to learn who Dr. Schliemann is, and how he came to direct his energies to the explorations which have yielded such rich results. From this sketch we infer that he was born in 1822 in Kalkhorst, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a small grocer, in whose employ, for five years and a half, he worked from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, retailing herrings, butter, brandy, milk, and salt, grinding potatoes for the still, sweeping the shop, &c. His first recollection of the instruction he received from his father was the rehearsal of the deeds of the Homeric heroes. These produced such an impression on his mind that at the age of ten he made them the subject of an essay in badly-written Latin, which he presented to his father as a Christmas gift. The drudgery which was his lot until he was nineteen years of age fairly ground out of him this scanty knowledge. Overexertion in lifting a cask brought on a slight hemorrhage of the lungs and obliged him to abandon his place as grocer's clerk. In despair he went to Hamburg, and shipped as a cabin-boy on board a ship bound for Laguayra, in Venezuela. Nov. 28, 1841, the vessel left Hamburg, but on Dec. 12 it was shipwrecked in a fearful storm off the Island of Texel. The crew were saved, and young Schliemann determined to remain in Holland and enlist as a soldier; but this he found more difficult than he expected. His means were soon exhausted, and as a last resort he feigned illness and was taken to the hospital. His release was shortly secured by a friend in Hamburg, and eventually he procured a clerkship in a merchant's office at a salary of 800 francs per year. A wretched garret at eight francs per month, where he froze in Winter and was nearly suffocated in Summer, furnished him lodging; his breakfast consisted of rye-meal porridge, and his dinner never cost more than a "penny-farthing;" but his very wretchedness drove him to occupy his leisure in study, both to occupy his mind and in the hope of improving his condition. English was the first language to the study of which he devoted his energies. His book was his constant companion, even on his errands. He read a great deal aloud without making a translation, devoted an hour every day to writing essays upon subjects that interested him, and had them corrected under a teacher's supervision, learning them byheart, and repeating in the next lesson what had been corrected on the previous day. By persisting in seizing every opportunity to learn something by heart he gradually strengthened a feeble memory. In six months he felt himself a master of English. French was acquired in another six months, and then the study of Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese seemed comparatively easy. Six weeks devoted to each of these languages enabled him to write and speak them fluently, but this devotion to study led him to neglect his business; his employers would not promote him. He was fortunate enough, however, to secure a better position in Amsterdam as correspondent and book-keeper at a salary of 1,200 francs, which was soon increased to 2,000 francs. Here the study of Russian was taken up. It proved to be the most difficult task which he had attempted, but even this was finally accomplished, and then Dr. Schliemann began to occupy himself with the literature of the languages he had learned. In 1846 his principals sent him as their agent to St. Petersburg, where a year later he established a mercantile house on his own account. Eight or nine years of close application to business followed, but in 1854 he mastered the Swedish and Polish languages. Greek he had not yet taken up, because he feared that its fascinations might be too great for him. In 1856, however, he set to work at it, and in six weeks had mastered the difficulties of modern Greek. He then applied himself to the ancient language, and in three months he was able to understand some of the old authors, especially Homer, which he read and reread with the greatest enthusiasm. Two years were now devoted exclusively to the study of Greek literature, and during this time almost all the old authors were read cursiorily and the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" several times. In 1858 Dr. Schliemann traveled to Sweden, Denmark, Italy, and Egypt, sailing up the Nile as far as the second cataract in Nubia. He availed himself of this opportunity to learn Arabic, and afterward traveled across the desert from Cairo to Jerusalem. He visited Petra, traversed the whole of Syria, meanwhile perfecting his knowledge of Arabic; and after leaving Syria, in the Summer of 1859, visited Athens, and was on the point of starting for the Island of Ithaca, when he was seized with an illness which obliged him to return to St. Petersburg. His business enterprises had proved so successful that in 1863 he found himself able to retire from business, which he did with the purpose of devoting himself more exclusively to the studies which had so long fascinated him. He started to visit the native island of Ulysses and the plains of Troy in 1864, when he allowed himself to be diverted from his purpose to visit India, China, and Japan, and to travel around the world. This journey occupied two years. In 1866 he settled in Paris with the purpose of devoting himself to the study of archæology, and in the Summer of 1867 he "visited in succession the places which still possess such living poetic memorials of antiquity." The result of his investigations appeared in 1869 in his work entitled, *Ithaca, the Peloponnesus, and Troy*, in which he undertook to prove, both by his own excavations and by the statements of the "Iliad," that the Homeric Troy cannot possibly have been situated on the heights of Bunarbashi, to which place most archæologists had assigned it. At the same time he endeavored to demonstrate that the site of Troy "must necessarily be identical with the site of that town which throughout all antiquity and down to its complete destruction, at the end of the eighth or beginning of the ninth century, A. D., [Dr. Schliemann eventually assigned this destruction, in view of coins which he discovered, to the fourth century,] was called Ilium, and which Lenormant, nearly a century ago, without ever having visited the place, as Schliemann alleges, christened *Novum Ilium*." Whatever other conjectures Schliemann abandons or modifies, to this he persistently adheres—that the hill of Hissarlik and not Bunarbashi was the site of Homer's Troy. Those who approach the question without bias will hardly be able to resist the force of his arguments, and the results of his excavations, both at Bunarbashi, where he discovered nothing of any marked interest, and in the vicinity of the hill of Hissarlik, where his labors were so richly rewarded, give the strongest possible confirmation to his opinions, since they prove that in the latter locality there was once a rich and flourishing city, while the former could not have been the site of anything more than a village in comparison.

Dr. Schliemann began his excavations at Hissarlik as early as 1870. It was not until October, 1871, however, that his labors assumed any systematic form. Then he went to work with a zeal and energy characteristic of the man, and, what was quite as important, with a determination to spend any amount of money that might be necessary to uncover all the secrets which he felt assured were hidden in the mound be so courageously attacked. His labors covered a period of two years, and during part of that time he had under his employ as many as 160 workmen, their implements, consisting of 88 wheelbarrows, 108 spades, and 103 pickaxes, all brought from England. The climate was execrable. Quinine was consumed by the pound to counteract the miasmatic influences to which the working parties were exposed, and arnica was used by the quart to cure the bruises which the laborers constantly received from incautiously exposing themselves to the falling débris. As a constant companion of his labors, Dr. Schliemann had with him his wife, of whose sympathetic co-operation he makes frequent and cordial acknowledgment. She is introduced to the reader as "an Athenian lady who is an enthusiastic admirer of Homer, and who knows almost the whole of the 'Iliad' by heart." Her self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of science should secure her a place in its annals beside the wife of Baker and of Mlle. Tinné.

The Hill of Hissarlik, which Dr. Schliemann, as we have said, has theoretically and practically demonstrated to be the true Troy of Homer, dominates the plain of the Troad, and when he commenced his excavations resembled a vast earthen mound, about 100 feet high. Those who wish to follow the method and progress of Dr. Schliemann's excavation in detail we must refer to the memoirs as translated in this volume. It is enough to say here that his first point of attack were the immense substructures in hewn stone and the remains of the Greek Colony of Ilium or New-Troy, which, it is claimed, once numbered 100,000 inhabitants, and which flourished for a thousand years previous to its supposed destruction. These remains, as is generally the case with the ruined cities of the East, had for centuries been quarried into by the people of the neighborhood for stone for building purposes. Schliemann found what was left of them, and their extent was still enormous, buried beneath soil which averaged six feet in depth. Still this deposit yielded him a splendid metope from the Temple of the Sun, besides the usual variety of coins, bronze weapons, &c., Seven feet below these remains, thirteen feet beneath the surface were found the ruins of another and an entirely distinct city, which the symbols on the terra cotta pottery indicate had been built by an Aryan tribe. These remains were chiefly of wood, and as all the lances, battle-axes, and other implements found, were of copper, the natural inference was that bronze was unknown to the people who inhabited the city. This wooden Ilium it was clear, had frequently been devastated by fire, as extensive calcined layers of débris were found. Ten feet deeper still—twenty-three feet from the surface—the remains of yet another city were unearthed. Houses built of sun-dried bricks, or of small stones cemented with earth, were the distinguishing characteristics of the architecture of this period, indicating a civilization among the people superior to that of their immediate successors. Ten feet deeper—thirty-three feet from the surface—were found the remains of that Troy the siege of which was celebrated by Homer, and thirteen feet lower still, or forty-six feet from the surfac and six feet above the native rock, undoubted remains of a still earlier settlement were discovered. As the accumulated débris of these ruins varied from thirteen to twenty feet in depth, it is but fair to infer that those who first occupied this famous locality held it longer than did any of their successors. As a matter of course the vases, implements, and relics in general discovered in each layer had a character of their own. Stone implements were found in all the strata except the highest or Greecian, and it is a curious illustration of Dr. Schliemann's limited archæological knowlege, that he mistook for "wedges" the splendidly-polished axes and hammers which he found in such profusion, and the character of which would have been at once apparent to any one accustomed to handling such relics. In the remains of the city next the surface, bronze weapons and utensils predominate; in those just below, copper and no bronze; in those next in order, stone; in the ruins claimed to have been of Troy itself copper weapons were found, with cups of gold and silver, (including the so-called "Priam's Treasure,") while the remains of the lowest strata yielded stone implements, and pottery of superior quality, but of marked archaic character.

Nothing certainly demonstrates more clearly the care and skill with which Dr. Schliemann prosecuted his excavations than the fact that he worked with such system that he was able to keep distinct, and to refer to its own stratum, by far the larger part of the 100,000 relics which he unearthed during the two years of his excavations. The peculiar configuration of the Hill of Hissarlik doubtless aided him greatly in thus systematizing his work; but to his skill and foresight must, in the main, be credited precautions which, had they been omitted, would have reduced these valuable relics to a hopelessly confused mass, which no archæological skill could have classified.

Very naturally popular interest will centre upon the account of the excavations made in the second stratrum from the bottom of the mound, where, as we have already said, Schliemann, and nearly all the prominent scholars who have made a critical study of the results of his explorations, locate the Troy of Homer. Keeping in mind the fact that Schliemann himself acknowledges that Homer could never have seen Troy, that the poet's knowledge of the localities of the city named in the "Iliad" must have been altogether derived from tradition, and that their names, such as the "Scæan Gate," the "Temple of Minerva," the "Bastion of Lysimachus," &c., were merely poetical inventions, and that Homer, and not history, gives us the name of King Priam, there is something absolutely bewildering and closely bordering on the ludicrous in Dr. Schliemann's serious endeavors to make the narrative of the "Iliad" square with his discoveries, and to fasten the imaginary names upon actual localities. To the sober-minded and matter-of-fact archæologist it is easy to imagine that nothing could be more aggravating than to have such an important discovery of interesting and really valuable relics as that which Dr. Schliemann describes in his memoirs under date of June 17, 1873, belittled by calling it "Priam's Treasure." This extraordinary "find," which, in intrinsic value, probably surpasses any treasure ever discovered at one time in any other ancient ruins was brought to light under the Trojan city wall, as it runs out from what Dr. Schliemann is pleased to call the "Scæan Gate." The discovery is thus noted in the memoirs.

> "In excavating this wall further and directly by the side of the palace of King Priam, I came upon a large copper article of the most remarkable form, which attracted my attention all the more as I thought I saw gold behind it. On the top of this copper article lay a stratum of red and calcined ruins from 4¾ to 5¼ feet thick, as hard as stone, and above this again lay the above-mentioned wall of fortification, 6 feet broad and 20 feet high, which was built of large stones and earth, and must have belonged to an early date after the destruction of Troy. In order to withdraw the treasure from the greed of my workmen and to save it for archæology, I had to be most expeditious, and although it was not yet time for breakfast, I immediately had *païdos* (time for rest) called. While the men were eating and resting I cut out the treasure with a large knife, which it was impossible to do without the very greatest exertion and the most fearful risk of my life, for the great fortification wall, beneath which I had to dig, threatened every moment to fall down upon me. But the sight of so many objects, every one of which is valuable to archæology, made me foolhardy, and I never thought of any danger. It would, however, have been impossible for me to have removed the treasure without the help of my dear wife, who stood by me ready to pack the things which I cut out in her shawl and to carry them away."

Dr. Schliemann then describes in detail the objects comprised in this treasure, which included vases and cups of copper, of silver, and of gold—one of the latter weighing one pound six ounces troy—a small cup of gold, alloyed with twenty per cent. of silver, (electrum,) pieces of the purest silver in the form of knife blades, copper lances, large double-edged copper daggers, two splendid gold diadems, six gold bracelets, a large number of gold earrings, and an immense variety of smaller ornaments made of the precious metals. By the aid of the numerous illustrations reproducing these objects a fair idea of their character may be arrived at. That the discovery completely overpowered Dr. Schliemann is evident from the curious way in which he mingles fact and poetry in trying to account for the condition and locality in which he found the "treasure." He writes.

> "As I found all these articles together, forming a rectangular mass packed into one another, it seems to be certain that they were placed on the city wall in a wooden chest, such as those mentioned by Homer as being in the palace of King Priam. This appears to be the more certain, as close by the side of these articles I found a copper key above four inches long, the head of which (about two inches long and broad) greatly resembles a large safe-key of a bank. Curiously enough, this key has had a wooden handle; there can be no doubt of this, from the fact that the end of the stalk of the key is bent round at a right angle, as in the case of the daggers. It is probable that some member of the family of King Priam hurriedly packed the treasure into the chest, and carried it off without having had time to pull out the key; that when he reached the wall, however, the hand of an enemy or the fire overtook him, and he was obliged to abandon the chest, which was immediately covered at a height of from five to six feet with the red ashes and the stones of the adjoining royal palace."

These hasty and rash deductions by Dr. Schliemann will lead every thoughful reader to turn elsewhere for reliable estimates of the true archæological value of these discoveries. Their remarkable and extraordinary character is sufficiently attested by the earnest discussions which the various inscriptions upon the vases have provoked during the last year in such journals as the London *Academy* and *Athenæum*, and by the uncertainly which still exists as to the precise period to which the relics should be referred. These discoveries, however, are so remarkable in themselves that further investigations in the same vicinity are sure to follow, and these may possibly shed a clearer light upon a problem the final solution of which it is certain has not yet been reached.

No account of Dr. Schliemann's researches would be complete which did not make some allusion to the characteristic duplicity which all explorers seem destined to encounter in their dealings with the officials of the Turkish Government. Dr. George Smith, it will be remembered, found this obstructiveness and distrustfulness the most serious obstacle in the way of his researches a Nineveh, and Dr. Schliemann has a similar and equally disgraceful story to tell of his experiences. Not only were all his excavations made under the eye of a Turkish overseer, whose salary he was compelled to pay, but at the very outset he had a difficulty with Safvet Pasha, the late Minister of Public Instruction, which would have completely disheartened any one less enthusiastic and determined. To remove every obstacle in the way of his making his researches in his own way, Dr. Schliemann determined to purchase the land which he had concluded covered the site of ancient Troy. After infinite trouble, he induced the two proprietors to promise to sell it to him for £40 sterling. He then waited upon Safvet Pasha and informed him that he should complete the purchase as soon as he granted him permission to excavate the field. The Minister frankly expressed his suspicions that he might find a considerable quantity of gold there, and told him to call again in eight days. When Dr. Schliemann returned, he was amazed and indignant at being told by Safvet Pasha that he had already compelled the proprietors to sell him the field for £24 sterling, and that he might make excavations there if he wished, but that everything found must be given up to him. Dr. Schliemann told the perfidious Minister in very plain language what he thought of his conduct, and absolutely refused to have anything more to do with him, and declared that he should make no excavations. Here Mr. Wayne McVeagh, the United States Consul, appeared as a mediator, and the difficulty was finally arranged by Dr. Schliemann agreeing to surrender one-half of the articles that he might discover. At the same time it was expressly understood that he should be allowed to carry his own half out of Turkey. A Ministerial decree issued in April, 1872, revoked this permission, and prohibited him from carrying his share of the discovered antiquities out of Turkey, but accorded him permission to sell them in the Kingdom. "The Turkish Government by this new decree," writes Dr. Schliemann, "broke our written contract in the fullest sense of the word, and I was released from every obligation. Hence, I no longer troubled myself in the slightest degree about the contract, which was broken without any fault on my part. I kept everything valuable that I found for myself, and thus saved it for science, and I feel sure that the whole civilized world will approve of my having done so. The new-discovered Trojan antiquities, and especially the treasure, far surpass my most sanguine expectations, and fully repay me for the contempible trick which Safvet Pasha played me, as well as for the continual and unpleasant presence of a Turkish official during my excavations, to whom I was forced to pay four and three-quarter francs per day." To show his friendly intentions, however, Dr. Schliemann presents the Museum in Constantinople with seven large vases, from five to six and a half feet in height, and with four sacks of stone implements. Notwithstanding this gift, a lawsuit with the Turkish Government followed, which was settled by a payment in cash and by an engagement to continue the excavations in Troy for three or four months for the benefit of the Imperial Museum. To this extent, therefore, the public may yet be the gainers by the bad faith of the Turkish Government. When Dr. Schliemann suspended his excavations, and with no intention of resuming them, there remained, according to his estimate, one-third of the city yet uncovered. It is by no means impossible that the discoveries which await Dr. Schliemann in this section may aid in deciding the numerous questions started by his past labors, and their result will therefore be awaited with keen interest.

Those who have followed Dr. Schliemann's discoveries the most closely are aware that the original account of his explanations was published by Brockhaus, in Leipzig, early in 1874. An octavo volume contained the memoirs, while in a large quarto atlas accompanying it were comprised 217 photographic plates, with a map, plans, and views of the Plain of Troy, the Hill of Hissarlik, and the excavations, with representations of upward of 4,000 objects selected from the 100,000 and more brought to light by Dr. Schliemann. These last were fully described in the letter-press of the atlas. As many of the photographs of these objects were from drawings, they were necessarily more or less imperfect. The volume prepared for the benefit of the English reader is in nearly every respect superior to the German edition. The maps, plans, and views, with 300 of the most interesting relics, have been engraved on wood, and with a delicacy and precision which deserve the highest praise. Thirty-two lithographic plates at the end of the volume give 200 more of the vases, whorls, &c., making 500 of the relics which are represented in this volume. The letter-press consists of an introduction by Philip Smith, a brief autobiographic sketch, and an introduction by Dr. Schliemann, followed by a well-executed translation of memoirs which were written as the work progressed. An analysis of Trojan bronze is appended, and the volume closes with a discussion by the editor on the inscriptions found at Hissarlik. In convenience of size, completeness, the perfection and beauty of its mechanical execution, as well as in the fact that it has had the advantage of Dr. Schliemann's latest annotations, the English volume is decidedly preferable to the German edition.

There can be little doubt that a comparison between the objects in Dr. Schliemann's collection and those of the Di Cesnola collection in the Metropolitan Museum, might lead to some most important results. There is, therefore, some ground for the regret which the editor of this volume expresses that the two collections should be so far separated as to make this comparison practically impossible. This renders all the more important, however, the reproduction of the most striking objects in the Di Cesnola collection. It is earnestly to be hoped that this work, which has been suggested as possible, may yet be accomplished. A single fact, which shows that Dr. Schliemann's generosity equals his enthusiasm, remains to be stated. Although he expended upward of $40,000 in making the excavations at Hissarlik, he has expressed his purpose of presenting the entire collection to some archæological museum. What shall be its final destination is, we believe, not yet decided; but the constantly-increasing number of those who are pursuing archæological investigations should congratulate themselves that they have in this handsome volume so complete and satisfactory an account of one of the most interesting and important of recent discoveries.

PROGRESSIVE PETTICOATS; OR, DRESSED TO DEATH. An Autobiography of a Married Man. By ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT. 12mo, pp. 316. New-York: GEORGE W. CARLETON & CO.

The title of this book is not descriptive, and does not do it justice. It is very much more than a burlesque of female extravagance in dress; and, in fact, concerns rather the moral and intellectual peculiarities of the sex than their outward show, natural or artificial. It is in purpose a perfectly good-natured satire upon woman, not labored or at all exhaustive, but light and humorous, and is one of the most amusing books of its kind that we have ever happened to meet with. Smart as most of the hits are that enliven so many of its pages, no woman of sense, unless she is very high-strung and "cranky," can read it without laughing, and admitting that the author has a very keen insight into the characters of all of her best friends, no less than of her dearest enemies. As to herself, to be sure, he knows little or nothing, and the little that he does know he caricatures and exaggerates in a manner that is quite ridiculous, and would be shameful only that it is so absurd. But, as to his own wife, what an amusing little goose she must be, letting that grocer take her in so and believing the man's flattery. Why will some women be such fools as to listen to a man's flattery, particularly if he has anything to sell! If there is anything that disgusts a real lady, it is to have a salesman flatter her. And then, too, to believe what the man said about his goods! Of course she was taken in, and deserved to be. And as to the accounts that she kept, what was she so particular for? And then, why must she be running after all the quacks, and their notions and their nostrums? Served her right that she was taken in by them one after the other! What could she expect? And then to be so foolish and unfashionable as to follow out all those fanciful theories about dress, and to leave off her corsets and "suspend"! How she must have looked when she went to a party! Probably, however, she had no figure, and it didn't make so much matter as it might have made with some women; although her husband is so complimentary—quite charming, in fact; and just what some husbands ought to be, and might be, if they had only the least politeness and gallantry in the world. But after a woman is married she mustn't expect compliments, from her husband at least, unless perhaps on paper, and under a feigned name; and what's the good of that? To be sure, this Mr. Gill, or whatever his name may be, is a brute about the babies. All men are. Why shouldn't a woman want to have her baby have a nose like Mrs. Siddons, if it's going to be a girl? It's the most natural and proper wish in the world; and if she hadn't as handsome a nose herself as some other women have, why shouldn't she take all proper means to provide her baby with one? To be sure, the other freak of making the whole family live on beans was rather queer. It must have been very monotonous; and the table must have looked so very strange; and then beans are so vulgar! But if there is anything outrageous, it is Mr. Gill's making out, as he always does, that his wife tried to lay the blame of all her follies and her failures upon him. It's just like a man to say that. It's a slander upon women, who never do anything of the kind. To be sure, it is always the men who make the blunders about housekeeping, and then try to lay the blame upon women; and so Mrs. Gill might have been right after all. And so forth, and so on; for we cannot undertake to follow out the probable comments of Mr. Roosevelt's female readers into all their details.

As to readers of his own sex, there is not a man of them who has had any experience of womankind that will not owe him many a hearty laugh, which he will enjoy none the less if his admiration of women and his delight in their society is as great as Mr. Roosevelt's, or as ours. For one of the charms of the book, and it has not a few, is that amid all its satire it has not a single snarl, and is evidently the production of a very woman-loving man. The style is very agreeable, and underlying all its fun there are hints, and warnings, and suggestions which will not be without their value to thoughtful readers, be they men or women.

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. 12mo. pp. 370. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The lack which has long been felt of a compendious history of the United States, suited to the tastes and the comprehension af young readers, will probably be supplied by this book. Our existence is so short, even as a separate people, not to say politically as a nation, and our records are so full, so easily accessible, and so authentic, that there are no material questions of fact to be settled by research, and the sifting of evidence by writers who undertake to tell our short but stirring story. The writing of American history is very plain sailing. What it requires is the power of orderly arrangement, faithfulness, some reverence for the past, a comprehension of the principles of law and of liberty which our forefathers brought from the old home, the assertion of which led to our independent existence, a candid, unexaggerating spirit, and a clear style. All of these Mr. Higginson has; and the consequence is a book which no American boy or girl can fail to read with pleasure, while he or she learns from it all of the essential facts in the progress of the country from the period of its discovery to the present day. Mr. Higginson has not attempted to "write down" to his expected readers—he is hardly the man to do that. His work is a man's work, worthy of a man's reading; good for reference, and yet well suited to the young. It is discreetly illustrated with maps, portraits, and views; has an appendix of public documents and statistical tables, and a full index. It is an excellent book of its kind.

ANTIQUITIES OF LONG ISLAND. By GABRIEL FURMAN. To which is added a Bibliography by HENRY ONDERDONK, JR. Edited by FRANK MOORE. 12mo., pp. 459. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

Long Island is not so very ancient a place in the annals of civilization that he who undertakes to set forth its antiquities is likely to be troubled with an embarrassment of riches. Some 200 years cover its existence as a civilized country; and it is even yet so sparsely settled, and its centres of population are so comparatively unimportant, (Brooklyn being known chiefly as a New-York dormitory and the place of the Beecher-Tilton scandal,) that the antiquary and the historian can have little to say about it. What there is to be said, however, is well said in this volume. Judge Furman's book belongs to, and has an honorable place in, a valuable kind of historical compendium—county histories—for although Long Island is divided into three counties, for the purpose of such a history it may well be considered as one. Furman's *Notes on the Town of Brooklyn*, published fifty years ago, are well known and highly valued. They had become so scarce and were so much sought after, that this republication of them will be welcomed by all collectors of "Americana." To these the editor has prefixed the fragments of a work, or rather, a fragmentary and incomplete work, by the same author, upon Long Island, which he [the editor] was fortunate enough to discover in manuscript among the stock of a dealer in old books and antiquities in New-York. It is full of interesting matter about the Indians, the old Dutch settlers, their troubles with the Yankees, and so forth. To this Mr. Onderdonk, himself of a prominent family of Dutch origin, has added a very full and apparently complete bibliography of all the books that have been written about this habitation of his forefathers. Their number is astonishing. The result is a very creditable and useful book of local history and antiquities, for the preparation of which, and particularly for the preservation of Judge Furman's manuscript, all our local antiquaries will, somewhat enviously, confess a debt to the editor.

A PLEA FOR PLUMBERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The season of the year having arrived in which it is reasonable to expect that Jack Frost will relenquish the grasp with which he has so firmly held the many water pipes during the unusually severe Winter just past, in many cases entirely depriving whole neighborhoods of one of the absolute necessities to comfort, if not endangering the health, and even the lives, of occupants of dwellings so deprived of their supply of water, it occurs to me as a fitting time to call the attention of owners of houses who may be intending to overhaul their plumbing work as well as those who are at present erecting or are about to erect new buildings, to the necessity of managing this really important matter somewhat differently from the way in which it has been done in the last few years, there being no doubt about plumbing having degenerated a good deal in that time, and mainly in consequence of the system of contracting with the lowest bidder, which nearly all having work to do seem to have adopted, but partly in consequence of the impression which seems very generally to prevail that any man who can make a joint is a plumber, than which there can scarcely be a greater mistake.

Now, the truth is that plumbing work is an indispensable necessity, and when properly done ministers in a great degree to health and comfort; but while this is a fact which cannot be gainsayed, it is also a fact that when improperly done there can be few greater nuisances. A large majority of houses built on speculation, and many that are intended for occupancy by the owners, are plumbed by the party offering to do it for the lowest price, and as long as this is done people must not expect good work. People should look the stubborn fact squarely in the face and understand that plumbing is expensive, but at the same time is one of the things that cannot be too well done in order to secure cheapness, and also that every man who has a sign "plumbing" over his door is not necessarily a plumber; and when the general public come to use the same judgment in this regard that is displayed in respect to other branches of mechanics there will be fewer complaints against plumbers, and I am confident much less trouble in consequence of frost, there being no doubt about the possibility of so arranging the work as to make it quite secure in this as well as other respects.

There are, undoubtedly, men in the business who have earned and justly deserve the odium that seems to be too generally applied to the whole fraternity, but I venture to say that the trade or branch of business cannot be named of which evil might not be said of some of its members; and I doubt if the proportion of honest men engaged in other kinds of business is greater than in plumbing, and inasmuch as it is a branch that cannot be dispensed with, I suggest that it is not wise to treat all plumbers with such apparent suspicion as is usually shown when their services are required, many of them being men whose characters are above suspicion, but who are nevertheless not exactly encouraged by such treatment. I would therefore suggest: First, that all plumbers are not thieves; second, that low-priced plumbing work is not, (in the common acceptation of the word,) cheap; third, that serious damage to building frequently results from poor plumbing; and lastly, that the health of occupants depends in a great measure on the exclusion of sewer gas, and consequently on the skill of the plumber.

F. A.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

Senators Chandler and Ferry, and the entire Republican delegation from Michigan in the last Congress, have united in an address to the voters of their State, calling special attention to the importance of their election in April next, when two justices of the Supreme Court of the State and two Regents of the State University are to be elected. They say: "The Democrats will undoubtedly make strenuous efforts to carry the State, as the Republican majority at the November election was so small that they are encouraged to believe that a Democratic victory is possible; furthermore, if they can succeed now it will give them much additional prestige and strength with which to enter into the Presidential contest in 1876. For twenty years Michigan has gallantly and patriotically upheld the Republican banner, helped to strengthen the patriotic heart of the nation and thrown the weight of her influence in favor of the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the equal rights of all its citizens. Let each Republican take a personal interest in this election, endeavor to promote harmony and unity, and above all cast a vote on election day for the nominee of his party, and thus hold our State true to Republican principles and policy in the future as in the past."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

CASES DISPOSED OF WEDNESDAY—JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE OF CERTAIN VESSELS TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, in case No. 643, Moses Hyneman vs. The United States, judgment was rendered in favor of the United States. This is the case of the general average founded upon the capture of the steam-ship Ariel by the Alabama, and her subsequent bonding, while on the voyage from New-York to Aspinwall.

In case No. 184, Eliza Ann Ganett, in which a motion was submitted March 15, by R. M. Corwin, to modify the judgment entered in this case Feb. 23, 1875, the motion was denied.

The court announced that in accordance with a previous intimation, judicial cognizance of the following-named vessels would be accepted as already proved: General Berry, Weathergauge, Gipsey, Aldabaran, Sea Lark, Jacob Bell, Sonora, Commonwealth, Crown Point, Tycoon, Red Gauntlet, Amazonian, Star of Peace, Charles Hill, Dunkirk, Windward, Electric Spark, Ocmulgee, Abigail, Nassau, Isaac Howland, Olive Jane, ship La Fayette, of New-Haven, Conn.; Goodspeed, Brilliant, and Margaret Y. Davis.

Case No. 623, Charles Peters et al. vs. The United States, was submitted upon the evidence and briefs of counsel.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE ARIEL STEAMER BOARDED BY THE ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The case of Moses Hyneman, complainant, vs. the United States, respondent. No. 643, was decided in the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day, Judge Porter delivering the opinion, as follows:

In December, 1862, the complainant shipped from New-York, on the steam-ship Ariel, certain merchandise destined to San Francisco. When the Ariel had prosecuted her voyage about as far south as Cuba she was pursued, fired upon, and stopped by the rebel cruiser Alabama. The commander of the Alabama evinced a strong desire to destroy the steam-ship, as he had done and continued to do with so many other valuable vessels. But the Ariel had on board 667 passengers, including 140 United States marines and their officers, too many to be taken on board of the Alabama, or to be sent adrift in small boats. Embarrassed by this circumstance, he exacted from the master of the Ariel a ransom bond, which purported to be executed by the master for himself, the owners of the ship, and of its cargo, and stipulated well and truly to pay the sum of $261,000 "unto the President of the Confederate States of America, his successor or successors in office, within thirty days after the conclusion of the present war between the said Confederate States and the United States." On the arrival of the goods at San Francisco, the owners of the steamship line, regarding the case as one of the general average, placed it in the charge of professional adjusters. The proceedings of the adjusters have not been very substantially proved in this court, but we assume the professional competency of the persons so employed and the technical accuracy of their work. They apportioned the respective amounts which the vessel, the freight, and the cargo were liable to contribute if payment of the bond were fully exacted, and they also apportioned the expense of the adjustment among these different interests. They fixed the sum which would be payable by Mr. Hyneman, as his portion of the bond, at $4,880 53, and his portion of the expenses of the adjustment at $78 73. He paid the last-mentioned sum in gold, and he claims to recover it from the money awarded to the United States at Geneva. Can we allow it? It is a case on which several cases are said to depend, and deserves the careful consideration which we have endeavored to give to it. It may be freely admitted that where a ship is seized and detained by superior force a sum of money paid to ransom her constitutes a case of general average (Emerigion on Insurance, 485; Parsons on Maritime Law, 299; Clarkson vs. Phœnix Insurance Company, 9 of Johnson.) In the present case no money was paid, but a bond was required, and we think the claimant justly entitled to the inference that if the master had refused to give the bond the ship and her cargo would have been destroyed. It is clear also that by long-established usage, as recognized by the best writers, (2 of Phillips on Insurance, 100,) the charges of the adjuster or despacheur, are to be borne proportionately by the owners of the property saved by the payment of a ransom. The peculiarity of this case is, that payment of the bond was never demanded, and, as the facts show, never could have been enforced. It must be regarded now as an instrument utterly void in law. Can the claimant recover from this fund the sum which he was compelled to pay toward the expenses of an adjustment consequent on the giving of such a bond? In the act of Congress of 23d of June, 1874, our powers are thus limited: "It shall be the duty of said court to receive and examine all claims admissible under the act that may be presented to it, directly resulting from damage caused by the so-called, insurgent cruisers," &c. In the jurisprudence of most countries a distinction has been necessarily drawn between the proximate, and remote causes of loss. In Livie vs. Janson, 12 East., 64, Lord Ellenborough held that if a ship meet with sea damage which checks her rate of sailing so that she is taken by an enemy, from whom she would otherwise have escaped, the loss is to be ascribed to the capture, and not to the sea damage. So, where a vessel was compelled by sea damage to put into a foreign port for repairs, and the climate of the country rendered necessary the sale of a part of the cargo, a loss thus arising is not a consequence of the perils of the sea. Goold vs. Shaw, 1 Johnson's cases, 293. In Hillier vs. The Allegheny County Insurance Company, 3 Pennsylvania State Reports 470, it was held that where goods not touched by fire were removed under a reasonable apprehension that they would be consumed by a fire then raging in the immediate neighborhood, the injury sustained was not covered by a policy against the peril of fire. The books are full of such cases. They were well-known to the eminent lawyers of each House of Congress who so long had this act in their charge. The losses cognizable in this court were, therefore, defined with severe precision. We are to consider and determine upon claims for losses arising not simply from the wrongful acts of the insurgent cruisers, nor merely growing out of the injuries really occasioned by such acts, but for losses directly resulting from damage caused by the said cruisers. An act of damage must be shown to have been committed, the act must appear to be the direct, as distinguished from the remote, cause of the loss. The loss from a probable or anticipated injury may have been greater in some cases than from a real act. The remote result of an act of damage may have been ruinous to the party suffering it. Upon the consideration of these cases we are expressly prevented from entering. In every case brought here, two things must be shown to have concurred, namely, damage done by one or more of the insurgent cruisers, and a loss as its direct result. If either of these elements be wanting, we are powerless to give a claimant any redress. Has this claimant suffered any loss which is the direct result of damage caused by the Alabama? She did no damage whatever to the Ariel or to her cargo, and did not exact from her the payment of a dollar of money. The apprehension on the part of the owners of the Ariel that they might at some time be required to pay led them to demand the money from the claimant. He, to save the trouble of a contest over it, paid the sum required. If he has lost by the transaction he has been unfortunate, but it is plain to us that his loss is not one directly resulting from damage caused by the Alabama, as these terms are employed in the act of Congress, whence our powers are derived.

WOMEN WHIPPED IN VIRGINIA.

The Danville (Va.) *News* of a recent date says: "It is a sorry and most unseemly picture which was presented in our local columns, yesterday, of two women, one white and one black, receiving twenty lashes each at the hands of men under an order of a Justice of the Peace at Danville. The civilized world has for a long time been putting away and out of sight such unpleasing and unprofitable exhibitions as stocks and whipping-posts, and to go back to them now would be at the cost of a pretty severe shock to the sensibilities of the age. Whipping in the Army and Navy, the strongholds of brute force and cruelty, has been abolished by law, and we believe that it is not disputed that the more decent forms of punishment adopted instead have proved fully as efficacious for discipline as the cat-and-nine-tails of former days. In Virginia, however, for some inscrutable purpose, (inscrutable to human reason, because no man can say what is the object or purpose of the laws conceived and brought forth by Virginia legislators) the right to punish with stripes has been granted to the courts and Justices of the Peace in certain cases."

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF DAMAGES IN INITIATION.

Margaret Lamadrid has filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court, Louisville, Ky., in a suit against the Daniel Boone Lodge, Knights of Pythias, claiming $50,000 damages for the alleged death of her husband. In her petition the plaintiff states that on the 25th of March, 1874, her husband was initiated into the Daniel Boone Lodge, and during the initiatory ceremonies received injuries which resulted in his death on the 1st of April of the same year. For the defense it is claimed that there is nothing in the initiatory ceremonies of the Knights of Pythias by which injuries could have been inflicted as claimed, and it is further alleged that Mrs. Lamadrid is of unsound mind.

MODES OF THE SEASON.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING.

THE CAPOTE STYLE—NEW DESIGNS—A NEW PASSEMENTERIE—MITTS AGAINST GLOVES—A REVIVAL OF SPENCERS.

Fashion has periodical changes. We have now reached a turning-point, and each trade in any way connected with it is actively concocting and inventing the new styles. It is no slight labor to obtain a satisfactory result. The situation is full of responsibilities for dressmakers, and especially for *modistes*, for the success of their entire season depends upon their first efforts. The following details as to new plans have been transmitted to us by Parisian authorities:

From present appearances the capote style of garment is only in its infancy; the Winter form will undergo slight changes; one of these is to result in the garment not being taken up. The material for this purpose can be chosen at will, but vigogne and cachemire are the most elegant fabrics. The capote is made without ornaments; several rows of stitching and many buttons form the sole trimmings. This, however, is not imperative, and the collar, revers, pockets, and cuffs can very well be made of faille if the garment is of wool. We can instance one article, for example, the sides of which are striped with bands of faille trimmed with buttons. This is a rather pretty way of trimming, but it is generally thought that the capote should retain its simple character.

Among the novelties in outer garments are several after the following designs: One is in black sicilienne; is in mantle form in front. The dolman has the Metternich back, which is taken in to the figure by a belt placed underneath, and only fastened in the middle. The sleeves are long and wide, and taken together in the centre under a cascade of black faille loops. The effect thus attained is very pleasing. The borders of the garment are trimmed with silk marabouts. This form is likely to meet with great favor.

Then there are a number of mantles and scarfs, half one and half the other. Some of these are similar to the Marie Antoinette and Charlotte Corday fichus, because fastened in front or at the back. One of them is in the form of a mantle scarf at the back, and in front in that of a fichu, the ends of which are of unequal length. One end is square and rather long; the other is much shorter, and draped and trimmed with "mousquetaire" ribbon bouclettes. These ends are crossed over the breast; the short end is fastened to the waist a little on one side; the other falls naturally.

Two other novelties have just been brought to light. One is the juive tunique; the other the Russian blouse, in black, white, or colored cachemire, according to the use they are to be put to. These are ingeniously cut and gracefully draped. We shall shortly be enabled to give a more extended description of these beautiful garments.

Scotch plaids are to be much worn. There are some charming combinations of colors in these materials. We have striped cachemire in electric green and white, with squares of crimson and fine lines of black; others have blue and white grounds, with squares of pale pink. Plaid diagonals are made either in several decided colors or only in two. Striped or plaid limousine is made in all conceivable shades, dark and light. Some of them—the cachemire de l'Inde, for instance—are very fine. Charming toilets are made of these materials, and have been adopted by the most fashionable ladies.

Among other fabrics the use of which is prophesied is foulard.

During the whole Winter, heavy materials having been in use, it was necessary that the train skirts of these should be plain, or, if trimmed at all, only perfectly flat trimmings have been used; now it is the reverse. The Summer styles are to be of the most supple and soft materials. The tuniques only will be made of these, for they have not body enough for the skirts. It may be inferred from this that the combination of faille for the skirts and fancy fabrics for the tuniques and aprons will still predominate. It is not to be regretted, for suits composed of two materials in the same shade, but varying in texture, are convenient and elegant.

A new style of passementerie has just been invented, which is quite novel. It is composed of garlands of leaves made of straw and jet beads. The following is a description of a toilet trimmed with with the above-mentioned passementerie: The train is of black faille, finished with a flounce put on in large plaits; the heading is lined with straw-colored silk and turned over; the apron, being rounded, forms three groups of folds; the inside borders are trimmed with passementeries of straw and jet; at the sides of the aprons are large shirrings with straw-colored cordings; the corsage has cordings of straw-colored silk; the sleeves are shirred up as high as the elbows, where they are trimmed with small ruffles; the bottom of the corsage has plaitings in black and straw-color, the latter forming only a cording.

We are returning to the old style of velvet spencers. It is to be hoped that no one will object to the revival of the fashion, for it is very becoming to many. As we are on the topic of revivals, we are assured that long mitts, made of fine white or black silk netting, are to replace long gloves for theatre wear. This style has been seen in wear, and is considered quite unique. Ladies wear valuable rings and the brilliancy of the stones is so vivid that it is truly provoking that one should be obliged to conceal them under gloves. These mitts will answer the double purpose of displaying the rings and handsome hands and arms.

A Spring suit may be made with a small tight-fitting basque of cachemire in a light shade, and trimmed with beaded galloon in a darker shade; the collar is of taffetas, and also the frill, which extends down the front; this is lined with a lighter shade; a deep ruffle is at the bottom of the sleeves, and the basque is bordered with feathers. The overskirt is made in the same manner, and with crosswise strips of galloon; the bottom is trimmed with a plaited ruffle, which extends below the overskirt, which is quite short at the back, and forms a shell-shaped trimming at the side, extending to near the bottom of the skirt. The demi-train has six flounces. The front of the skirt is made of a soft material, mohair or chaillé for instance; it is shirred crosswise two-thirds down the skirt; below the shirring are a small ruching, three shirts, and, lastly, a deep flounce.

A brown straw bonnet is described as being trimmed thus: A garland of flowers is placed underneath and joined at the back by a bow of havane ribbon. Two ribbons in the two colors, brown and havane, are twisted together, placed around the crown, and tied in a bow at the side.

Another bonnet has a high, pointed crown. The brim is raised in front and lined with blue shirred faille; on the piece below the brim, over which the trimming is placed, is a band of gray feathers, joined at the back by long ends of ribbon. A wide piece of blue and light pink ribbon is placed flat around the crown. A garland of flowers extends from the top of the crown to the back.

A gray straw bonnet has a wide brim turning downward all around, and bound with velvet. The crown is surrounded by a gray foulard scarf and a band of black velvet. At the back of the scarf there are black and white feathers, and there is also a feather at the side among the velvet loops.

AT THE RACE-COURSE.

Incidentally the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says: One of the gentlemen, whose heart is a flood of human kindness, was struck with the appearance of the lad, who seemed to be sad, probably from penury and hunger, and concluded he would question him a little. Approaching, he said: "My son, do you live in the city?" "No Sir," answered the sad-eyed little fellow. "What is your name?" was the next question. "My name is W——d," was the response. "Are your parents alive?" queried our humane friend. "No, Sir, I am an orphan." And his look was more meek and his eyes were sadder than before. This aroused all the sympathetic nature of our kind-hearted friend, and he turned to his companions to make some remark about the lad. Upon again turning to address the youth, he had disappeared, having passed quietly out of the building. The gentlemen thought he had escaped to avoid further questioning, and felt all the more pity for him on account of his sensitiveness. Having had their plates of soup, the two walked together down to the grand stand. A race was about to start, and spectators were busy making contracts for their favorite horse. While looking on, as the bets were being made, their attention was arrested by a piping voice, which rang above the uproar of the pool-selling, crying, "Twenty dollars to ten that Busy Bee wins the race." Upon looking in the direction from which the voice came, they saw the meek-eyed orphan of the soup-house, with a huge roll of money in his hand, piping aloud, "Twenty to ten on Busy Bee." His voice was as sad as ever, and his face wore the same look of humility, but there was something about him—probably the roll of money—which dissolved all the feeling of pity that had been aroused, and they went to look at the horse.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED..April 7
PARTHIA....WED.. Mar. 31 | CHINA.......WED.. April 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC................SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....................April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE..............SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100.....................Second, $65.

Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, March 20, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....................March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Nederland,	March 17	State of Nevada,	March 22
Vaderland,	April 3	Switzerland,	April 15

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Vaderland	March 10	Switzerland.	March 22
Nederland,	April 3	State of Nevada.	April 15

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

E. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA...........Wednesday, March 24
STATE OF LOUISIANA...........Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF NEVADA...............Wednesday, April 21.

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, March 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin...............................60 gold.
Steerage....................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO.............................April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, March 20.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS..........March 18 | INDIANA..............April 8
*KENILWORTH..March 25 | OHIO..................April 15
PENNSYLVANIA....April 1 | *MINNESOTA.........April 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA......................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. | Italy, Sat., Ap'l 3, 2:30 P. M.
Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt, Sat. April 10—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada..................Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES.......................................March 31.
ATLAS..April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL...................................March 22.
ALPS..April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 2[illegible], at o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready: competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, and others, for City or country, at reduced wages; also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO travel for the Summer (or longer) as companion to an elderly lady, an invalid, or would take the care of one child. Address L. M. C., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, first-class servant; can fill either capacity to perfection; can furnish the very best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid in a private family; country preferred; good reference from last employer. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—REFERS TO PRESENT EMployer. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go to the country; good references from first-class families in the City. Apply at No. 507 6th av., in the store.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO TIDY ENGlish girls; one as cook, or cook, wash, and iron; other as chamber-maid, waitress, house-maid, &c.; or nurse, &c.; capable and tidy; City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a reliable, respectful, and economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class cook; has had several years' practice, and gives best references from former employers. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman, or would like situation as laundress alone; City or country; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH (PROTESTANT) woman as first-class cook; understands all its branches, and has the best of references from her last employer; also, a first-class chamber-maid. Call at No. 135 West 27th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH GIRL, with best City reference; understands everything in the culinary line; is kind and agreeable with other servants; not afraid of work or to do her duty. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches of cooking; is careful and economical; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good plain cook in a small family; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS COOK; UNsurpassed in the culinary art; willing to go to any part of the country in a first-class place. Call or address at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook, in City or country; best of reference. Call or address K. W., No. 34 West 13th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT GERMAN COOK; is neat and industrious girl; has good references from last place; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 East 28th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS VERY GOOD cook; good baker and an excellent laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 742 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference will be given. Inquire at No. 421 3d av.

HAIR-DRESSER. — A FIRST-CLASS HAIRdresser would like to make two engagements for mornings at $10 per month, to fill vacancies from the 1st of April till June; best references. Address B. R. A., Station D.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN to do general house-work, in the City or country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; can furnish good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble person; would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl to do general house-work; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West 14th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS house-keeper; twenty years' reference. Apply at No. 342 East 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; no objection to assist with chamber-work or to travel; good City reference. Address or call at present employer's, No. 311 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as laundress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West 14th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, attentive young woman, who can undertake the care of an infant or charge of growing children; is patient and kind with them; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference; would like to travel. Call at No. 120 West 30th st., in the confectionery.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE, and would assist with the chamber-work; best reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class seamstress, a few more engagements by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 342 East 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress; expert at salads, care of silver, &c., or would take first-class chamber-maid's place; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WASHING, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO TAKE IN washing or ironing, or go out by the day. Call at No. 435 East 12th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in some mercantile business; good references can be given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a first-class driver of twelve years' experience in this country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference, if required. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman and groom; sober, careful, and obliging; long experience; City or country; can milk, and make himself useful if required; five years' City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, with four years' references, speaking good English; is a good groom and horseman, and vegetable gardener; he is of a quiet disposition, willing, industrious, and trustworthy. Seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; experienced, and in all respects competent; young, unmarried, Protestant; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; can recommend him highly for past year. Call or address H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE married couple, the man as coachman and groom, his wife as first-class cook; both will be found willing and obliging; understand their business in every respect; best of City references. Call or address No. 637 6th av. Ring three times.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AGED 28 years, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good driver; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A DANISH COUPLE; man does all kinds of farming and gardening, milk, drive; wife as cook, washer, and ironer; makes butter; both speak English; are strong, willing, and intelligent. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT, MARRIED man, without family; is a good florist and under, stands the care of green-house, grapery, fruits, vegetables of all kinds; also, his business in all branches; best of testimonials. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—ENGLISH; MARRIED; IS A GOOD vegetable and flower grower; understands hotbeds, greenhouses, and the care of stock, and would look well to his employer's interest. Any lady or gentleman wanting an honest, sober and reliable man address Sober, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTEStant; understands perfectly the raising of all kinds of vegetables, pruning and culture of grapes, fruits, &c.; eighteen years in the above practice; six years' reference from last employer. Address IRVINE, for three days, No. 634 3d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, GERman; understands the care of green-houses, conservatory, fruit, grapes, and all kinds of vegetables; excellent references. Address L. S., Astoria Post Office, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS, TWENTY years old, as gardener on a gentleman's place or to assist gardener; he understands gardening of flowers and vegetables, also, the care of horses; can milk. Can be seen, or address T. H., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; married, two children; understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Address M. W., North Shore Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, faithfulness, and industry; five years in my employment. Address, Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, FOR THE 1ST of April; understands all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply for one week, by letter, to Alexander Stewart, Box No. 64, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; can take care of green-house or grapery; has seven years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 331 East 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a gentleman's family, or club, or as hall man in a hotel to attend door; best of references. Address G. W., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT SINGLE man, is a first-class waiter, willing and accustomed to first-class waiting; does his work well; speaks good English; verbal references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address B. O., No. 131 West 20th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR WHO HAS been accustomed to prepare copy for the press, and who has a familiar knowledge of practical Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, &c. The employment is honorable, easy, and need occupy daily, only part of a man's time. Address JOURNAL, Post Office Box No. 4,246.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A large family; the best reference required from last place. Apply for two days, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 3 West 38th st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, CAPABLE OF COOKing, washing, and ironing for a small family; good references required. Apply at No. 125 West 21st st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family; City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 115 East 30th st.

WANTED.—A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; best City references required. Call between 11 and 1, at No. 16 East 32d st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st instant, and reopened on Monday, April 12 next. A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of April next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st instant.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the 1st day of April next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., March 20, 1875, and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—TO let—A large room on second story, alcove; hot and cold water; also, rooms for single gentlemen; first-class board; also table board; references.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with board; No. 114 East 19th st., near Broadway; elegant location; table and everything first class; also day board; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACATED April 1; one suite, second floor, consisting of four light rooms; hot and cold water; with or without private table; refer to parties vacating.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; transient and day board. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE—A FEW ADULTS can obtain board with a private family; good accommodations and reasonable terms; only permanent parties taken; references exchanged. No. 42 7th st.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY will let, with board, parlor and bedroom to a middle-aged gentleman and wife desiring quiet. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

A FURNISHED FLOOR AND SUITE OF furnished rooms, with or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av. References.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second-story front rooms; also other rooms to rent, with board to adults desiring a refined home.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AC-commodations, with superior board, call at No. 22 East 49th st. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—One or two handsomely-furnished front rooms, with or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEAR 34TH ST.; FRONT rooms newly furnished, with or without board; terms reasonable; small family of adults.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with board. Also single rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,

(Payable in London.)

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 52d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.

No bid will be considered below $20,000.

The present value of lot is	$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety	19,000
House and lot, total cost	$29,000

One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Three full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard; lots on this street are held as high as $3,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Pacific av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep. No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLD-ers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OVER $1,000,000 OF BONDS HAVING already been deposited, outstanding bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds at once with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., New-York, in order to take part in a meeting soon to be called to pass upon a plan of reorganization.

MARCUS L. WARD, ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 11 WALL ST.,

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DANIEL D. WHITNEY was unanimously elected President of the company.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIREC-tors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, April 20, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RISTORI. MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA TO-DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

LAST (BUT ONE) RISTORI MATINEE.

Only Matinee performance of Victor Hugo's renowned LUCREZIA BORGIA.

RISTORI (last time)..........as..........LUCREZIA BORGIA

Reserved seats, $2. Admission, $1.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—RISTORI'S LAST NIGHTS.

RISTORI'S LAST THREE NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK.

Next week—MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 22, last night but two,

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

RISTORI in her superb rôle of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, last night but one,

GRAND GALA NIGHT. Extraordinary performance.

First and only appearance in New-York of RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

The performance will consist of Schiller's renowned MARY STUART.

RISTORI in her great rôle, MARY STUART.

After which Mme. RISTORI will enact, in English, the celebrated SLEEP WALKING SCENE from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,

MACBETH.

RISTORI (first time in English) as LADY MACBETH.

Her first and only appearance here in English tragedy.

WEDNESDAY—Last and farewell RISTORI night.

THURSDAY—RISTORI'S farewell to Brooklyn.

Only time in Brooklyn of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

TO-NIGHT.

WALKING MATCH.

THE GREAT TWENTY-MILE CONTEST

For $1,000 between

DANIEL O'LEARY, OF CHICAGO,

AND

WILSON REID, OF NEW-YORK,

COMMENCE AT 8.

REOPENING OF THE GREAT HIPPODROME EASTER MONDAY, March 29, with new and unrivaled attractions, for two weeks only.

Hippodrome building to let for the Summer.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH CONCERT

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Violinist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. & B'WAY, TO-NIGHT.

FAMILY MATINEE, TO-DAY AT 1:30. BEGINS 2:30.

GEORGIA	LAST WEEK BUT ONE.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	THE GREAT SLAVE TROUPE	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 END MEN; 21 ARTISTS.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Best we ever saw.—*Graphic.*	MINSTRELS

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HART-FORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 8:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCUR-sions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Long Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASSELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO

JAMES M. NIXON,
AT BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

With feelings of gratitude toward Mr. BARNUM for his kindness in tendering me the free use of the Hippodrome and its vast resources for the coming benefit, and with sincere thanks to the hundreds of professional friends who have so generously volunteered, I beg to present the following brief synopsis of what is destined to prove the most extraordinary entertainment of modern times. JAMES M. NIXON.

THE GRAND CURRICULUM,

in which

THE LEADING ARTISTS OF THE COUNTRY WILL APPEAR IN SPECIAL ACTS.

150 GYMNASTS IN ASTOUNDING FEATS OF AGILITY.

GRAND BATTOUT LEAPS BY FIFTY

of the

MOST RENOWNED LEAPERS IN THE WORLD.

CHARIOT RACES, STANDING RACES, TROTTING RACES.

VELOCIPEDE RACE AGAINST A TROTTING HORSE.

STARTLING TRAPEZE PERFORMANCE BY MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS.

By kind permission of the owners the FAMOUS TROTTERS OF AMERICA ON EXHIBITION, INCLUDING AMERICAN GIRL, BARNEY KELLEY, SENSATION, &c.

FINAL TEST TRIAL OF SPEED BETWEEN THE FAST TROTTERS DAN CASTELLO AND PILOT.

EVERY LADY VISITOR WILL BE PRESENTED WITH AN IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF P. T. BARNUM.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OCCUPYING THE GRAND ORCHESTRA SEATS WILL HAVE ACCESS TO THE PARK OF THE INNER CIRCLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF VIEWING THE FAMOUS AMERICAN GIRL AND OTHER NOTED HORSES OF AMERICA.

Professional talent hourly volunteering.

Full details in Sunday's papers. Admission as usual.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH TO NINETY-FOURTH TIME

of

Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of

THE TWO ORPHANS,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 20, FIFTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE

of this great play will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. C. D. HESS...Director

FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Afternoon, March 29, 31, April 1, 2, and 3.

CLOSE OF THE

BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

Reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN.

Last representation of Thomas' MIGNON.

One performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.

KELLOGG IN BACH.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, benefit of Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.

Sale of seats commences Thursday, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, and No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway; reserved seats $2.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla," by Cramer, 75c.; Girofle Galop, Baker, 50c.; Girofle Waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Mignon," arranged by Pease, $1 25; "You and You," waltz, by Strauss, 75c.; "Where the Water Lilies," Thomas, 35c.; Morton Commandery Quickstep, Wiegand, 40c.; "Rock-a-by Lullaby," H. C. King, 40c.

WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway,
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, March 21.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

A WOMAN'S OPINION OF IT.

A plea for a nobler life.

Box-office now open at Steinway Hall.

BY REQUEST.

CARL SCHURZ. STEINWAY HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1875, at 8 P. M.

Subject—"EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS."

Tickets at Steinway Hall, and book and music stores.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC.

APRIL, 1875.

Now ready, and for sale by all newsdealers.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Contributes a characteristic article on "CRIME AND AUTOMATISM."

T. B. ALDRICH

Gives in prose "A MIDNIGHT FANTASY" which marries two famous people, and in poetry, "ACROSS THE STREET."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

Has a poem entitled "THE TWO ANGELS," and other poems are: "IMMORTELLES," by EDGAR FAWCETT; "CALLING THE DEAD," by Mrs. S. M. B. PIATT; "DIANA," by JAMES MAURICE THOMPSON; "URVASI," by HELEN BARRON BOSTWICK, and "OUR COMRADES," by M. B. C.

MARK TWAIN

Nearly completes, he tells us, the education of a "Cub" Pilot, in "OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI."

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

Has a capital army sketch called "CAMPAIGNING WITH MAX."

ROSE TERRY COOKE

Gives a piece of domestic antiquarian history in "THE THING WHICH HATH BEEN SHALL BE."

HENRY JAMES, JR.,

Continues his novel, "RODERICK HUDSON," with Chapter IV.—Experience.

ALLAN B. MAGRUDER

Relates "A PIECE OF SECRET HISTORY"—President Lincoln and the Virginia Convention of 1861; and

FRANK B. SANBORN

Gives The True Nature of His Plans in "THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF JOHN BROWN."

T. S. PERRY

Has a critical article on WILLIAM BLAKE; and there are twenty pages and more of careful BOOK REVIEWS and NOTES ON ART AND EDUCATION.

Terms, 35 cents a number; $4 a year, postage free.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

RICHARDSON'S WEEKLY.

THE NEW MUSICAL AND LITERARY PAPER.

NO. 7 CONTAINS:

"SHE SLEEPS AMONG THE DAISIES,"

New Song by LON DINSMORE, and

ARIZONA MARCH,

By J. W. TURNER.

These were never before published, and when issued in sheet form will cost 35 cents each. Also,

Eight Pages of Choice Reading

by the best authors. Sold by all news-dealers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MONTHLY parts, with 24 pages music, 40 choice reading, 20 cents.

G. W. RICHARDSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Try it three months (13 numbers) for only 60 cents.

PAMPHLETS. **PAMPHLETS.**

FOR SALE AT NO. 86 NASSAU ST.

Over 50,000 Pamphlets on every kind of subject—History, Indian Revolution, Slavery, War of 1861-65, Genealogy, &c. A. F. BOON.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER'S SITUATION desired, either in a school or family as governess. Address Miss A., care of Mrs. Schmidt Doual, 640 7th av.

PRIVATE PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE by an experienced tutor. Address TUTOR, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
New-York.

FURNITURE TO RENT—FOR PARLOR, DINING-room, bed-rooms, and kitchen. Address COOK, Box No. 2,960 Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!

THE BIG BONANZA!

Houses Crowded!! Laughter Incessant.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

*** Seats may be reserved twenty days in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST 7 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.

The box book for the reservation of places for any night during these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box office.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
121st to 128th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Ada Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

AN EXTRA MATINEE
on
NEXT WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

In active preparation,
and
will be produced on
APRIL 1,
a romantic play,
in four acts,
entitled
RAFAEL.

NOTICE.—The usual courtesy extended to professional persons and the press of free admission must be suspended during the last nights of Mr. Boucicault's engagement. There will be no exception to this order.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

EXTRA MATINEE.
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE OVERFLOW AT
THE MORNING PERFORMANCES
AN EXTRA MATINEE
will be given
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
AT 1:30, PRECISELY,
when
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
will appear
for
THE LAST TIME BUT FOUR,
in
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

The box office for securing seats is open from 8 till 4.

PARK THEATRE. GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

LAST NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY.

Matinée Prices: Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, FAREWELL NIGHT

Of the French Opera Troupe, when the ladies will be presented with the "Girofle-Girofla Waltz," just issued by Edward Schuberth & Co., No. 23 Union Square, in commemoration of the

FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Stuart being desirous to make a success unprecedented in the records of OPERA BOUFFE.

MONDAY, MARCH 22,
MR. FRANK MAYO
in
DAVY CROCKETT,
An American play, in five acts.

New Scenery by WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.

MISS ROSA RAND and a carefully-selected cast.

Box-sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...Manager

THE POPULAR RESORT
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.
The best entertainment in the City.
"EVERYBODY SAYS SO."
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

APPLICATIONS NOW RECEIVED DAILY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

RISTORI'S MEDEA,

THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

PARIS BY NIGHT AND THE MIDNIGHT STORM.

FRENCH BEAUTIES IN RICH ORIENTAL COSTUMES.

NEW ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE. EXTRA NOTICE.

Matinée to-day at 2 o'clock. The sensational drama, JIM BLUDSOE, and the variety. Popular prices of admission—Dress circle, 50 cents; box, 25 cents; amphitheatre, 10 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Farewell benefit to Mr. MILTON NOBLES. The best variety in the City. Miss Annie Hindle, Miss Ada Laurent, Satsuma, and Little All Right, most wonderful Japanese. The celebrated French Gymnast, Theodore Loyal. He has no equal on the flying trapeze. Two splendid dramas. NICK OF THE WOODS. To conclude with CLAUDE DUVAL. Matinée to-day at 2.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF

PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.

Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS'

SECOND ILLUSTRATED LECTURE AT ASSOCIATION HALL, TUESDAY, 23d, 8 P. M.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT AND THERE WAS LIGHT."

Reserved seats at Putnam's, No. 305 4th av., and at Wenck's, under Gilsey House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, VERY FINE bred trotting horse; superior roadster; very handsome animal, seven years old this Spring; kind and gentle; a bargain. Private stable, No. 129 West 49th st.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUPE HORSE FOR sale; over sixteen hands high; eight years old; warranted sound; also a set of coupé harness, silver mounted; the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 162 West 18th st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED IN VICINITY of 41st st. and 5th av. from May 1, or would rent part of stable with rooms for coachman. Address C. L., No. 6 East 41st st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE fine new carriage harness, light double and single and coupé harness; all fine; City made. Call at No. 143 East 59th st.; ring the bell three times.

A VERY SMALL DONKEY FOR SALE.—Is very kind and docile for small children; is warranted sound, and kind in all harness. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object, that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A POULTRY, GAME, FRUIT AND VEGE-TABLE stand in Tompkins Market for sale cheap; sickness the cause. J. J. MALONE, Store Agency, No. 131 Nassau st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CASE OF MRS. CURTIS.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—MRS. IHL COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS—THE CAUSE OF DEATH FULLY EXPLAINED.

Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Annie Josephine Curtis, alleged to have been brought about by malpractice on the part of a German midwife by the name of Ihl. Mrs. Ihl, who was in the room during the proceedings, is a stout woman of about forty years of age, and was dressed handsomely in black silk and wore a short veil over the upper part of her face. Mr. Gregory, the first witness called, is a middle-aged man, with spectacles and side whiskers, and has the appearance of a well-to-do business man. He gave his residence as No. 324 West Twenty-third street. He testified that he was acquainted with the deceased, and last saw her alive on the evening of the 16th inst., in her room at No. 16 Union square. He became acquainted with her originally by introduction of a gentleman who took him to hear the choir of the Church of the Atonement. That was about three months ago. The deceased afterward left the choir, and an intimacy ensued between her and the witness, which, he thought, was the cause of the condition in which she was when subjected to the alleged malpractice. She informed the witness of her condition over a month ago, and seemed rather pleased at it, but dreaded the shame of exposure. On the 10th inst. she informed him that she had been to see Mrs. Ihl, and on the following day said that she had had an operation performed. He had remonstrated with her for having gone, and afterward at having had an operation performed. On Saturday last she became very sick, and he went for Dr. Barrie, who attended her until the time of her death. Witness had never seen Mrs. Ihl until last Tuesday night, when she was brought by the Police to No. 12 Union square, and was identified by Mrs. Curtis as the person who had performed the operation. Mrs. Curtis had explicitly stated in the presence of witnesses that he had no knowledge of her having an operation performed, and had not suggested such a thing to her.

Mrs. Laura Byrne, of No. 12 Union square, testified that Mrs. Curtis boarded with her. On the Thursday before her death a woman had called to see her, who gave her name as Mrs. Dunn. She is the same woman whom witness then saw in court, (Mrs. Ihl.) Witness showed her up to Mrs. Curtis' room and left her there. She remained in the room about an hour and then left. When she was informed by Dr. Barry that she was about to die, she said the woman's name was Mrs. Ihl; she spelled the name, but could not pronounce it; she said Mrs. Ihl lived in Forty-ninth street; she said she, and she only, was to blame for her condition; that no one had incited her to go to Mrs. Ihl.

Dr. Robert A. Barry, of No. 233 East Thirteenth street, testified that Mr. Gregory had called him to attend Mrs. Curtis, saying that he thought she was about to have a miscarriage; made an examination and found this to be so; at a subsequent visit he found that the miscarriage had occurred, and Mrs. Curtis was in excessive pain and very ill; witness told her that she was not likely to recover, and she told him that Mrs. Ihl had performed an operation on her; she said Mr. Gregory had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing about it until afterward; death was caused by metro-peritonitis.

Josephine Curtis, stepdaughter of the deceased, identified the prisoner as the woman who had visited the deceased and who had given her name as Mrs. Dunn.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, of No. 132 West Houston street, Dr. John R. Van Vleek, of No. 69 East Fourth street, and Dr. Robert A. Barry, (recalled,) all testified to the post-mortem appearance of the body, and agreed that death had resulted from the operation.

Capt. John Gunner testified to the arrest of Mrs. Ihl, and to the facts connected with the ante-mortem examination.

The Coroner then proposed to read the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Curtis to the jury. Counselor Howe, the counsel for the prisoner, protested against this paper being read, on the ground that the requisitions of the law had not been complied with, in putting certain questions to the deceased. This protest was not heeded by the Coroner, who read the statement, which has already been published in THE TIMES, to the jury. He then directed the jury to find a verdict according to the evidence presented. They then retired, and in about twenty minutes returned with the following verdict in writing, which was signed by all the jurymen: "We find that the said Annie J. Curtis came to her death by metro-peritonitis, on March 17, 1875, at No. 12 Union square, said death being caused by a mechanical abortion produced by a woman named Mrs. Ihl, residing at Forty-ninth street and Third avenue, in the City of New-York."

The jury were then discharged. The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EFFORTS TO SECURE SHARKEY.

DETECTIVE DAVIES ON HIS WAY TO CUBA—HIS PLAN OF OPERATION—SHARKEY REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT HAVANA.

Detective Davies, who was employed by the Spanish Consul to kidnap Garcia, the man in whose possession was found the fragment of the "Seville Murillo," and take him to Havana, and who subsequently became notorious by his connection with the escaped murderer, William J. Sharkey, in the Cuban capital, returned to Havana on the steamer City of Vera Cruz on Thursday of last week, for the purpose of capturing Sharkey and bringing him on to this City. After concluding the business that originally took him to Havana, Davies remained there some time, studiously cultivating Sharkey's acquaintance. The pair were inseparable. They visited drinking saloons together, ate together, and were constantly in each other's company. Sharkey had been drinking pretty hard for some time, and the wily detective encouraged him in this foolish gratification of a depraved appetite, for the purpose of drawing from him such secrets as might be useful to him. Sharkey carried about with him, in addition to his revolver, a long knife, with which he boasted he would cut the heart out of any man who would attempt to lay his hands upon him. On one occasion, while Sharkey was drunk, Davies took both weapons away from him, and presenting the pistol to his head, forced him to disclose the manner in which he made his escape from the Tombs. Davies has since refused to give the details of Sharkey's confession further than to say that the murderer exonerated the officials who were accused of being accessory to his flight, and who lost their positions at the time on account of it.

After Sharkey's arrest at the instance of Capt. Curtis, Davies returned to this City, and, it is stated, opened communication with the District Attorney. The Havana steam-ship wharves have been closely watched for some time past by detectives, who argued that Sharkey would probably follow Maggie Jourdan to New-York, and it is also certain that these officers offered various sums to employes on the wharves and vessels of the company, on condition that information of his return should be sent to them at once. In conversation with a reporter on Wall street, not long ago, Davies asserted that if anybody would guarantee him $500, he would go to Havana and bring Sharkey back on the next steamer.

As there is no extradition treaty between the United States and Cuba, the only way in which Sharkey can be got here is by kidnapping him. This would be a comparatively easy job for a man of Davies' strength and courage, especially if Sharkey could be made intoxicated. During the Cuban excitement Davies was in the employ of the Spanish Consul, and on one occasion, on the steps of the United States Court, boldly faced an infuriated mob of several hundred persons. Gentlemen who have recently arrived from Havana say that he will receive material assistance from the authorities, who are anxious to get rid of Sharkey, now that they are aware who he is and have had a taste of his quality.

While in this City, Davies spent much of his time on the Havana steamers in conversation with their Captains and endeavoring to draw out of them whether they would countenance the kidnapping of Sharkey on board their vessels. His manner of getting at their views was to boast that he would have no difficulty in capturing Sharkey and taking him on here in that way. A TIMES reporter conversed with several of the Captains on the subject, and found that they had all been approached in that way, but all, including Capt. Deegan, of the City of Vera Cruz, assured the reporter that they had told Davies in emphatic terms, that they would not be a party to any such procedure.

Passengers on the City of Havana, which arrived yesterday, say that when Sharkey was released from prison by the authorities, it was on condition that he would leave the island in ten days, and he has not been seen around Havana since. Some think that he has gone to the Isle of Pines, while others believe that he is still in Cuba, hiding. The general impression is that he has not gone to St. Thomas, as was reported.

A FATHER SHOOTS HIS SON IN BROOKLYN.

Luke McDermott, an old man, fifty-four years of age, who lives in a shanty in Degraw street, near Bond, last night engaged in a quarrel with his son James, in which he fired at his son twice with a shot-gun. The charges took effect in the knee-joint of his left leg, making two severe wounds, which will probably necessitate the amputation of the limb. The son was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and the father was locked up in the Butler Street Police Station.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE.

For the first time in this City mutual pools, on the French plan, have been sold on the result of the race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews. The selling began on Wednesday, at the rooms of Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co., No. 15 West Twenty-eighth street, and was concluded last night, there being no pool-selling to-day, as the result of the race, which takes place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, will probably, owing to the difference of time between London and New-York, be known here by about 9 o'clock this morning. Oxford has led in the betting from the start and up to 9 o'clock last evening, when Cambridge stood seventy-five to seventy-four. Oxford then took the lead again and kept it. The latest telegram received at the pool-rooms was to the effect that Cambridge was selling in London at five to four against Oxford. The fact of Oxford being the favorite here is based on the judgment of the betting men that it is the better crew, as there were a larger number of good men in Oxford than in Cambridge to select from this year.

THE APPOINTMENT OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB—MAYOR WICKHAM'S COURSE CENSURED—THE LOYAL SENTIMENT OF THE ENTIRE PEOPLE OUTRAGED.

At a recent formal meeting of the Union League Club, held at their rooms, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Rush C. Hawkins, were passed:

Whereas, The members of this club have heard of the appointment to the position of Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, an honorable, important, and lucrative office in this City, of Fitz John Porter, late a Major General of United States Volunteers, who was cashiered and dismissed from the Army for treasonable and traitorous conduct in the presence of the enemy, in failing of the repeated orders to support, aid, and join his companions in arms, who were contending against the enemy. It is therefore

Resolved, That in making this appointment Hon. William H. Wickham has most flagrantly violated the unwritten, moral obligations incident to the powers pertaining to his office, and by so doing has outraged the loyal sentiment of this entire people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this club it is not expedient that the Mayor of this City should have sole authority of removing heads of departments but that the exercise of that authority should be subject to the approbation of the Governor.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to oppose any bill before the Legislature inconsistent with the resolution last passed.

In accordance with the foregoing the following-named gentlemen were appointed to act on this committee: Jackson S. Schultz, Dorman B. Eaton, and Albon P. Man.

THE PLYMOUTH PRAYER-MEETING.

THE USUAL CROWD OF PEOPLE—THOSE IN BONDS TO BE REMEMBERED—THE DANGERS OF GREAT WEALTH.

The regular Friday evening meeting at Plymouth Church was as well attended last night as any of its predecessors. The lecture-room was so crowded at 7 o'clock, that Rev. Mr. Halliday, the witness in the trial yesterday, had to content himself with a seat on the steps of the rostrum. All the front rows of benches were occupied by young ladies and the well-known members of the congregation. The aisles were packed, and the stairways leading to the upper part of the church were filled by persons who had to content themselves with a bird's-eye view of the prayer-meeting, obtained through the windows of the lecture-room. The table, as usual, was graced with a bouquet of flowers. Mr. Beecher came in at 7:31, and throwing his cloak carelessly over the back of his chair, sat down. His son Henry rested on the upper step of the platform on his father's left. After a pause of a few moments, Mr. Beecher said in a low voice: "The 545th Hymn," and without any more preliminaries, the pianist in the centre of the room awoke the strains of the old Methodist song, "Awake my soul, in joyful lays, and sing thy great Redeemer's praise." The congregation sang it, and Mr. Beecher marking time with his feet, joined in the bass side of the harmony. After the last verse he said: "Brother White will you lead us in prayer?" and the Doctor rising slowly from his seat, fervently thanked God for all that the congregation had enjoyed in Plymouth Church, the Pastor, and what he had done for the people by his ministry and teachings, and the life he had led. "He has," said Dr. White, "indeed been an epistle read of all men." At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Beecher, opening the hymn-book again, said: "The 566th hymn"—"Am I a soldier of the Cross, a follower of the Lamb,"—which was sung in the same manner as the former one.

"Brother Shearman, lead us in prayer," said Mr. Beecher, and the dark little attorney rose and returned God thanks for what had been done for him and his fellow-members during their long lives. He rejoiced that he and the Plymouth Church congregation were raised above what the world might say of them; that there was not a sin they had been guilty of that was not foreknown to God, and that despite all this the merciful Father had resolved to save them. Mr. Shearman's manner grew more pathetic toward the conclusion of his prayer, and he besought the Lord to remember those whose hearts were with Plymouth Church though their persons were kept away by the wickedness of men. He concluded by beseeching the Most High to remember those who had left the church and had striven to do all manner of wickedness against it. "Bring them to a better heart, O Lord! and make them to see their faults." Hymn 569 was then sung, and when the last notes died away Mr. Beecher said, slowly and distinctly, that the inspired Apostle among the 1,000 distilled from the doctrine of Christian love recommended Christians to remember those in bonds, as if they were bound with them. It would be impossible to seek out all who were in bonds, and the Apostle did not mean that we should do so. He meant that there should exist in every Christian's heart a consideration for those that were suffering in unusual ways. It might be that some had their names stained, their very characters blasted. The cases of such should be brought home and made, as it were, his own by the Christian, so as to fulfill the golden rule. It was very easy to say this, but very hard to do. Mr. Beecher then used the bondage of the emancipated slaves and the sympathies it should have awakened as an illustration of what was signified by this rule. Speaking of moral bonds—the thralldom of vice—he urged that Christians should feel for their slaves as if bound with them. He would not dismiss joy from the heart and make it the abode of universal mourning; but he believed that sympathy—taking hold of another's sorrow, to alleviate or soothe it—developed the heart's power of enjoyment. Mr. Beecher next touched upon the clamor that is often raised against Christian men's beautifying their homes at great expense. "I hold," said he, "that it is the right of a Christian man to whom God gives the means to make his household so beautiful that their children shall think it is the most beautiful on earth—the place where father and mother are king and queen and the children the subjects. In this connection Mr. Beecher spoke briefly of the effects of prosperity, and bade his hearers beware of that which dried up and hardened the heart, dulling it to the sorrows of those who are in bondage. Suffering made us kin. He claimed relationship with all mankind, by their degradation, need of life, dread of death, by their divine, heavenly sympathy, which all required.

At the conclusion of his exposition Mr. Beecher introduced Mrs. West, a missionary from Turkey. She took a chair near him on the platform, and related some of her experiences among the Armenians. The prayer-meeting was concluded by the congregation singing:

"Have thy nights been long and mournful,
Have thy friends unfaithful proved,
Have thy foes been proud and scornful,
By thy sighs and tears unmoved?
Cease thy mourning!
Zion still is well beloved."

Mr. Beecher pronounced the benediction.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

FEW OUTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS—MANY RETURNING FROM EUROPE — HEAVY FREIGHTS ON LOW RATES.

The influence of recent increase in the cost of steerage passage to Liverpool is now being felt, and most of the steamers leaving port to-day take out a smaller number of passengers than those of last week. The Winter trade has closed, and for a time comparatively little is expected. Many of the passengers who went abroad last Fall influenced by the low rates are now returning; but the outward trips do not pay. The cabin passengers are fewer than at this time last year, and as the price of first-class tickets has not changed, this decrease is chiefly explained by the hard times. The large, expensive steamers of all the lines are still laid up, for the reason that the demand does not require them. There is now plenty of freight offering, but the rates are so low that some of the steamers do but little more than pay expenses. All the steamers leaving port to-day take out large cargoes, because it is hardly more expensive to ship by steam than by sailing vessel. Of course the sailing interest suffers, and a large fleet, comprising all classes of vessels, is lying idle at the docks, waiting for paying cargoes.

The steamers sailing to-day are as follows, with their freights and passengers:

The Republic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool, with about 35 cabin and 100 steerage passengers. Her cargo consists of about 30,000 bushels of grain, 350 bales of cotton, 200 barrels of lard, 300 tierces of bacon, a quantity of cheese, and a quantity of miscellaneous goods. The Ville de Paris, of the French Line, for Havre, has about 60 cabin but no steerage passengers. She takes out about 15,000 bushels of grain, 100 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of provisions.

The Victoria, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, has about twelve cabin and fifty steerage passengers. She has about 20,000 bushels of grain, 150 bales of cotton, 300 tierces of bacon, and a large lot of lard and cheese. The Herman, of the Bremen Line, for Bremen, has about twenty cabin and ninety steerage passengers. Her cargo comprises about 15,000 bushels of grain and some provisions, principally bacon and lard. Her chief cargo is of the usual continental character, consisting of sewing, washing, wringing, and other machines, covered by American patents. The Siberia, of the Cunard Line, sails from Boston with about six cabin and eighty steerage passengers. Her cargo consists entirely of grain and provisions from the Western States. The City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, should have sailed to-day, but has not yet arrived. She is now out fifteen days from Liverpool, and it is feared she has been injured by the ice to such an extent as to cause her delay. The England, of the National Line, should also sail to-day, but she will probably be detained. She arrived at this port about two weeks ago, badly damaged by the ice. She is now undergoing repairs at Pier No. 47 North River, and will probably be ready to sail within a few days.

A COWARD'S PLOT.

A CITIZEN OF NEWARK TRIES TO HAVE HIS WIFE ASSASSINATED—HE EMPLOYS A MAN TO DO THE DEED, WHO INFORMS THE POLICE—HE IS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

A plot to murder a woman was made public yesterday by the Police authorities of Newark, who have been cognizant of it for several days, but have refrained from taking any action in order that it might be fully developed. The information was given to Chief Wambold by a young man named Norwood Hatfield, who had been employed to do the deed, but who proved to be of a different character from what was supposed by his employer. His story is, that about the 7th inst. an elderly man, who subsequently proved to be William Cunningham, of No. 146 Warren street, called upon him at his house, No. 111 Pacific street, and requested him to go out for a few minutes, as he had some business to transact with him. The two went to a neighboring saloon, and Cunningham then said he had heard that Hatfield was a good fighter, that two of his brothers were under indictment, and that he would be willing to do any kind of work to make some money. Hatfield has the reputation of being a rough character, but is not a desperado, as the sequel will prove. Cunningham then went on to say he wanted a man murdered. Hatfield said his first impulse was "to punch the fellow's head," but, on reflection, he thought it better to learn the plot and frustrate it. Accordingly, he professed his willingness to undertake the job, provided it paid well and did not involve any very extraordinary risk. Cunningham appeared pleased, but declined to give any further information until his plans were perfected. Another interview was held on the following day at another saloon, and then Cunningham divulged his scheme. In the meantime, however, Hatfield had informed his mother of the proposition made to him, and by her advice had consulted with Justice Mills, who advised him to lead Cunningham on in the belief that he intended to carry out the job in good faith. At the second interview, Cunningham informed Hatfield that it was his wife he wanted murdered, but no definite plan was agreed upon. Several other interviews were held, Hatfield in the meantime keeping Justice Mills and Chief of Police Wambold fully informed of everything that occurred. It was finally decided that Cunningham should leave the rear kitchen door of his house open, and that Hatfield should enter the house, go up stairs to the room in which Cunningham and his wife slept, and, after dispatching the victim as quietly as possible, gag and bind Cunningham so that no suspicion should fall on him. In order to avoid the possibility of making any mistake, it was arranged that Hatfield should meet Cunningham on Thursday afternoon on the corner of Broad and Market streets, and without giving any sign of recognition follow him to the house to ascertain the exact location of the rooms. This was done, but at another interview during the afternoon that plan was altered, and it was decided that the attempt should be made at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In order that he might be able to prove an alibi, Cunningham was to leave the house at 6:30, proceed to the Morris and Essex Railroad depot and take the 6:45 train for Bloomfield, returning to Newark about 8:30 o'clock. In the meantime Hatfield was to secrete himself in the vicinity of the house, and after the departure of Cunningham's son, enter and strike her a deadly blow with a slung-shot. If that did not kill her it would stun her so that she could make no outcry, and then the work of assassination could be finished with the aid of a knife. Thursday night Hatfield informed Chief Wambold that the plans were all completed, and the Chief then made his arrangements. At the appointed time yesterday morning Hatfield accompanied by Detective Haggerty, proceeded to a saloon opposite Cunningham's house and saw him leave and hasten in the direction of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot. The detective then entered the house and requested Mrs. Cunningham to accompany him to Head-quarters. She was questioned, and stated that she and her husband were not living happily together, that he had not spoken to her for the last three months, and that about a year ago he had tried to poison her. She is the mother of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. Cunningham, although a man of means, only allowed her $2 50 per week to provide for the house. While she was making her statement Detective Haggerty went to the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, and on the arrival of the train from Bloomfield, arrested Cunningham. When the officer laid his hand on his shoulder, and before he had said anything, Cunningham asked whether anything serious had happened at the house. His subsequent conversation at Head-quarters showed plainly that he thought his wife had been killed. His mind was not disabused of this idea until late in the afternoon, and when told that she had not been killed, he ejaculated "Thank God!" Cunningham is agent for a wholesale grocery house in New-York. He is held for examination.

A HALF-CENTURY CELEBRATION.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH REVIEWS ITS HISTORY—HYMN BY MR. BRYANT—ADDRESS BY REV. DRS. DEWEY, CHAPIN, AND ALLEN.

The semi-centennial celebration of the organization of the Church of the Messiah took place last night in the church edifice, at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. The first meeting to organize a Second Congregational Church in the City of New-York was held on March 19, 1825, and resulted in the formation of this church. The exercises last night included a choice musical programme, appropriate addresses, and a social reunion in the chapel. The front of the pulpit was almost hidden by a superb bank of white pinks, with the inscription, "1825, Messiah, 1875," in carnations and a border of ferns and smilax, and bouquets of red and white flowers were placed on either side and at the front of the table. The Committee of Arrangements were: Alfred Brookes, Calvin W. How, and Robert A. Atterbury, (members of the Board of Trustees of the Church in 1830,) Dexter A. Hawkins, Winthrop G. Ray, William B. Dinsmore, E. H. Miller, William L. Coggswell, George H. Penniman, John Pierpont, Samuel P. Tillman, and Robert M. Field.

The exercises commenced with an organ voluntary from "Stabat Mater" by the organist, Prof. Edward Howe. Selections from the Scriptures were read by Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, and the following hymn, written for the occasion by William Cullen Bryant, was read by Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, and sung by the choir and congregation:

As shadows, cast by cloud and sun,
Flit o'er the Summer grass,
So, in thy sight, Almighty One!
Earth's generations pass.

And while the years, an endless host,
Come pressing swiftly on,
The brightest names that earth can boast
Just glisten, and are gone.

Yet doth the Star of Bethlehem shed
A lustre pure and sweet;
And still it leads, as once it led,
To the Messiah's feet.

Oh Father! may that holy star
Grow every year more bright,
And send its glorious beams afar
To fill the world with light.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, and the quartet "Deus Misereatur" was sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey, a former Pastor of the church, then delivered an address, which was mainly a review of the doctrines of Unitarianism.

The choir then sang the quartet, "It is finished," from Rossini's Stabat Mater, and a historical review of the church, published in full in THE TIMES of last Monday, was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. William R. Alger. In its fifty years of existence, he said, the Church of the Messiah had nobly maintained its position in the great work of Christianity. As a propagandist of its own views, he admitted it did not meet with that overwhelming success which its members expected its attractive doctrines would ensure. Nor had it been unsuccessful, for the members of the two forlorn churches by which it was first represented had now increased forty times. The whole style of old-fashioned preaching had become revolutionized since the days of Jonathan Edwards. The popularity of Beecher was due to the silent appropriation and utilization by his brilliant genius of some of the oldest ideas of Unitarianism. After fifty years' existence as a liberal society in New-York they displayed their record and offered the advantages of their church to those not otherwise provided with the means of grace. The hymn "Planted on the Eternal Rock," written for the occasion by Rev. Dr. Charles W. Brooks, was then read by Rev. J. W. Chadwick and sung by the choir and congregation. An address on "The Fellowship of the Churches" was delivered by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, and the doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by the Pastor.

The religious exercises concluded with a voluntary on the organ. A social reunion was then enjoyed in the chapel, and the following programme was performed:

"My Soul doth Long for Thee," trio, Howe; Voluntary on Organ, allegretto from 7th Symphony, Beethoven; Ave Maria, solo, by Millard, sung by Miss A. M. Wells; Impromptu on Organ, "The Tempest," Howe; "My Faith Looks up to Thee," quartet, Lachner, (arranged by Bassford;) "Beyond the Smiling," quartet, Zundel; Voluntary on Organ, overture to "William Tell," Rossini.

RECEPTION TO CONGRESSMAN COX.

The General and District Democratic Committees of the Sixteenth Assembly District tendered to Hon. S. S. Cox a reception and farewell address. Mr. Cox is the Congressional Representative of the Sixth District, which embraces among others the Sixteenth Assembly District. Owing to the late changes, however, the Sixteenth Assembly District has been merged into the Tenth from the Sixth Congressional District, hence the farewell address by the electors. Mr. James E. Morrisson was in the chair, and prominent among those present were Abraham S. Hewitt, John Mullally, Judge Kilbreth, Maurice J. Power, Gen. F. B. Spinola, Major Quincey, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Capt. D. R. Lyddy, Peter B. Olney, and A. T. Ackert. The Chairman read a lengthy address in behalf of the electors of the Sixteenth Assembly District, which was highly eulogistic of Mr. Cox's services in Congress.

The address was received with cheers, and after its reading Mr. Cox responded in his usual happy vein, reviewing the actions of the past Congress. He said the best measure they passed was the repeal of the "Salary bill," and the next best thing they did was to die. He denied that he or any of the Democratic Party were responsible for the passage of the "Tariff and Tax bills," and concluded by a reference to the Presidential action regarding Louisiana and Arkansas. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt then spoke highly of Mr. Cox's public career, and was followed by Major Quincy, Peter B. Olney, Daniel R. Lyddy, and John Mullaly.

THE PARK HOSPITAL TO BE CLOSED.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, having received a report from the Superintendent of Buildings to the effect that the front and rear walls of the Park Hospital are badly cracked and settled, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this board be requested to notify his Honor the Mayor that we have received a notice from the Superintendent of Buildings of the unsafe condition of the Park Hospital, and request that some suitable place be provided for the care of the sick and injured in that part of the City.

MEETING OF THE THIRD AVENUE STRIKERS.

Last evening about fifty of the striking drivers of the Third Avenue Line assembled at Hamilton Park, and were addressed by Mr. McKeever, their Chairman. After some remarks by others a committee was appointed to again confer with the President and demand the old rates of wages. The committee waited on Mr. Phillips at 11 o'clock last night, and were again refused. On reporting the result of the interview to the assemblage at the Park, the resolution to sustain the strike was reiterated, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Lane stated yesterday that, strictly speaking, no reduction has been made, but simply a return to the rates paid previous to last Fall. He characterizes the conduct of the men on strike as extremely foolish, inasmuch as the company could supply the place of every man in its employ within the space of a few hours.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The following subscriptions and donations to the Training School for Nurses have been received since March 12, 1875:

Mr. Anson Baker	$35	Mrs. Charles S. Smith	$10
Mr. J. F. Sheafe	50	A Friend, through Mrs. Griffin	50
Mr. Thomas W. Gale	5	S. Y.	10
Mrs. M. L. Delafield	10	Mr. Frederick Prime	25
Mrs. J. B. Collins	5	Mr. Alex. McL. Agnew	25
Miss Perkins	5	From one cured by good nursing	25
Mrs. Fred. Law Olmstead	5	Mme. De Vangrigneuse	10
Mrs. Judge Daly	5	Proceeds of an amateur concert at the house of Mrs. N. Crosby	300
Mrs. S. W. Pell	10		
Mrs Francis G. Shaw	10		
Mrs. G. B. Ogden	3		
Mr. Eugene Kelly	20		
Mr. G. H. Kissell	10		
Mr. Augustin Smith	10	Total	$738
Mr. Alex. Hamilton	100	Previously reported	3,057
Total			$3,795

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange place.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE FIRST CASE IN NEW-ORLEANS—DENYING COLORED TRAVELERS PRIVILEGES ON A MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—The first civil rights case here was brought to-day before Commissioner Shannon. J. C. Mitchell, the master, and J. S. Robbins, the clerk, of the steam-boat Seminole, were charged by G. J. Chevalier, brother of Louis Chevalier, with denying the privileges of the steamboat as passengers to L. Chevalier and his wife on the voyage from New-Orleans to a landing on the Red River. The party were bonded for appearance and examination before the Commissioner at a future time.

A COLORED BARBER REFUSES TO OPERATE UPON ANOTHER COLORED MAN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—To-day a rather stout black man, giving the name of John Hunter, appeared at the Police Court and asked for a warrant against Carter A. Stewart, the well-known colored barber and hair-dresser at Willard's for alleged violation of the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. His request was refused because barber shops are not included in the schedule of inns, theatres, &c. He then appeared before District Attorney Fisher, and that officer made out the information, at the same time informing him that the case did not in his opinion come under the law; and on this information he asked a warrant which was a second time refused. He charges that on Wednesday last he went to Stewart's barber shop and asked that his hair be trimmed, but Stewart refused to allow it to be done in his shop, on the ground that "waiting on colored men would injure the business of the establishment."

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO IN VIRGINIA.

THE STORY OF HIS CRIME—HE CONFESSES HAVING KILLED THREE PERSONS—SCENES AT THE EXECUTION.

BRENTVILLE, Prince William County, Va., March 19.—Jesse Fouks, the negro who murdered the Herndon family, consisting of Jeremiah Herndon, his wife, and a colored boy, named Addison Russell, near Cedar Run, in the lower part of this county, on the 4th of last December, was hanged here at 11 o'clock this morning. The circumstances of this murder were horrible. Mr. Herndon, a well-to-do farmer, was about seventy years of age, his wife was a few years younger, and the colored boy was about eighteen years old. On the morning after the murder Mr. Summerfield Herndon, a son of the venerable couple, who resided not far from their farm, went to pay a visit to his parents; entering their yard he saw bloody foot-prints which led to the door of the dwelling. Passing into the house a ghastly sight was presented to his view. Upon a pallet on the floor the colored boy Russell lay cold in death, with his head split open. Upon the bed lay Mrs. Herndon. A little later the old man was discovered, lying in a field, about 400 yards from the house, barefooted and bareheaded, with his head and face cut and bleeding in many places. On being asked who had wounded him, the old man, who was still alive, said he did not know. He was conveyed to his house and there told of a quarrel with Jesse Fouks, who had been hauling wood for him. It was found, on searching the house, that $235 had been taken by the murderer. Fouks was arrested on suspicion at the house of a neighbor the day after the murder. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herndon lingered some days, Mrs. Herndon dying on the Wednesday following, and Mr. Herndon on the succeeding Friday. Fouks was found guilty upon a trial, and duly sentenced to be hung. On the 31st of last January he made an attempt to escape from jail. he was captured on the following day in a straw-rick, about six miles from Brentsville. On the following day he sent for the jailor and Sheriff Goodwin, and told them that he could not go to his Maker in prayer, with a lie on his lips. He acknowledged his guilt, disclaimed having any accomplice, and stated that he was ready to die. Continuing, he said that on the evening of the murders he stole some meat, and that Mr. Herndon threatened to prosecute him, that they then commenced quarreling, and Mr. Herndon took up the ax and threatened to knock his brains out. Fouks retreated to the door, (the door being open,) seized the ax-handle, and, to use his own words, "Old Satan was in me. I struck Mr. Herndon." He also confessed having killed Mrs. Herndon and the boy.

There were about one thousand persons present at the execution. Everything passed off quietly. Besides the regular Police a guard of fifteen colored men was on duty. The prisoner exhibited the utmost self-composure, and warned his hearers to escape the effects of bad passions. The drop fell at 12:40, breaking the neck of Fouks and causing almost instant death, but one convulsive shudder being noticed. Last Tuesday Fouks gave his body to a physician of Fauquier County, saying that the doctors would get it anyhow.

THE RIENZI TORNADO—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—The Common Council last evening appointed a committee to solicit aid for the sufferers by the tornado at Rienzi. The latest accounts represent that great distress prevails there among those left homeless. The damage is estimated at $150,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson will lecture to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have decided to increase the membership dues next year from $16 to $20.

The forty-third annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy will take place on Thursday evening next, at Association Hall.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool March 4, and Queenstown March 5, reached this port last evening with the regular mails.

The recently established paper, the *Scotsman*, was sold yesterday at sheriff's sale, to satisfy claims of creditors, for $800, which included fixtures, good will, and all appurtenances.

The steamer England, of the National Line, which was to sail to-day, will not be able to leave before Tuesday. Her freight has been all engaged, but it has been impossible to stow it in time.

The Secretary of the Treasury has lowered the position of Special Agent Thomas Brown, of Col. Howe's office, to an inspectorship, and has assigned Mr. Brown to Col. Howe as a stenographer.

The Custom-house officials state that the smuggled silks from the Hoboken stores realized $50,000 to the Government at Thursday's sale. This is fully twenty per cent. more than their appraised value.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered this evening in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. William H. Goodyear, on "The Di Cesnola Collection," illustrated by the stereopticon.

The Alumni Association of Columbia College have resolved to request the Board of Trustees to establish a chair of Political and Social Science. President Barnard is in favor of the establishment of the professorship.

The fourth lecture of the free course of the Catholic Union will be delivered at Cooper Institute on Monday, the 22d inst., when the subject, "International Arbitration—the old and the new," will be discussed.

Yesterday Uncle Daniel Drew looked up from the copy of THE TIMES he was reading in Robinson, Chase & Co.'s office, in Broad street, and, removing his spectacles, remarked sagely, "This yere ice george's washed away all the culprits along the Erie Road"

Thomas Graham and Edward Davidson, two youths of about eighteen years of age, were held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of obtaining $46 60 from Messrs. White, Morris & Co., bankers in Wall street, by means of false pretenses.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man was seen walking on the ice in the East River in the vicinity of the Catharine street ferry slip. Suddenly the stranger disappeared and was drowned before aid could reach him. No description of the man could be obtained.

Gov. Tilden has addressed a letter to the Produce Exchange, stating that he has not yet signed the Hay bill, which allows twenty pounds of wood to a 200-pound bale, and promising that those interested shall have an opportunity to be heard against the bill before he appends to it his official signature.

The members of the Dinner Committee of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and decided to have the third annual dinner of the Exchange at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening, April 29, at 7 o'clock. The price of tickets was placed at $15. Messrs. Frederick Meissner, F. P. Albert, and F. H. Parker were appointed a Reception Committee.

The Court of Appeals of the National Association of Trotters and Drivers met again in executive session at the Everett House yesterday, Col. C. W. Wooley presiding. Few cases of little local interest were heard, the board deciding to defer action on the more important matters until the meeting at Chicago on the 24th inst.

M. W. Ferrer, Superintendent of the Working Women's Protective Union, acknowledges the receipt, through THE TIMES, for the poor widow at No. 333 East Twenty-second street, of the following contributions: M. G. A., $2; no name, (Union Square Hotel,) $1; W. R. W., $5; Anonymous, $2; J. A. Ward, $1, and E. B., $2.

Mr. George S. McWatters, the Almoner of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City, has been appointed a Notary Public by Gov. Tilden. The appointment has been made at the request of the association, a Notary Public's services being required by it, to aid in the work of assisting needy sick and wounded veterans of the Union Army and their families.

At Barnum's this evening there undoubtedly will be a good house to witness the twenty-mile walk for $1,000, which is to be contested for by Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and Wilson Reid, of New-York. Mr. Barnum has tendered to Mr. James M. Nixon the free use of the Hippodrome for Monday evening. The Hippodrome is to be opened on Easter Monday, March 29, for a holiday season of two weeks.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have adopted a new style of duplex ticket which require no punching by the conductor of the amount of fare paid, or the date on which the ticket was issued, but simply the stations at which the passengers get on or off the train. On trains going west a duplex with a blue centre is used, while on eastward-bound trains the duplex has a red centre.

The German Republican Central Committee, Judge Dittenhoefer presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery, last night, when a committee, composed of Messrs. Weil, Guenther, Beyeole, Gen. Von Schack, and Dr. Neumann, was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws; and a committee, composed of Carl Schwedler, E. A. Retz, G. Meyer, and M. Goodkind, was appointed to effect a new organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District Association.

Up to the close of last week there had been transported south from Mauch Chunk, over the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the New-Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley Railroads and the canal, since Jan. 1, 240,549.19 tons of coal against 713,759.07 tons for the corresponding period last year. Last week the shipments amounted to 33,131.17 tons, 11,539.07 tons more than the previous week. During the corresponding week last year the shipments were 84,264.17 tons.

Washington H. Donaldson, the aeronaut, has made a contract with William K. Belknap, of Cincinnati, George L. Bruce, of New-York, Nathaniel Grey Haddaway, of London, England, and Narcisse Pelletier, of Paris, to construct a balloon of sufficient size and strength to make an aerial voyage across the Atlantic. After its completion, he guarantees to make the voyage between Oct. 1 and Nov. 15 of this year, taking his departure from New-York. The other gentlemen named have agreed to furnish him with the funds needed to construct the balloon and fit it for the attempt. The amount does not exceed $40,000.

BROOKLYN.

The eighth band concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be given at the armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Edward Valleche, who was assaulted in the saloon No. 11 Willoughby street by Charles Quitzer, the lawyer, was yesterday in a critical condition. Quitzer was taken before Valleche, and identified by him as his assailant. He was held to answer.

San Fillepo, who was recently arraigned before Judge Benedict in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of counterfeiting, and who had been confined in jail since the disagreement of the jury, was yesterday released on sureties to the amount of $1,000.

On the application of Col. Spencer, Judge Pratt yesterday granted a writ of *certiorari* in the case of Mrs. Catherine Maxwell, who is charged with having caused the death of Miss Fenner, by malpractice. The writ is returnable on Monday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. William W. B. Newton, of Brookline, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Newark.

Freeholder Wickham, of Hudson County, has made an affidavit denying the charges preferred against him by Freeholder Winges at the meeting of the board Thursday afternoon, and which were published yesterday.

Lewis Halsted, a brakeman on the Midland Railroad milk train, while riding on top of a car yesterday was struck on the head by one of the cross-beams of the gate at the Henderson street crossing in Jersey City, and thrown headlong to the ground, sustaining injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

A female patient who has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Snake Hill for several years recently gave birth to a child, and an investigation has been ordered to ascertain if possible the identity of the person who took advantage of the unfortunate woman's mental condition. She is extremely idiotic and very repulsive in appearance.

Charles H. Bullis, who was arrested in Jersey City on Thursday on a charge of forging a check for $675, had an examination yesterday morning before Justice Keese in the First District Police Court. The prisoner, who is a man of considerable ability, is a graduate of Yale College. Before he was arrested he wrote a letter to Mr. George Gifford, the gentleman whose name he had forged, confessing his crime, and stating that he could be found at his boarding place, No. 33 Grand street, ready to answer the requirements of the law. Five months ago he was married to a woman several years his senior and greatly his inferior in intellect, and it is believed that he committed the crime for the purpose of separating himself from her by being sent to State Prison. His friends maintain that he is deranged, and his further examination was postponed to allow that question to be decided.

John S. McClelland was discharged from the Hudson County jail yesterday by order of the Board of Freeholders. He is the telegraph operator through whose negligence a fatal accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad near the Point of Rocks, and who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and costs. Being unable to pay the fine he has been confined in the county jail since his sentence was pronounced.

[Advertisement.]

AWKWARD HAWKING, SPITTING EVERYWHERE—Use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. It will banish nuisances.

Inflammation or physical pain instantly relieved with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

"SPRING TIME has come," so has KNOX's new style of gentlemen's HATS, picturesque and attractive. Stores at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale department, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av., send their Price List of Waltham Watches (a book of sixteen pages) free to all who write or apply for it.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 19.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady: $1 35 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—R. B. Seeton, Coleman Davis, Ernest A. Jones, James H. Coughlan and wife, Mrs. Phipps, Miss Ashby, William Atkins, T. W. Sidey, James Berry, Quenten McConnell and wife, J. W. Weston, Rev. E. H. Sumner, T. C. Watkins, Mrs. Smith and child, Miss Smith, Mrs. Angus Black, Miss Mary Robertson, Mrs. Annie Steer and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and daughter, H. D. H. Thornton, Mr. Broady, A. Sawyer, Edward McFee, Miss E. G. Cook, Mrs. Maubec, Capt. Hutcheon, Capt. C. Armstrong, William P. Start, Edward B. Newburn, Alfred Schlesinger, J. M. Munroe, C. W. Hall, J. Nash, S. M. Clarke, Thomas Richardson, Mr. Haughton and wife, three children and maid, Mr. Ryan, Miss Holden, John Clarke, Mr. Warwick.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—J. L. Davis and wife, C. L. Davis, W. Leonard and wife, John A. Partridge, J. V. y Fuentes, M. Morales, J. Sampecio, J. F. Valdes, S. Sanchez, E. Fanes, A. Gonzalez, M. V. Feunire, G. Dorsett, David Speed, A. W. Muckland, C. McKeanion, T. Calvez, J. Staples, C. Rotlinson, E. Audeen, P. Titane.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:03 | Sun sets....6:12 | Moon sets....5:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:38 | Gov. Island..7:27 | Hell Gate....8:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, March 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Victoria, Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ships Libson, Dunning, Cardenas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Martha, (Norw.,) Zachariassen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Anna, (Norw.,) Myshroold, Christiana, Norway, Funch, Edye & Co.; Morning Light, (Br.,) Travis, Matanzas, Miller & Boughton; Ada Barton, (Br.,) McGrath, Matanzas, Eagle, Blakeslee & Linm; Kestral, (Br.,) Faulkner, Matanzas, Simpson & Shaw; Alf, (Norw.,) Thornsen, Dunkirk, France, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Hebe, (Br.,) Le Brun, Santander, S., F. J. Cuthbertson; Afton, Copp, Bahia, Brazil, J. Boynton's Son.

Schs. Sarah Potter, Wall, Kingston, Jamaica, S. De Cordova & Co.; Lucretia, Parsons, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; Carrie W. Clark, Smith, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; Frank Walter, Layton, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; Elizabeth M. Cook, Cook, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co; Washington, Hanson, Galveston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Antonio, Pennington, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool March 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 16, lat. 41 58, lon. 58 30, passed an Anchor and a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., March 16, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Perkiomen, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Bark Norma, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Liverpool Feb. 5, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Bark Locadia, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen 69 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to H. Batjer & Bro. Came the northern passage, and had stormy N. W. gales; lost and split sales.

Bark Gyda, (Norw.,) Eriksen, Cette 76 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Cremona, Gove, Liverpool 25 ds., in ballast to Pray & Dickins. Made a northern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and melado to De Castro & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Helena, (Swed.,) Monson, Amoy 139 ds., via St. Helena Jan. 26, with teas to J. Caswell & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 10, and crossed the equator Feb. 17 in lon. 28. Had light N. E. trades.

Brig Hill, (Norw.,) Bawki, Malaga 51 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Castellamare, 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3.

Sch. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Alexander Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Edith L. Steere, Hutchins, Pensacola 14 ds., with lumber to A. Dayton & Co. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Ralph Carleton, (of Camden,) Harkness, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cale, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Bifrost, for Cork; Canima, for Bermuda; ship Whittier, for San Francisco; barks Sala, for London; Peter C. Warwick, for Rio Janeiro; Abbie B., for Caibarien; brig Hunter, for Pernambuco.

BELOW.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Dec. 26, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was boarded March 17 100 miles E. from Sandy Hook by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Schr. Alexander, (Br.,) from Halifax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Weyhausen, from Bremerhaven, which arr. 17th, and anchored on the bar, came up to the City A. M. 19th.

The ship Charter Oak, Chase, from Mobile, arr. 17th, and anchored on the bar, came up to the City this A. M.

The schr. Rebecca Sheppard, Robinson, from Sagua, arr. 17th, and anchored off the Highlands, came up to the City this A. M.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 19.—Sld. for the United States, Orpheus, Campidoglio, Nellie T. Guest, Malabar, Caroline, Clifton, Ocean Traveler.

Arr. from the United States on the 18th inst., Janet Ferguson, Champion, Sarah, Pembroke Castle, Pansy, Melbourne, Kate Prince, Advance, Emily, W. J. Hatfield, Clara.

Arr. from the United States, on the 19th inst., Brothers and Sisters, Montrose, Neptune, Edith, Crest of the Wave, and Johanna, the latter at Queenstown in a damaged condition.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The White Star steamer Adriatic sailed for New-York at 2:30 this afternoon.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Murphy, from New-York March 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 P. M.

MOVILLE, March 19.—The Allan Line steamer Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore March 4, via Halifax 9th, arr. here to-day, and sld. for Liverpool.

Electro-Plated Ware.

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

NO. 550 BROADWAY, New-York,

Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of

FINE

SILVER-PLATED

TABLE WARE.

Also, a large variety of

ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES,

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

WARD'S SHIRTS

REMOVED TO

NO. 60 WHITE ST.,

DURING ALTERATIONS.

WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT

381 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF WHITE ST.

LEAKY ROOFS

Made water-tight or no charge. OLD roofs repaired, TIN roofs painted. Send postal card or call. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, NO. 6 CEDAR ST.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

LIVERPOOL

& LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Capital & Accumulated Assets

$26,740,105 70.

NEW-YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 WILLIAM ST.

Assets of New-York Branch.

Real Estate	$442,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	1,237,400 00
United States 5-20 Bonds	707,618 75
United States 10-40 Bonds	212,056 25
United States Funded Debt	113,750 00
United States Cur. 6 per Cent	429,331 25
United States 6 per Cent. '81	109,312 50
Cash in Bank	133,339 30
Premiums in course of Coll'n	319,701 47
Other Securities, &c	70,023 33
Total Assets	$3,771,532 84

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Chairman.

WM. F. CARY, Jr., Deputy Chairman.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

WM. WATTS SHERMAN.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

JAMES E. PULSFORD, Resident Sec'y.

ARTHUR PELL, Assistant Secretary.

CHARLES SEWALL, Second Ass't Sec'y.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

FAIRBANKS

THE

STANDARD.

Fairbanks & Co.,

No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,

No. 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

VIS-A-VIS

VICTORIAS,

CABRIOLETS,

Unequaled in beauty of design and quality, now on exhibition at our warerooms,

5TH AV. & 14TH ST.

Brewster & Co.,

(OF BROOME ST.)

SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY

A SPECIALTY.

TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES, CARVERS AND STEELS TO MATCH, FROM THE BEST SHEFFIELD MAKERS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE TABLE CUTLERY. FINE CARVERS IN SETS, PRESENTATION CASES.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

HAVING HAD LONG EXPERIENCE IN THESE GOODS, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO ALL CLASSES OF BUYERS.

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

HAVE NOW READY

SPRING STYLES IN THEIR

Ready-made and Custom Department,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

American & Foreign

COAL

Of all kinds on the market bought and sold on commission.

Contracts negotiated for present and future delivery at the lowest market prices.

Large consumers will save time and expense in purchasing their supplies through the undersigned, who has had an experience of many years in the trade.

Send for descriptive circular.

GEO. W. PECK, Broker,

No. 36 PINE ST., N. Y.